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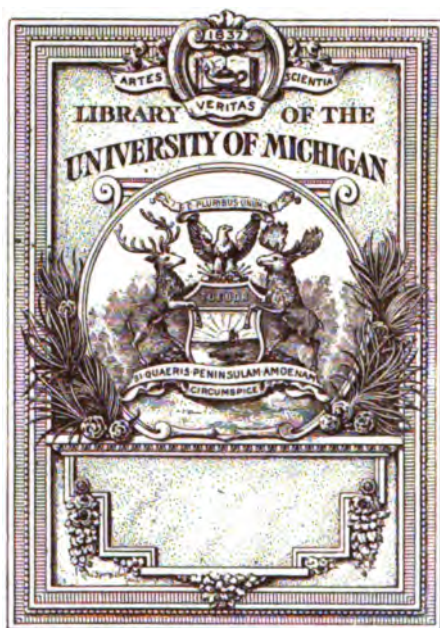
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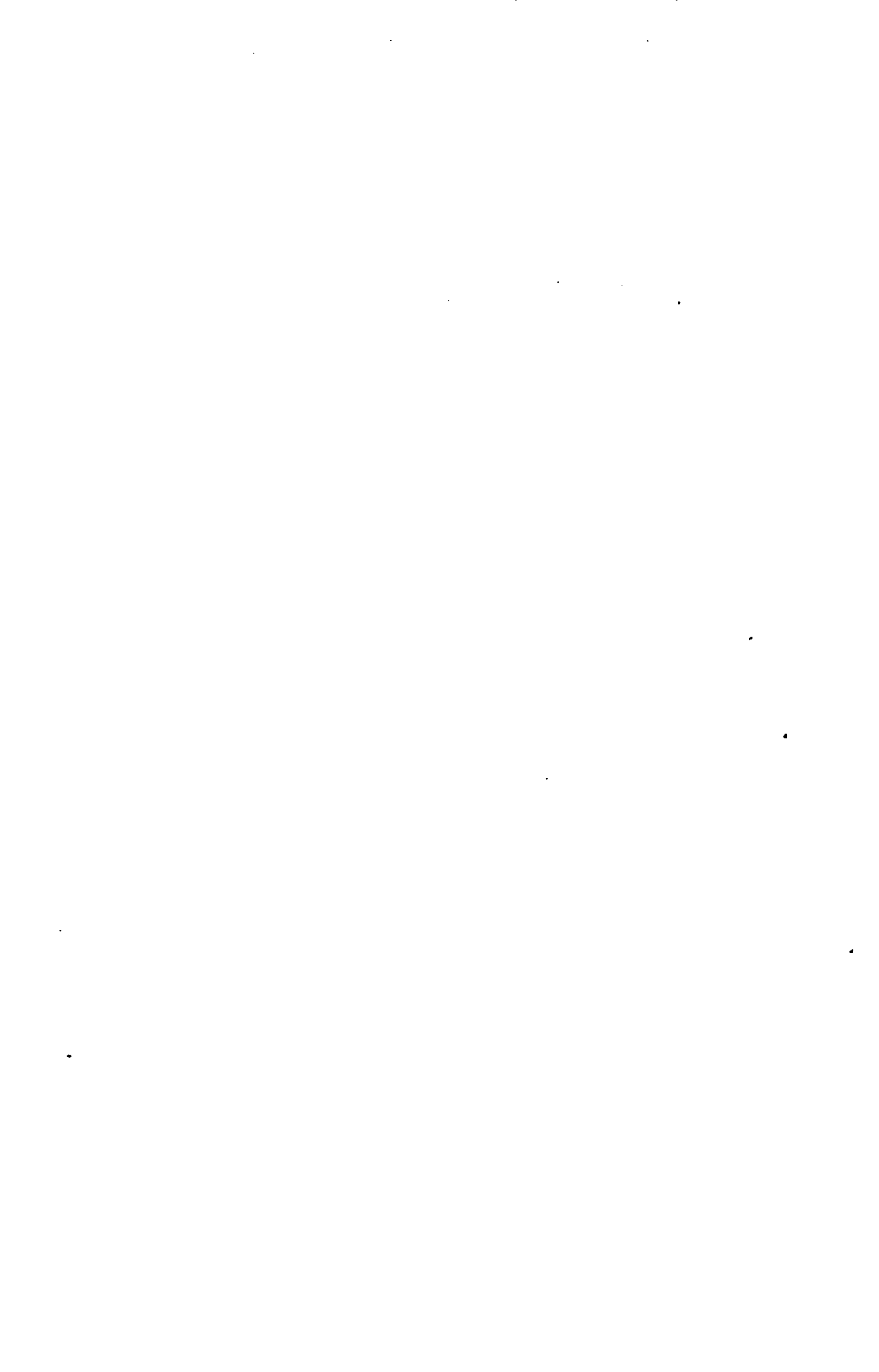
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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

VOL. III—PART II

1906

Printed by Order of the General Assembly

HARTFORD
1907

NOTE.

Commencing with the documents for the year 1900, a Document Number was assigned to each State departmental report.

This number was determined by the chronological order of the first printed independent issue of such report and will in future be retained by it, thus showing the relative chronological place it occupies in the printed reports of the State.

A list of these reports, with the date of first printed issue and the document number of each, appears on the following page.

Thomas D. MacIsaac.

Comptroller.

JUNE 1, 1907.

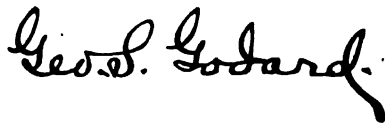
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3.	Governor's Message,	1817
4.	State Prison,	1828
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LIBRARY NOTE.

In order that each department report of the State of Connecticut for a series of years may be quickly located in the bound volumes of Public Documents, the Comptroller has also given each report a Binding Number by which its position in the bound volumes is permanently established, thus enabling each report to be found in the same position and volume from year to year.

That these several reports may be placed in the libraries of our several exchanges as soon as convenient after publication, he has provided that the State Librarian shall be supplied with two hundred sets bound in volumes of convenient size, each volume to be bound and labeled in harmony with the regular set and sent out as soon as possible after the printing of the reports belonging therein. This arrangement began with the reports for 1902.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Geo. S. Godard". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the State Librarian.

State Librarian.

*Connecticut State Library,
June 17, 1907.*

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State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 28

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF
THE BOARD OF CHARITIES
TO
THE GOVERNOR

For the Years ending September 30, 1905 and 1906.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

THE TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR PRESS
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

1907

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RECAPITULATION
OF
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

It is recommended by the State Board of Charities:

1. That the Indeterminate Sentence Law of 1901 be amended so as to effect its more liberal application (page 43).
2. That a State Reformatory be established (page 44).
3. That all of the County Jails be placed under the control of a State Board of Prisons (page 46).
4. That special provision be made for the care of sane epileptics of any age (page 53).

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	TERMINATION OF SERVICE.
BENJAMIN STARK.....	New London.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resigned March 27, 1879.
LEVI IVES	New Haven.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resignation accepted May 1, 1875.
SAMUEL F. JONES.....	Hartford.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resigned March 27, 1879.
MISS LUCY ALSOP.....	Middletown.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resigned 1878.
MRS. MARIE PETTEE.....	Meriden.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resignation accepted August 7, 1874.
H. W. BUELL	Litchfield.	May 1, 1875.	Resigned March 27, 1879.
MRS. G. A. HOYT.....	Stamford.		Resigned 1878.
WILLIS R. AUSTIN.....	Norwich.	Mar. 18, 1881.	Resigned 1883.
S. RUTLEDGE MCNARY.....	Hartford.	Mar. 18, 1881.	Resigned 1883.
WM. H. HOTCHKISS.....	New Haven.	Mar. 18, 1881.	Resigned 1883.
MRS. AUGUSTA C. PEASE.....	Hartford.	Mar. 18, 1881.	Resigned 1882.
MISS HANNAH L. RIPLEY.....	Norwich.	Mar. 18, 1881.	Resigned 1882.
MRS. VIRGINIA T. SMITH.....	Hartford.	July 17, 1882.	Resigned 1882.
HARLOW P. HARRIS	Salisbury.	April 18, 1883.	Died in office.
JAMES GALLAGHER.....	New Haven.	April 18, 1883.	Reappointed 1887.
HENRY E. BURTON.....	Middletown.	April 18, 1883.	Reappointed 1887.
MRS. VIRGINIA T. SMITH.....	Hartford.	April 18, 1883.	Reappointed 1887-9.
MRS. FRANCIS BACON.....	New Haven.	April 18, 1883.	Reappointed 1887-9.
LEVERETTE W. WESSELS.....	Litchfield.	Nov. 3, 1885.	Reappointed 1887.
GEORGE H. WOOD.....	Hartford.	July 1, 1889.	Term expired July 1, 1891.
ANDREW W. TRACY.....	Meriden.	July 1, 1893.	Term expired July 1, 1897.
HEMAN C. WHITTLESEY.....	Middletown.	July 1, 1893.	Term expired July 1, 1899.
GEORGE F. SPENCER.....	Deep River.	July 1, 1893.	Term expired July 1, 1903.
MISS MARY HALL.....	Hartford.	July 1, 1893.	Reappointed 1897-1901. Term expired July 1, 1905.

PRESENT MEMBERS

OF

THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for four years. (General Statutes, Section 2857.)

	Date of Appointment.	Term Expires.
HENRY H. BRIDGMAN, Norfolk.	July 1, 1899*	July 1, 1907
REBEKAH G. BACON, New Haven.	July 1, 1893†	July 1, 1909
MARTHA H. C. MITCHELL, Norwich.	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1909
EDWIN A. DOWN, M.D., Hartford.	July 1, 1897‡	July 1, 1909
THOMAS F. KANE, M.D., Hartford.	July 1, 1903	July 1, 1907

Organization of the Board.

HENRY H. BRIDGMAN, Norfolk, *President.*

MISS R. G. BACON, New Haven, *Special Agent for County Homes.*

MARTHA H. C. MITCHELL, Norwich, *Special Agent for County Homes.*

CHARLES P. KELLOGG, Waterbury, *Secretary and General Agent.*

* Reappointed 1903.

† Reappointed 1897, 1901, and 1905.

‡ Reappointed 1901 and 1905.

GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT, 1902.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Title 17, Chapter 173, page 730.

Rev. 1888, §1884. SECTION 2857. APPOINTMENT. There shall continue to be a State Board of Charities, composed of five members, of whom three shall be men and two shall be women. During the regular session of the General Assembly in 1903, and quadrennially thereafter, two members shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and in like manner, three members shall be appointed during the regular session of the General Assembly in 1905, and quadrennially thereafter, who shall hold office for four years from the first day of July next succeeding their respective appointments. Any vacancy not occurring from the expiration of a term of office shall be filled by the Governor during the unexpired portion of the term.

Rev. 1888, §1885. SEC. 2858. INSPECTION OF ALMSHOUSES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. The Board may inspect all almshouses, homes for neglected or dependent children, asylums, hospitals, and all institutions for the care or support of the dependent or criminal classes; and they shall inspect all institutions in which persons are detained by compulsion, to ascertain whether their inmates are properly treated, and, except in cases of detention upon legal process, to ascertain whether any have been unjustly placed, or are improperly held, therein, and may examine witnesses and send for persons and papers and correct any abuses found to exist, in such manner as not to conflict with any personal, corporate, or statutory rights, acting, so far as practicable, through the persons in charge of such institutions, and with a view to sustain and strengthen their rightful authority; and no measure shall be adopted without the assent of the persons so in charge, except at a meeting of the Board at which at least four members shall be present, or by a written order, signed by a majority of the Board. An appeal may be taken to the Governor from any action of the Board by the persons in charge of such institutions.

Rev. 1888, §1886. SEC. 2862. INSTITUTIONS TO BE VISITED QUARTERLY. The State Prison, the Connecticut School for Boys, the Industrial School for Girls, and the State Insane Asylum shall be visited as often as once in three months, and by at least one member of the Board of each sex. No previous notice of such visits shall be given to the persons in charge of the institu-

tions visited, and at every such visit an opportunity shall be offered to each inmate for private conversation with some member of the Board. Any communication directed to said Board, or to any member thereof, by any inmate of any of said institutions, shall be immediately mailed, without inspection; and any inmate of any of said institutions may personally deliver to any member of said Board, and any member of said Board may receive, any communication without interference or inspection of the person or persons in charge. The inmates of said institutions shall be informed of their rights under this section by the persons in charge, to the satisfaction of said Board or any visiting member thereof.

SEC. 2766. ASYLUMS SUBJECT TO VISITATION. All asylums in this State shall be subject to the inspection and visitation of the State Board of Charities, and shall be so visited and inspected at least once in six months in each year. 1895, ch. 256, §23.

SEC. 2765. RETURNS TO STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES. Every keeper of an asylum in this State shall, quarterly, make written return to the State Board of Charities, containing the name, age, and sex of each patient confined therein, and the time when committed, and by whom, and such other information and in such form of return as said Board of Charities may prescribe. 1895, ch. 256, §22.

SEC. 2790. HOMES FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. In each county the County Commissioners thereof, with one member of the State Board of Charities and one member of the State Board of Health, shall constitute a Board for the location, organization, management, and general supervision of such temporary home or homes in the county, etc. 1893, ch. 28.

SEC. 2795. COMMITMENT OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN. Any court of probate, any city, police, borough, or town court may, upon proceedings instituted in the manner provided for the commitment of children to the industrial or reform schools of the State, or upon the petition of the Connecticut humane society or the State Board of Charities, commit any child belonging to the classes enumerated in section 2788 to any temporary home that may have been established, etc. 1901, ch. 184.

SEC. 2859. BOARD MAY RECOMMEND AND VISIT HOMES FOR CHILDREN. The Board may recommend to the boards of managers of the temporary homes in the several counties suitable family homes for the dependent and neglected children in such temporary homes, and may visit any family home in which any such child has been placed by the county board in any county, or any place in which any such child has been placed at employment by any county board, to ascertain whether such child is properly treated and whether such home is a suitable one, having in view the welfare of the child. 1895, ch. 298, §1.

SEC. 2860. REPORT OF ILL TREATMENT. Whenever it shall be found that any such child is not properly treated in any family home, or that any such home is not a suitable one and is of such character as to jeopardize the welfare of any child so placed therein, the Board shall report the facts in the case to the county board which placed the child in such family home, and said county board, upon being satisfied of the ill treatment of the child, or the unsuitableness of the home, shall remove

the child from such home and take such further action as shall be necessary to secure the welfare of the child.

1895, ch. 298, §3. SEC. 2861. DELEGATION OF DUTIES. AUTHORIZATION OF AGENTS. The Board may authorize its secretary or superintendent, or any agent appointed by it, to visit family homes in which dependent and neglected children under the charge of temporary homes may be placed, to recommend suitable family homes to the county boards, and to perform such further duties in connection with such dependent and neglected children as said Board may prescribe.

REV. 1888, §2612. SEC. 2555. BOARDING OF INFANTS. INSPECTION. Such house or premises shall at all hours during the day and before nine o'clock in the evening be open to inspection by any officer or agent of the State Board of Health, of the State Board of Charities, or of the Connecticut humane society; *provided*, that such inspection be made in company with a selectman of the town in which such house is located, or with some other proper person appointed by the selectmen of such town, the court of probate for the district where said house is located, or by the judge of any city, borough, or district court having jurisdiction in said town or probate district over children that may be committed to a county temporary home. Such authorized visitors may direct and enforce such suitable measures respecting such children and premises as they may deem proper.

REV. 1888, §2613. SEC. 2556. PENALTY. Every person violating any provision of Sections 2553, or 2555, or refusing admission to any of the persons specified in Section 2555, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

1903, ch. 49. OVERSEERS OF THE POOR TO KEEP RECORDS AND MAKE RETURNS. Section 2492 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Overseers of the poor shall keep full and accurate records of the paupers fully supported, the persons relieved and partially supported, and the travelers and vagrants lodged at the expense of their respective towns, together with the amount paid by them for such support and relief, and shall annually in September make return of the number of such persons supported and relieved, with the cost, to the State Board of Charities.

1903, ch. 172. OFFICE RECORDS, MEETINGS, AND BY-LAWS. Section 2864 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out in the seventh line thereof the word "fifteen," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "eighteen," so that said section when amended shall read as follows: The board shall have an office in Hartford, where its records, papers, and books shall be preserved. It shall meet at least once in two months, and as much oftener as it shall deem best, and three members shall constitute a quorum. It shall make by-laws for the conduct of its business; and shall appoint a secretary or superintendent, prescribe his duties, and fix his compensation, which shall not exceed eighteen hundred dollars per annum. The members and officers of the board, excepting the secretary or superintendent, shall receive no compensation for their services, but their traveling and other necessary expenses, as audited by the comptroller, shall be paid by the state.

SEC. 2865. SECRETARY; POWERS. REMOVAL OF MEMBERS OF BOARD. 1895, ch. 311.

The secretary or superintendent of said Board shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and he shall give his whole time to the duties of his office. He shall have all the powers of a member of the Board except that of voting at meetings, may make any visits required by statute of a member of the Board, and may be a member of boards of management of temporary homes. The Board may commit to him any powers or duties which may be exercised by it, but in the exercise and performance thereof he shall always be subject to the direction and control of the Board. If any member of the Board appointed by the Governor shall be appointed secretary or superintendent, his office as a member of the Board shall become vacant, and the vacancy shall be filled as by law provided. The Governor shall have power to remove any of the members of the Board for cause.

SEC. 2863. STATISTICS RELATING TO PAUPERISM. ANNUAL REPORT. Rev. 1888, § 2887.
Said Board shall collect information and statistics relating to pauperism and the administration and operation of the poor laws and State charities, and embody the same, with such suggestions as they deem best, in an annual report.

SEC. 183. REPORTS TO BE MADE TO THE GOVERNOR. All reports required to be made by State departments, institutions, commissions, boards, or any recipients of State money, shall be made to the Governor and by him transmitted to the General Assembly; all such reports except those of the insurance commissioner, the highway commissioner, the State Board of Education, hospital societies receiving aid from the State, the State Board of Agriculture, and of the Agricultural Experiment Station, shall be made to and including September thirtieth, and shall be published on or before the thirty-first day of December following.

SEC. 134. NUMBER OF REPORTS. He (the comptroller) shall cause to be printed at the expense of the State, annually, a sufficient number of copies of each of the following annual reports not exceeding the number hereinafter stated, that is to say:

	*	*	*	*
* * of the State Board of Charities, two thousand.			*	*



TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

For the year ending September 30, 1905.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
Room 80, Capitol, Hartford, Conn.

To His Excellency, HENRY ROBERTS, Governor of the State of Connecticut:

SIR:—We have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Board for the year ending September 30, 1905. In accordance with statutory provision, (Section 183 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1902,) the reports of the Board since 1895 have been prepared annually and the report for the year under review, which is presented in typewritten form and given to the newspapers for publication, will be printed with next year's report for presentation to the Governor and to the General Assembly of 1907.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD.

During the year under review regular meetings of the Board have been held monthly at its office in the Capitol, at which reports have been made by the members and secretary of work done during the month, and action has been taken when advisable in regard to improving the condition of institutions that come within the jurisdiction of the Board. Special meetings, also, of the Board are held when required, and statistics are collected of the work of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State and of the care of town poor in all of the towns and cities. The two special agents of the Board, appointed to assist in the work of the county temporary homes

for dependent and neglected children, have secured family homes for a number of children during the year and have kept supervision over many wards of the homes who had been placed out in private families. A card catalogue of all the children under the jurisdiction of the county homes is kept in the Board's office, by which the location of every child can be readily ascertained.

In accordance with Section 2862 of the General Statutes, revision of 1902, regular visits of inspection have been made by two representatives of the Board as often as once in three months to the State Prison, the Connecticut School for Boys, the Industrial School for Girls, and the Hospitals for the Insane at Middletown and Norwich. Additional visits have been made whenever required and interviews have been had with a number of the inmates in response to their requests. Ninety-four other institutions are subject to visitation by the Board and many of them have been so visited during the past year. They include the Hartford Retreat for the Insane and twelve private sanatoria for mental and nervous diseases whose managers render quarterly statistical returns to the Board; the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville; the American School at Hartford and the Mystic Oral School for the Deaf; twenty-three hospitals, public and private, of which almost all the public hospitals, seventeen in number, receive annual appropriations from the State; the Soldiers' Home at Noroton; ten county jails; eight county temporary homes for dependent and neglected children; and thirty-six private institutions for the care of needy old people and children. In addition to these institutions, a considerable number of the one hundred and sixty-eight towns in the State have been visited for the purpose of inspecting the almshouses or other provision for the care of the town poor.

As directed by statute, the visits referred to have been made in most instances without previous notice to the persons in charge. Suggestions for changes and improvements which have been made by the Board in its advisory capacity have been favorably received as a rule, although in a few cases repeated visits and recommendations have been necessary to effect the desired results.

The only new institutions added during the year to the list as given in the Board's last report are St. Vincent's Hospital in Bridgeport, which was opened last summer, and the General Hospital in Greenwich, but new buildings have been erected and alterations of more or less importance have been made in a number of other instances. In general it may be said that the condition of the charitable or correctional institutions in the State, as revealed by the Board's visits, is one of efficient management, good order and reasonable comfort.

Several matters of legislation in the departments of charity and correction were enacted by the General Assembly of 1905 and will be noted more fully in succeeding paragraphs.

THE STATE PRISON.

The Connecticut State Prison continues to maintain the high reputation which it has earned under the direction of its present warden as one of the best managed institutions of its kind in the country. Although the location is not an ideal one, the buildings, with their extensive additions and improvements of recent years, furnish an equipment that is adequate for all present needs of the institution. Thorough cleanliness and good order are found in all departments when visited and the condition of the inmates gives evidence of humane treatment and firm discipline.

The number of persons committed during the year to the prison, one hundred and fifty-nine, is somewhat larger than that recorded for the previous two years, but the average number present, four hundred and seventy-one, and the number remaining at the end of the fiscal year, four hundred and seventy-three, does not differ greatly from that for the years under comparison. The earnings of the prisoners in the shoe and shirt shops, \$37,496 in the former and \$17,306 in the latter department, make an excellent financial showing for the institution.

An effort was made to secure from the last General Assembly an amendment to the indeterminate sentence law of 1901 by which the intervals between the minimum and maximum limits of the sentences imposed by the courts should be made longer than is now the practice in most cases. The bill proposed

failed to receive favorable consideration, but some such step must be taken if the principle of indeterminate sentences is ever to be fairly tested as a reformatory measure in this State. Of so little value is the present administration of the law by the judiciary, that only ten prisoners were released on probation during the year by the board of parole.

STATE REFORMATORY.

The commission which was appointed by the Governor under an act of 1903 to investigate the subject of a reformatory for men in Connecticut made a report to the General Assembly of 1905 in which they recommended the establishment of such an institution for male offenders between sixteen and twenty-five years of age. The report was a clear and calm statement of the desirability of a reformatory in the State and was accompanied by a proposed law for the establishment and government of the institution. The classes of offenders suggested for commitment were felons convicted for the first time of offenses punishable in the State prison for a shorter period than life, misdemeanants convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than six months, and inmates of the Connecticut School for Boys, between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one, whom the trustees of the School might desire to have transferred to the reformatory.

Under the provisions of the establishing act, the commission secured an option upon a desirable piece of land situated on the boundary lines between the city of Hartford and the town of Bloomfield and had plans prepared for the construction of a well-arranged institution and its subsequent development. The amount of money suggested by the commission as necessary for the purchase of land and the construction and equipment of a reformatory to accommodate two hundred inmates, was \$400,000 and it was doubtless the size of this proposed appropriation that proved the death-knell of the project. Hearings were held on the matter before a legislative committee and the report of the commission was continued without action to the General Assembly of 1907. With the presentation of its report, the commission feels that its work is accomplished, so whatever action is taken before the next legislature will have to be begun anew.

The whole subject of a reformatory in Connecticut has been so thoroughly discussed in recent years that it seems needless to present any further arguments in its favor at this time. If, at some future date, the public treasury could be found in the happy condition of containing a surplus which could be devoted to the purpose without detriment to the other needs of the State, there is reason to believe that the simply selfish or over-cautious objections to a reformatory could be beaten down. That the need exists for such an institution in the State, a need that is growing every year, is evident to anyone who studies intelligently the present treatment of the delinquent portion of our population.

There is a strong feeling in some quarters that an effort ought to be made, first, for the establishment of a reformatory for young women who are too old to be committed to the Industrial School for Girls and for whom the influences of the county jails are far from salutary. It is believed that an inexpensive farm in some convenient locality could be bought for this purpose and that simple buildings could be constructed which would meet all present needs at a much smaller cost than the extensive establishment proposed for men.

A step in the direction of caring for young women offenders was taken by the last General Assembly in an act which provides that any unmarried female between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, who is in manifest danger of falling into vice or is leading a vicious life, may be committed to any institution, (except the Industrial School for Girls,) that is chartered for the purpose of caring for this class of young women, until she shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. The cost of support while in the institution shall be paid by the State for the same amount as is paid for girls committed to the Industrial School at Middletown. This institution is excluded from the provisions of the act on account of the fact that the limit of age for admission there is fixed at sixteen years.

The House of the Good Shepherd in Hartford is one of the few institutions in the State that is prepared to care for this class of females and the large new building in process of construction there will provide accommodations for a considerable number of them. It is probable, however, that a strictly church institution of this class cannot fully take the

place of a public reformatory and it is hoped that a State reformatory for women may be established by the next legislature.

PROBATION SERVICE.

The system of release on probation under suspended sentences and into the charge of duly appointed probation officers, which was established for misdemeanants by the General Assembly of 1903, has been continued during the past year with satisfactory results. At the time of writing, returns have not been received by the Connecticut Prison Association, (under whose general charge the service is placed,) from a sufficient number of probation officers to make public any complete statistics of the work for the year, but there is reason to conclude that the system is amply justifying its establishment as a preventive and reformatory measure in the lives of many misdemeanants, especially among juvenile offenders.

A new law covering the subject was passed by the General Assembly of 1905 which supersedes the establishing act of 1903 and contains certain desired changes. Important among them is the provision that the probation officer shall have opportunity to confer with an accused person before his arraignment in court, and, in the case of minors, that the court may commit the accused to the custody of the probation officer pending an investigation of the facts in the case. No provision is made in the new law for the trial of juvenile offenders in judges' chambers or in special children's courts, a defect which might well be remedied by the next legislature. The probation system is, however, extended to include justice courts in which the justice of the peace may appoint a probation officer pro tempore when needed.

COUNTY JAILS.

Little change can be noted in the general condition of county jails in Connecticut during the past year. Most of these institutions are marked by a fair degree of cleanliness, good order and comfort, and in the larger jails employment is provided for practically all of the inmates who are serving time. Some of the smaller jails are still deficient in this respect, however, and their inmates spend much of the time in demoralizing idleness.

This, is notably the case in New London County, where, as previously recommended, the two ancient jails at Norwich and New London, respectively, should be supplanted by one modern institution.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Board in its report for 1904, a bill was introduced in the last legislature providing for the appointment of a commission of three persons to investigate the whole subject of county jail management in Connecticut and to make report thereon, with suggestions for improvements, to the General Assembly of 1907. So strong, however, were the selfish interests opposed and the general prejudice against additional commissions, that the measure failed to receive favorable consideration.

Little hope can be felt for marked improvement in the jail system of Connecticut until some action is taken looking toward the unified control of these institutions by the State through a commission whose members shall be free from political and local influences and fitted to adopt the best features of modern prison science. It is generally agreed by experienced penologists to-day that State control of local prisons is the only logical solution of the problem, and it would redound greatly to the credit of Connecticut if she could be a pioneer in advancing this highly desirable movement.

Closely allied with the reform of the jail system, and perhaps preparatory to it, is the abolition of fees for county sheriffs and similar officials and their remuneration upon a salary basis. A first step in this direction was taken by the last General Assembly in the appointment by the Governor of a commission of three persons to collect data concerning the fees received by public officers and to report to the next General Assembly desirable changes in the existing laws. The report of this commission will be awaited with interest.

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The record of the year at the School for Boys in Meriden has been one of continued activity and the work of the various departments has been well maintained. In the manual training classes satisfactory results have been achieved and a pleasing contrast shown to the monotonous and uneducative occupation

of chair-caning in which a considerable proportion of the boys is employed for a part, at least, of each day. The chief arguments that can be adduced for its retention are that it is a time-filler to take the place of actual idleness, and that it is a source of considerable financial revenue. In view of the fact that the School should be an educational rather than a productive institution, it would be well if the time given to chair-caning could be occupied with other forms of industrial and physical training better adapted to the development of useful citizens.

Steps have been taken during the year toward the addition of a gymnasium to the School's equipment, and it is hoped that an early date may see the realization of this important feature in the physical improvement of the boys that has been so long lacking.

The number of boys committed to the School during the year, one hundred and eighty-four, is considerably in excess of the annual number of commitments for the past four years, and fails to fulfill the hope previously expressed that the probation law would effect a reduction in the number of juvenile offenders sent to the institution. The School must also await the establishment of a State reformatory before it can be relieved of a number of the older and more hardened youths whom it is now obliged to shelter. Somewhat more than the usual number of boys has been placed out with relatives and other families during the year, but, nevertheless, the number remaining in the School at the close of the fiscal period, four hundred and fifty-one, is the largest recorded for four years or more.

The general course of the School for Boys for the past few years has been one of gradual improvement, and it is hoped that none of the best features of juvenile reformatories that tend to the physical, moral, mental, and industrial uplift of the inmates may be neglected by the Meriden institution.

THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The work of the Industrial School for Girls at Middletown has been carried on in its usual successful manner during the past year, school-classes, industrial work, physical, moral and social culture all being continued on a high plane of excellence.

The number of girls committed to the School during the year, sixty-two, is the largest in the past few years, and the number remaining in the School on September thirtieth, two hundred and eighty, is also the greatest recorded for the same period.

The grounds and buildings of the School present their customary neat and attractive appearance whenever visited, and some special repairs and renovation, much desired, have been made possible by an appropriation of five thousand dollars granted for the purpose by the last General Assembly. The amount paid by the State for the support of girls committed to the School was also raised by an act of the legislature from three dollars to three dollars and fifty cents a week. Owing to the marked advance in the cost of supplies in recent years and to the fact that the industrial work of the girls is educative and not productive, this increased allowance will be found very useful in enabling the School to maintain its high standards of work in all departments.

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The pressure upon the accommodations of the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, which has been a marked characteristic of the institution for some time, has continued without abatement during the past year. Four hundred and sixty-six patients admitted, during the year, an average of twenty-four hundred and seventeen present for the period, and a total of twenty-four hundred and thirty-seven remaining on September 30th, break all records in the Hospital's history. Although the opening of the Norwich Hospital for the Insane in October, 1904, relieved the situation temporarily, the old condition of overcrowding was soon in force at the Middletown institution. So steady is the annual increase in the number of commitments of the insane in this State, that little improvement can be hoped for in this direction until the new buildings are completed at the Norwich Hospital, which are now in process of construction, and are designed to accommodate three hundred patients.

Among the material improvements effected in the buildings and equipment of the Middletown Hospital during the year may be mentioned the installation of the central bathing establishment and hydrotherapeutic apparatus in the congregate dining-

room building, the replumbing of the Middle Hospital, the enlargement and remodeling of the assembly room, and the extension of electric lighting to parts of the institution not thus equipped hitherto. Work has also been begun upon the construction of a separate building for the isolation and treatment of patients suffering from contagious diseases, for which an appropriation of \$20,000 was made by the last General Assembly.

In spite of its overcrowded condition, all departments of the Hospital present an appearance of cleanly comfort and good order whenever visited, and the condition of the patients gives evidence of humane and intelligent treatment. A number of acts were passed by the last legislature in regard to the commitment and support of pauper and indigent insane persons, which will be noted more fully in a later portion of the report.

NORWICH HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The new State Hospital for the Insane in Norwich, which was opened in October, 1904, was gradually occupied by the transfer of New London County patients from the Hospital at Middletown and by the admission of new patients, until the normal capacity of its two ward buildings for one hundred and four inmates was more than filled. The demand upon its accommodations has been met by the temporary expedient of using the spaces designed for the inmates as observation wards for newly admitted patients. Provision has been made recently, also, for a further increase of population by the acquisition of two farmhouses, which will furnish sleeping accommodations for a number of the quieter class of patients.

During the year a total of one hundred and fifty-one patients was cared for in the Hospital, of whom fifteen were discharged and sixteen were released on parole, leaving one hundred and twenty patients present in the institution on September thirtieth.

The last General Assembly made an appropriation of \$420,000 for the addition of new buildings, etc., at the Norwich Hospital, and work is already well advanced upon the construction of two new ward buildings, to accommodate one hundred and fifty patients each, a large kitchen, laundry, and power house, and upon two reservoirs to provide an adequate water supply

for the institution. The new buildings are part of a comprehensive plan for a hospital to accommodate a thousand patients, and are so located as to be connected by covered corridors with each other and with further buildings of the group which may be added from time to time as needed.

By another act of the last legislature it was provided that hereafter pauper patients from the counties of New London, Windham, and Tolland should be sent to the Norwich Hospital and those from the other five counties to the Hospital at Middletown. Indigent patients may be sent to either hospital at the discretion of the court of probate making the commitment.

The Norwich Hospital is visited quarterly by two representatives from the State Board of Charities in the same manner as the other State institutions, and upon these occasions it has given evidence of intelligent and careful administration. Some defects of construction in the first buildings may be corrected in the newer structures now under way, and it is expected that in the near future the Norwich Hospital will take its place as one of the representative institutions of the State.

PRIVATE SANITARIA FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

The number of these institutions in the State has been decreased by one since the last report, the Ardendale Sanitarium at Greenwich having been closed in September, so that there are now eleven establishments of this class holding licenses from the State, not including the Hartford Retreat. The title of the last named institution was changed by an act of the recent legislature from the Retreat for the Insane to the Hartford Retreat, as given above.

No changes of great importance can be recorded in the condition of the sanitaría during the year, but steps have been taken toward the erection of additional buildings in certain cases, notably at the Hall-Brooke sanitarium in the town of Westport and at Grey Towers in Stamford. The number of patients in this class of institutions shows something of an increase from year to year, but as a large proportion of them are cases of drug and alcoholic habits and many of them are received from other States, especially New York, it cannot be

said that this fact is evidence of an increase of insanity in Connecticut.

A great variety of conditions is found in the several sanatoria according to the class of patients received and the nature of the accommodations furnished. While some are beyond criticism in equipment and general appearance, in others, especially in the cheaper grades, there is evident opportunity for material improvement. In the absence of a State board of lunacy in Connecticut, an effort is made by the State Board of Charities to maintain a degree of supervision over these institutions by means of visits and quarterly reports with a view to correct or prevent any abuses that may arise.

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES.

The number of feeble-minded children, forty-five, who were committed to the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville during the year under review is one less than the number received during the preceding year, but, owing to the fact that fewer children than usual were discharged from the School, the number remaining on September thirtieth, two hundred and fifty-one, surpasses all previous records. The normal accommodations of the School are more than filled and it would seem advisable that some material addition should be made to its buildings before any further increase of inmates is received. The work of the School has been carried on in its customary successful and conservative manner during the year, and it is hoped that no effort will be spared to keep it well in line with the best institutions of its kind in the country.

The number of epileptics in the School at the close of the fiscal year, fifty-six, and the very considerable number of similar unfortunates found in almshouses and other places calls attention anew to the lack of a distinct institution in the State for the specialized treatment of their disease. Under the provisions of a special act of the last legislature, a commission of three persons has been appointed by the Governor to investigate methods for the care and treatment of persons affected with epilepsy and to report to the general assembly of 1907 whatever plan they may deem practical to secure the most humane and curative results. It is hoped that the work of this

commission may bring about the adoption by the State of a more progressive policy in regard to victims of this disease than has been the case hitherto.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, AT HARTFORD, FOR THE DEAF.

Another year of successful effort in all departments may be recorded in the case of the School for the Deaf at Hartford. The number of pupils present at the close of the School's fiscal year, one hundred and sixty-six, is about the same as in recent years, and the same large number sent to the School from Massachusetts and other New England states continues to attest the high esteem in which this famous old institution is held by other progressive commonwealths.

The equipment of the School in its primary department and in its facilities for industrial training and physical culture is all that could be desired, but the ancient main building, erected in 1821, has clearly outlived its usefulness and should be replaced by a group of structures designed in accordance with modern principles. The eclectic or combined system of instruction in vogue at the School produces excellent results and admirable work is accomplished by the classes conducted wholly under the oral method of acquired speech and lip-reading.

THE MYSTIC ORAL SCHOOL.

No event of great importance has marked the record of the year at the Oral School for the Deaf at Mystic. The number of pupils present when last visited, twenty girls and six boys, is about the same as usual, and the principal, who took charge a year ago, and her staff of five assistant teachers have done painstaking work in the instruction of the children by the oral methods of articulation and lip-reading.

The condition and equipment of the main building are much improved since the reorganization of the School a few years ago, and present an appearance of neatness and comfort. Need is felt, however, of a larger and more modern building to replace the small structure that at present contains the school-rooms and classrooms.

The home life of the School is one of its most attractive features, but it can hardly be expected that the same advan-

tages can be obtained in industrial training and other lines that are offered by the larger, endowed schools. If the State is to continue its support of this private school for the deaf, it would be well if it could be represented directly in the management of the institution.

THE CONNECTICUT INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The refusal of the managers of the Institute for the Blind in Hartford to permit the Board to visit and inspect the Institute officially, in spite of the declarations of the Board's right to do so by the General Assembly of 1903, and by the State Board of Education of the Blind, as described in the last report, brought about the presentation before the last legislature of several bills bearing on the subject. A number of hearings were held before the committees on humane institutions and on education which resulted finally in the passage of an act which provides that the right to visit, inspect and report concerning the Connecticut Institute for the Blind is exclusively vested in the State Board of Education of the Blind. It is further provided that no member of the Board of Education of the Blind shall be officially connected with the Institute, a point that had long been urged by the Board of Charities.

In spite of the fact that the women inmates of the industrial department of the Institute are maintained there at the expense of the State for an indefinite period and that both men and women are fed, housed and clothed from the public treasury, in addition to receiving a greater or less amount of industrial training, it appears that the operation of this act removes the Institute for the Blind entirely from the category of the State's benevolent organizations and from the oversight of the State Board which is duly authorized to supervise them. So long as this condition exists, the Institute for the Blind will not appear hereafter in the reports of this Board.

HOSPITALS.

Since the last report, two more institutions may be added to the list of hospitals in active operation in the State, St. Vincent's in Bridgeport, having been opened in the summer for the reception of patients, and the Greenwich General Hospital,

being mentioned now for the first time in the Board's reports. St. Vincent's Hospital, with a capacity of one hundred and fifty beds, possesses about the best and most complete buildings for a hospital of its size of any in the State, and is equipped throughout with apparatus and furnishings of the most modern design.

The hospital situation in Greenwich is unique. The General Hospital, which was opened originally for the care of contagious diseases, is owned by the town but is under the management of the local medical society. It is situated about two miles north from the center and a new building, recently completed, gives it the facilities of a small, general hospital. By a special act of the General Assembly of 1903, an appropriation of \$25,000 was granted for the purpose of establishing a hospital in Greenwich, conditioned upon the raising of \$75,000 additional. This amount was secured by one of the local physicians and work is already well advanced upon the construction of a second hospital located near the center of the town. The support of two general hospitals in a place as small as Greenwich seems to be an unwise experiment and it would be well if local differences could be adjusted and the work could be so arranged as to maintain one first-class general hospital, reserving the other establishment for the treatment of contagious diseases.

The past year has been one of considerable activity in building operations among the several hospitals of the State, and important additions have been made in the case of St. Francis' Hospital, Hartford, the Meriden Hospital, and the Middlesex Hospital in Middletown. A special ward for children has been fitted up at the Waterbury Hospital, but this hospital, as well as the one in Danbury, is still sorely in need of an extensive enlargement of its buildings and equipment to enable it to accomplish satisfactorily the important work which it is doing for the community. The W. W. Backus Hospital in Norwich is so fortunately supplied with endowment funds and other resources that it voluntarily declined to receive from the last General Assembly the appropriation customarily made from the State treasury for its support in common with other hospitals.

The proposed hospital in Willimantic has not materialized yet, but the movement to establish one in Derby has resulted

in the purchase of a piece of land and in the preparation of preliminary plans for the building.

In connection with the Hartford Hospital, the department for tuberculosis situated at Cedar Mountain, which was closed in November, 1903, owing to the temporary financial difficulties of the Hospital, was reopened for the reception of patients at the beginning of the present fiscal year. With an appropriation of \$15,000 from the State to assist in its support during the biennial period, and with careful financial management, it is hoped that the institution may be successfully continued in the beneficent purpose for which it was designed.

The Gaylord Farm Sanatorium at Wallingford, which is conducted under the auspices of the New Haven County Anti-tuberculosis Association, has experienced a most encouraging first year of effort in behalf of sufferers from this dread disease. During the seven months ending May 1, 1905, (the close of the Sanatorium's fiscal year,) forty-four patients were cared for, of whom twenty-five were discharged during the time. Of these twenty-five cases, eight remained in the Sanatorium less than two months, and seventeen remained two months or longer. Of the seventeen who were there two months or longer, nine had the disease arrested, five were improved, and three were discharged unimproved. As the institution becomes better known throughout the State and it becomes possible to restrict the admissions more closely to incipient cases of the disease, it is expected that a still better record of cures and improvements can be shown.

An appropriation of \$10,000 for the biennial period was made by the last legislature to the Anti-tuberculosis Association, and funds for the erection of two additional cottages have been given during the year by friends of the institution. Under the direction of its able superintendent, there is reason to believe that the Sanatorium will continue to be an ever increasing factor in the treatment of "the white plague" in this State.

The Soldiers' Hospital of Connecticut, or Fitch's Home for Soldiers as it was formerly known, situated at Noroton Heights, has been well filled as usual during the year. The hospital department proper has been especially crowded owing to the steady encroachment of age and disease upon the inmates of the institution. In the hospital when last visited were about

twenty-five cases of tuberculosis for whom some better provision should be made in the way of segregation in a separate ward or building.

The water supply of the institution has been materially improved since the last report by the construction of a new reservoir and the erection of a large iron distributing tank which is high enough to provide adequate protection in case of fire for any of the buildings. Neatness and order are always characteristic of the institution when visited and there is cause for congratulation that the care of the State's needy veterans is in such good hands.

COUNTY TEMPORARY HOMES.

During the year under review three hundred and twenty-four dependent and neglected children were committed to the eight County Temporary Homes, a number that exceeds all records of recent years in this respect. In order to prevent any unnecessary commitments in cases where it was believed that relatives or friends might care for the children at home, an act was passed by the last General Assembly which provides that notice shall be given to the county commissioners in advance of every hearing for the commitment of a child to a county home and that the commissioners shall have the right to be heard upon the propriety of the proposed commitment. The time between the date when the act took effect and the close of the fiscal year was so short that the act was evidently of no avail in reducing the number of commitments this year, but it is hoped that the future may show its beneficial results. In Fairfield County, indeed, where the practice of investigation before commitment was adopted some months before the passage of the act, the number of commitments shows a considerable reduction from that of the preceding year. The total number of children cared for by the County Homes during the year was twelve hundred and thirty-five and among them only two deaths were reported, which speaks well for the treatment given the children in these institutions.

On the other side of the account there is reason for regret in the fact that the number of family homes secured for the placing out of children, (not including those placed with rela-

tives,) was only two hundred and eighty-five, the smallest number recorded in the past four years. Such a variety of causes affects the placing out of children that it is difficult to assign any one especial reason for the falling off in the number of family homes found. It may be simply that the work has outgrown the facilities provided for it and that additional means must be devised to secure an adequate placing out of the children. The magnitude of the work is shown by the fact that there is a total of about fourteen hundred children living out in families or with relatives who are still under the jurisdiction of the County Homes.

The number of children on support of the Homes at the close of the fiscal year was seven hundred and eighty-five, which is the largest total recorded in the history of the institutions. Of this number, five hundred and four were in the County Homes proper, one hundred and fifty-one were boarded in families, one hundred and sixteen were boarded in Catholic Asylums, and fourteen were in the Danbury Children's Home, which serves as a sort of annex to the Fairfield County Home. By far the largest proportion of the children boarded in families, one hundred and twenty-five, is in New Haven County, where the boarding-out system is purposely followed in order to prevent the development of a large institution in the County Home.

Some similar plan of boarding children in families may have to be adopted in Fairfield County where with a normal capacity of eighty beds in the Home, there was on October first a total of two hundred and six children on its list for support. Of this number, ninety children were crowded into the Home building, seventy-seven were boarded in St. Francis' Asylum, New Haven, and twenty-five were boarded in groups outside the Home.

Representatives of the State Board have been present at the annual meetings of the boards of management and town committees which have been held in all of the counties, except New Haven, and there is little doubt that the free discussion there held in regard to the work of the Homes does much to maintain and stimulate the interest of the persons connected with them. The admirable system in vogue at the New London County Home of making at the annual meeting a personal report on

the condition of every child placed out who is under the jurisdiction of the Home, might well be followed in all of the other counties.

No additions of importance have been made during the year to the buildings of the County Homes, with the exception of the construction at the Fairfield County Home of a commodious play-house for use in winter storms and summer heat. The usual repairs and improvements have been carried on and all of the Homes give evidence of good management and kindly treatment of the children.

POOR RELIEF.

A considerable proportion of the one hundred and sixty-eight towns in Connecticut have been visited during the past year by the Board to inspect the almshouses or other provision made for the care of the poor. Almshouses, owned by the town or in some cases by private individuals, are maintained in about one-half of the towns, while in the remainder dependent persons are boarded in private families. Avon, Barkhamsted and Bloomfield, however, board all of their town poor under contract with Mr. Morton Sanford in Tariffville.

A round of visits to almshouses throughout the State reveals a wide range of conditions in these institutions, varying from the extensive organized establishments of the larger cities to the simple farmhouse properties employed for the purpose in many of the country towns. A majority of them, it may be said, satisfy all reasonable requirements in regard to comfortable surroundings and care of the inmates, others are only passable in these respects, while a few are absolutely unfit for use and ought to be abolished. The chief defects noticed, as before, are inadequate water supplies, insufficient facilities for bathing and heat, lack of cleanliness, and, in some cases, a too free mingling of the sexes.

Recommendations for improvements which have been made by the Board as a result of their inspections, have been well received in some instances and have been favorably acted upon, while in other cases it has been necessary to make repeated demands in order to secure the desired results. It would be well in cases where necessary, if the advisory power of the

Board could be re-enforced by some mandatory authority, from the courts or otherwise.

As suggested in previous reports, it is believed that much more satisfactory results could be accomplished in the care of the dependent poor, if a number of towns would unite in the formation and support of a single, first-class institution, thereby collecting a sufficient number of inmates in one place to make possible their classification in a group of cottage homes and to employ keepers of superior ability and character. The lack of classification of the inmates which now exists is one of the worst features of our present almshouses, worthy but unfortunate poor persons often suffering real hardship from enforced contact with their degraded and disorderly associates. The Firvale Union Cottage Homes for the Poor in Birmingham, England, are a model for this kind of institution, which might be copied to advantage in Connecticut.

The opening of the new Hospital for the Insane at Norwich has provided accommodations for several cases of the insane poor, who have been transferred there from the almshouses in which they were formerly inmates. There is still found, however, a considerable number of insane persons in almshouses for whose care the present provision is inadequate and unsuitable and who should have the restraint and treatment of a State hospital. Cases of tuberculosis in almshouses are also quite numerous and, except in the case of a few of the largest institutions, no especial provision is made for their care. For the good of their associates, as well as their own, it would be advisable that all sufferers from this disease should be removed to a sanatorium especially adapted for their treatment.

The boarding-house for paupers in Tariffville, so long mis-called the State almshouse, has been conducted as usual during the year and no radical improvement can be recorded in its equipment or condition. The customary small number of State paupers, five or six, has been supported in the place under contract with the Comptroller's office, while the remainder of the thirty to thirty-five inmates present, on an average, are boarded there by relatives or by the officials of towns who find this an easy way to provide for troublesome persons. The building used for the institution is old and ill-adapted for the care of any large number of inmates, and should be replaced by an entirely new structure with modern equipment.

So much delay has been experienced in obtaining from town selectmen the annual returns of statistics of poor-relief, required by statute to be made to the Board, that no complete figures of the expenditure in this direction can be presented herewith. There is reason to believe, however, that the total amount disbursed for this purpose will be in the neighborhood of \$800,000 or about the same as that recorded for the past few years. Tabulated statistics of the expenditure by towns will be included in the printed volume of the Board's reports, a year hence.

PRIVATE PROVISION FOR AGED AND YOUNG.

No new institutions have been added during the year to the list of thirty-six private Homes maintained in the State for the care of aged persons and children. Extensive additions to the buildings have been completed in the case of St. Mary's Home for the Aged, West Hartford, and St. Francis' Orphan Asylum, New Haven, and work is well advanced upon a large, new building to accommodate three hundred inmates at the House of the Good Shepherd in Hartford. This establishment has been classed among the homes for children, but its purpose is correctional as well as preventive, and it will be one of the few institutions in the State that is fitted to receive young women offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years under the act of the General Assembly of 1905, which provides for their commitment to any private institution chartered for the purpose and their maintenance there at State expense. If any large number of such young women shall be received in the new building of the House of the Good Shepherd, it may be advisable to include it thereafter in the list of reformatory institutions.

All of the Homes for children and old people in the State give evidence of good management and kindly treatment of the inmates, but regret is felt, as before, that their larger usefulness is so often restricted by exclusive conditions of church or locality.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

The thirty-second annual gathering of the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Portland, Oregon, July 15th to 21st, and, although the attendance was smaller

than usual owing to the distance of the meeting place from the central and eastern states, the Conference was nevertheless one of great interest and value. A total of four hundred and seventy members and visitors was registered in attendance, representing thirty-two different states, territories, and provinces. Only three delegates were present from Connecticut, one member, an ex-member, and the secretary of the State Board of Charities.

The proceedings of the Conference were carried on as usual in general sessions and in section meetings and the following topics were considered: State supervision and administration of charities, needy families in their homes, children, juvenile courts and probation, defectives, criminals, public dependents, neighborhood improvement, training for social workers, statistics, workingmen's insurance, care of the sick, warfare against tuberculosis, and visiting nurses.

The addresses delivered and the discussions held were, as usual, instructing and helpful. In spite of the fact that local interest was largely absorbed in the Lewis and Clark Exposition being held at the time, it is nevertheless felt that the Conference, which had only once before been held on the Pacific coast, left an impression on the city and the State which cannot fail to benefit its charitable and correctional interests.

The next conference will be held at Philadelphia, in May, 1906, and promises to rank with the famous quarter-centennial meeting held at New York in 1898, as one of the best sessions in the history of the organization. The State Board is represented among the officers and committees of the conference and it is hoped that Connecticut may send a large number of delegates from its institutions and societies of charity and correction.

LEGISLATION REGARDING STATE INSTITUTIONS AND CHARITIES.

A number of matters of legislation concerning State institutions and charities were included in the Public Acts of the General Assembly of 1905, to some of which reference has been made in preceding paragraphs of the report, as follows:

Chapter 142 concerning the operation of the probation system; chapter 233 providing for the commitment of female offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years

to any institution, other than the Industrial School for Girls, which is chartered for the purpose; chapter 107 increasing from three dollars to three dollars and fifty cents the amount paid per week by the State for the maintenance of girls in the School; chapter 66 which specifies that the right to visit, inspect, and report concerning the Connecticut Institute for the Blind shall be vested exclusively in the State Board of Education of the Blind; chapter 194 which provides that notice shall be given to the county commissioners at least three days prior to every hearing for the commitment of a child to the county temporary home for dependent and neglected children; no. 450 of the Special Acts providing for the appointment of a committee of three persons to investigate plans for the care and treatment of epileptics; and a joint resolution of the Senate and the House raising a committee to investigate the system of fees paid to county sheriffs and other public officials.

In addition to the matters mentioned, several laws in regard to the insane were passed, as follows: Chapter 196 provides that if the person who is legally obligated to pay for the support of an indigent insane person in a State hospital, shall fail to do so, after due notice given, the indigent insane person shall be deemed to be a pauper and the cost of support, except such part as is paid by the State, shall be paid by the municipality of which such person was a resident; in this Act it is further stated that, except as otherwise by law provided, pauper and indigent insane persons from the counties of New London, Windham and Tolland shall be committed to the Norwich Hospital for the Insane, and, from all other portions of the State to the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown; chapter 225 provides that the court which has committed any insane person, other than pauper or indigent, may after hearing, when it shall find it to be for the best interest of the person so committed, revoke such order of commitment; chapter 110 provides that every person who shall aid the escape from any hospital or sanitarium of any person committed thereto as insane, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

A bill was passed by both Houses of the Legislature providing that only five of the six members of the State Board of Pardons need concur, in order to make the judgment of the

Board operative. It failed to receive the approval of the Governor and was passed again by the Senate over his veto, but the House sustained the Governor and the bill was therefore lost by disagreeing action. The report of the State Reformatory Commission was accepted by the legislative committee to which it was referred, and was continued to the General Assembly of 1907.

In chapter 85 it is provided that the town in which any person is legally settled, who shall gain a legal settlement in another state, and afterward return to this State and become a pauper within seven years from the time when he began to acquire a legal settlement in such other state, shall be chargeable with his support.

According to the terms of chapter 226, every private institution receiving directly or by way of contract any money from the State for purposes including the support or board of beneficiaries of the State, which shall refuse access to the proper board or official authorized by the State to visit such institution, shall forfeit all unpaid moneys or appropriations which it would otherwise have been entitled to receive from the State.

EXPENSE TO THE STATE.

In this State with a population in 1905 of about 1,000,000, the following institutions are maintained for the restraint and care of its delinquent, defective and dependent classes. For

Criminals and Offenders.....	11	(State Prison and 10 County Jails).
Juvenile Offenders	2	(School for Boys and Industrial School).
The Insane	14	(2 State Hospitals, Hartford Retreat, 11 Private Asylums).
The Feeble-Minded	1	(School for Imbeciles).
The Deaf	2	(American School and Mystic Oral School).
The Blind	1	(Institute and Industrial Home).
The Sick and Injured.....	23	(Hospitals, Public and Private).
Old Soldiers	1	(Fitch's Home for Soldiers).
Dependent Children	8	(County Temporary Homes).
Paupers	86	(Almshouses).
The Aged, Private Provision...	19	(Old People's Homes).
The Young, Private Provision..	17	(Orphan Asylums and Homes).
Total	185	

As shown by the appended table, the total expense to the State incurred during the year in behalf of such of the institutions mentioned as receive State aid, was \$944,035.51, of which \$779,088.41 was expended for maintenance, supervision, etc., and \$164,947.10 was appropriated for buildings and permanent improvements. Of these amounts, the sum devoted to buildings, etc., is somewhat less than that appropriated for similar purposes in 1904, but the expense for maintenance and supervision is the largest noted in the past four years.

The most noticeable increases are in the case of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, the Industrial School for Girls, and the Newington Home for Children, (due no doubt to the increased number of inmates cared for,) in the expenditure for board of prisoners in jails, in the addition to the list of State and State-aided institutions of the Norwich Hospital for the Insane and the Middlesex Hospital at Middletown, and in the enlarged appropriations granted to the Hartford and New Haven Hospitals. The total expenditure for maintenance and buildings is slightly greater than that for 1904, which was the largest recorded for twelve years past.

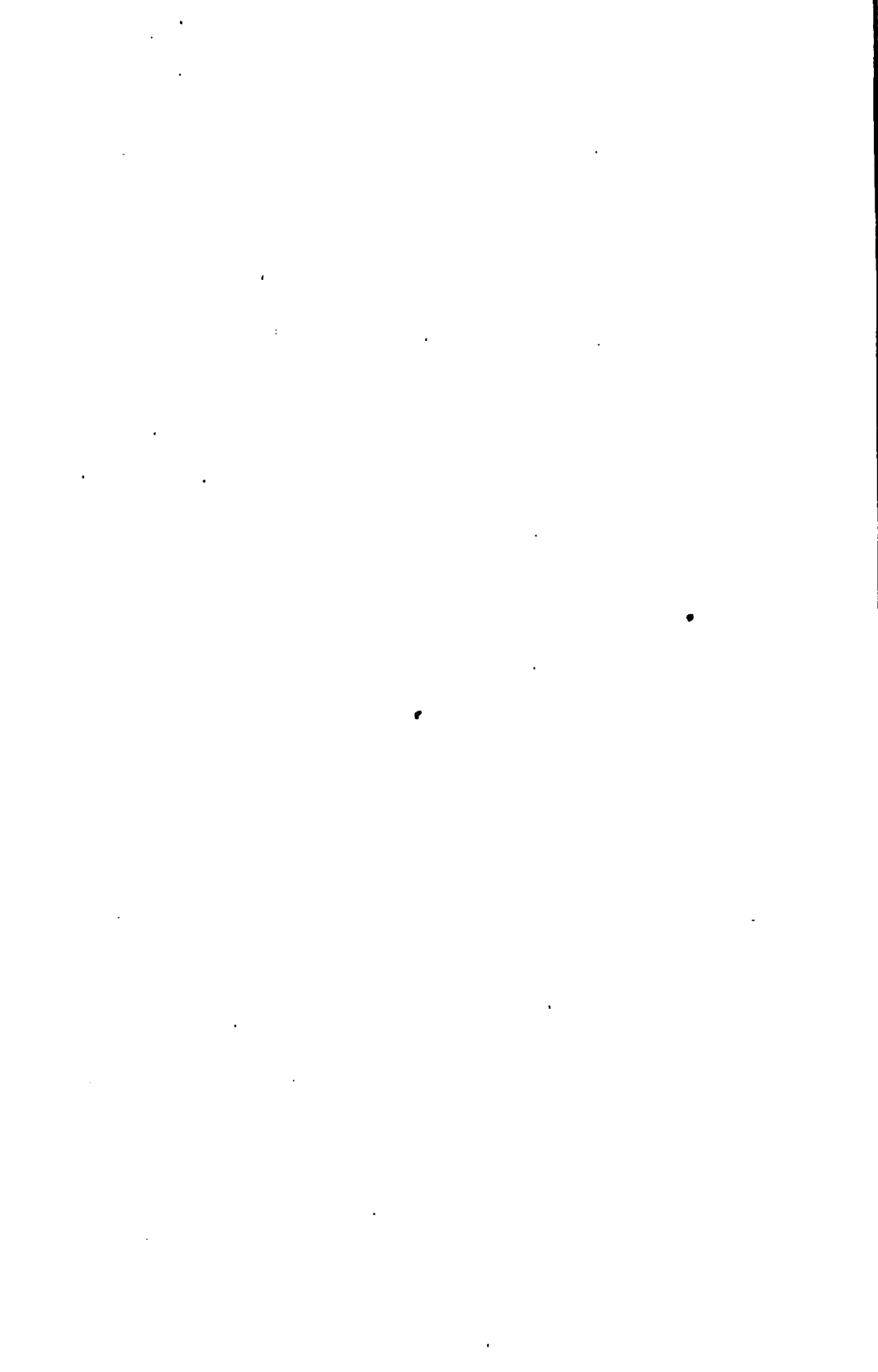
With the gradual development of the institutions already existing and the occasional addition of a new institution to meet new needs, an increase of expenditure by the State in these directions from year to year seems almost inevitable. The total sum devoted to these purposes is a large one and yet there is reason to believe that on the whole it is well administered. The reputation of Connecticut for sound conservatism must not be allowed to hamper any reasonable effort for intelligent progress in the fields of charity and correction.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. BRIDGMAN, *President*, Norfolk,
REBEKAH G. BACON, New Haven,
MARTHA H. C. MITCHELL, Norwich,
EDWIN A. DOWN, M.D., Hartford,
THOMAS F. KANE, M.D., Hartford,

Members of the State Board of Charities.

CHARLES P. KELLOGG, *Secretary*,
Waterbury.



TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

For the Year ending September 30, 1906.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
Room 80, Capitol, Hartford, Conn.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Connecticut:

SIR:—We have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Board for the year ending September 30, 1906. The report for the year ending September 30, 1905, was presented in typewritten form and published in the newspapers, and is now printed with this year's report for presentation to the Governor and to the General Assembly of 1907.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD.

During the year under review regular meetings of the Board have been held on the first Wednesday of each month, (excepting August,) at its office in the Capitol, at which reports have been made by the members and secretary of work done during the month and action has been taken, whenever advisable, in matters relating to the welfare of the charitable and correctional institutions in the State and their wards. Statistics have been collected of the work of the various institutions and of the care of town poor in all of the towns and cities, and correspondence has been carried on with institutions, societies and individuals in this and other states.

As provided in Section 2862 of the General Statutes, (revision of 1902,) regular visits of inspection have been made by two

representatives of the Board as often as once in three months to the State Prison, the Connecticut School for Boys, the Industrial School for Girls, and the Hospitals for the Insane in Middletown and Norwich. Additional visits have been made whenever required and interviews have been had with a number of the inmates in response to their requests. Ninety-five other institutions are subject to visitation by the Board, either by statutory provision or by the courtesy of their managers, and a large proportion of them has been visited during the year. They include the Hartford Retreat for the Insane and eleven sanitarium for mental and nervous diseases whose managers render statistical returns quarterly to the Board; the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville; the American School at Hartford for the deaf, and the Oral School for the Deaf at Mystic; twenty-five hospitals and sanitarium, of which seventeen of the public hospitals receive annual appropriations from the State; the Soldiers' Home at Noroton; ten county jails; eight county temporary homes for neglected and dependent children, and thirty-six private institutions for the care of children and old people. In addition to these institutions, a large number of the one hundred and sixty-eight towns in the State have been visited for the purpose of inspecting the almshouses or other provision for the care of the town poor.

As directed by statute, the visits referred to have been made, as a rule, without previous notice to the persons in charge. Recommendations for changes and improvements which have been made by the Board have been often well received and have been carried into effect with reasonable promptness. In certain cases, however, especially the improvement of inferior almshouses, it is probable that better results could be accomplished if the Board possessed greater executive authority.

Only one new institution has been added during the year to the number visited by the Board, the Greenwich Hospital in Greenwich, but new buildings have been erected and improvements of more or less importance have been effected in connection with several of the already existing establishments. The general condition of Connecticut's institutions of charity and correction, there is reason to believe, may be compared favorably with those of other progressive states.

THE STATE PRISON.

The high standards of management and discipline which have been established at the State Prison by the present warden have been well maintained during the year, and the institution may fairly be considered one of the best conducted of its kind in the country. No important changes have been made in buildings or equipment, which are adequate for all present needs, but evidence is shown, whenever visited, of a uniform condition of thorough cleanliness and good order, and of humane but firm treatment of the inmates.

The number of persons committed to the prison during the year, one hundred and eighty-three, the average number present, four hundred and eighty-six, and the number remaining at the end of the year, five hundred and eight, are the largest recorded in the past four years, but do not exceed the figures for the years just preceding that period. The earnings of the prisoners for the year under review, \$38,630 in the shoe shops and \$18,472 in the shirt shop, make one of the best financial showings in the history of the prison.

The fact that only five prisoners were paroled by the Board of Parole under the provisions of the indeterminate sentence law of 1901 shows how ineffectual this reformatory measure is rendered by the judges of the courts through the too short intervals imposed in most cases between the minimum and maximum limits of the sentences. It has been shown, indeed, that in certain cases a prisoner could earn his release by the operation of good time allowances from his maximum sentence, if a fixed one, in less time than the minimum sentence imposed. It is recommended, therefore, that this important law be so amended by the coming General Assembly as to effect its more liberal application by the courts.

STATE REFORMATORY.

Since the quiet burial provided for the reformatory project by the General Assembly of 1905 in accepting the report of the commission on the subject and passing it on to the next legislative session, little has been heard of this much needed institution. That the need still exists, however, and with increasing force every year, is evident to anybody who studies present con-

ditions. The utter lack of reformatory influences in the county jails, and the unsuitableness of the Boys' School at Meriden to care for the more hardened youths from sixteen to twenty-one years of age, are strong arguments for the establishment at an early date of a State reformatory for young men.

While the number of young women offenders is much less than that of the male misdemeanants, it is nevertheless felt by many that their individual need for reformatory influences is the greater, and that a State institution for the care of female offenders past sixteen years of age, the limit for admission to the Industrial School at Middletown, should be established at once. No results have become evident yet from the act of the General Assembly of 1906, which provides for the commitment of female offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years to any institution (except the Middletown School) that is chartered for the purpose. The House of the Good Shepherd in Hartford is practically the only institution in the State that is prepared to receive any number of such young women, but there is reason to believe that a strictly church establishment like this, excellent as it is, cannot fully take the place of a State reformatory.

The proposed law for the establishment and government of a reformatory, which was submitted by the commission to the last General Assembly, was a carefully devised and comprehensive measure and it is believed that the incoming legislature might well adopt it, with whatever modifications necessary, as the basis for the actual establishment of a dual State reformatory for male and female misdemeanants.

PROBATION SERVICE.

While it is impossible at the time of writing to obtain for publication any complete figures of the probation service throughout the State, the returns made by the probation officers to the Connecticut Prison Association (under whose general charge the service is placed), show that this practical measure of prevention and reformation has been employed by the courts with gratifying success during the past year, although perhaps a little more conservatively and not quite to the same wide extent as in 1905. The new probation law of 1905 has proved better in several particulars than the original act of 1903 which

it superseded, and there is reason to believe that it now needs simply liberal and judicious application rather than any special amendments, unless it be some compulsory provision for the trial of children in judges' chambers apart from the contaminating influences of the criminal court-rooms. It is not believed, however, that the number of juvenile offenders tried in Connecticut is sufficient to demand the establishment of a separate branch of children's courts.

Probation officers have been appointed in all but three of the forty-one police, city, borough, and town courts in the State, and it is interesting to note the different manner in which judges in different places make use of the probation law. In some places, notably Hartford, New Britain and Waterbury, there is found a preponderating proportion of adult men placed on probation with a correspondingly large amount of fines collected and wages expended for the benefit of their families, while in other places, such as New Haven and Bridgeport, boys form much the largest proportion of those placed in the probation officers' care. Throughout the State, however, there is little doubt that the law is accomplishing much good in saving many juveniles and first offenders from possible lives of crime, and in preserving to many a family the wages of its breadwinner who has committed some misdemeanor and would otherwise be sent to jail.

COUNTY JAILS.

No changes or improvements of any importance can be recorded for the year in the condition of the county jails. In the jails of the larger counties, where regular employment is provided for the inmates, the conditions of cleanliness, good order and decent comfort meet all reasonable requirements, but in some of the smaller jails, where a large proportion of the inmates spend their time in demoralizing idleness, it is often necessary to recommend greater attention to matters of this sort.

In New London County the same unsatisfactory conditions still prevail which have been noted in previous reports in the maintenance of two separate jails at Norwich and New London, each of which is inadequate for the purpose. At the New London jail, especially, it is frequently necessary to adopt the undesirable practice of "doubling-up" two men in a cell in order to

meet the demand upon its accommodations. One modern, commodious jail, situated at whatever place may be agreed upon, should supplant at an early date the two antiquated structures in use at present.

The failure of the General Assembly of 1905 to appoint a commission, as recommended, to investigate the whole subject of county jail management in the State, has delayed any action which it was hoped might be taken to improve this branch of prison service in Connecticut. That the present system of conducting the jails under the direction of county political officials is illogical, out-of-date, and wasteful both of money and manhood, few can deny. It is generally agreed by practical penologists to-day that the most effective means of remedying the evils of our county jail system would be to place all of these local prisons, together with the State Prison, under the unified control of a State board of prison commissioners, whose members should be free from local and political influences and should be fitted to adopt the best features of modern prison science.

Under the control of such a board, two or three of the smaller and poorer jails in Connecticut could be abandoned, the inmates of all of them could be classified with some degree of logical separation, reformatory measures could be adopted, and, under the direction of a competent superintendent of industries, the revenue from the labor of the thousand inmates usually present, which now goes largely to private contractors, could be applied to the support of the prisoners.

As a preliminary step toward reform of the jail system, the report of the commission appointed by the last General Assembly to investigate the abolition of fees and the substitution therefor of salaries for county sheriffs and other officials, will be awaited with interest. In the mean time, however, it is recommended that all of the county jails be placed under the control of a State board of prison commissioners.

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The year under review at the School for Boys in Meriden has been marked by a number of changes in the personnel of the officers, but the discipline of the institution has been well maintained and satisfactory results have been obtained in the various

branches of the School's work. The manual training department suffered the loss of its valued head-instructor, but it is believed that a competent successor is filling his place. It is hoped that the work of this important feature of the School's training may be extended even further than at present and that it may supplant to a still greater degree the dull and dulling occupation of chair-caning, which has always been too large a part of the School life.

An encouraging feature of the School's progress may be noted in the construction of the basement story of a gymnasium, which has long been urged by this Board as a much-needed acquisition to the institution. It was hoped that the building might be completed in another year from the profits of the chair-caning industry and other regular revenues of the School, but on account of an unusual depression in the chair-caning business, it is probable that a special appropriation of moderate size will be required from the State in order to complete it. Such an appropriation should be freely granted, for two of the strongest influences in the regeneration of youthful offenders, which should be encouraged to the utmost, are the upbuilding of their physical natures and the industrial and mental stimulus obtained through the work of manual training.

The number of boys committed to the School during the year, one hundred and sixty-five, and the number remaining in the institution at its close, four hundred and thirty-four, are less than the number so recorded for the preceding year, but greater than the similar returns for 1903 and 1904. It is difficult to assign any exact causes for these fluctuations in population, but it is not found that the operation of the probation law of 1905 has accomplished any permanent reduction, as was hoped, in the number of boys committed to the institution. The establishment of a State reformatory, also, seems to be the only means by which the School can rightfully be relieved from the care of a number of the older and more hardened youths whose presence is now one of the most difficult factors in its management.

The work of the School's agent in visiting and supervising boys who have been released on parole should be commended so far as it goes, but it is believed that with increased means still greater results could be accomplished in this direction. In

general, it may be said that the work and spirit of the Connecticut School for Boys have shown steady improvement in recent years, and it is hoped that no effort will be spared to keep the School in the front rank of similar institutions throughout the country.

THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

During the past year the extensive repairs and improvements at the Industrial School for Girls at Middletown, which were made possible by an appropriation for the purpose from the General Assembly of 1905, have been completed. The School now presents more than ever an attractive appearance of neatness and good order, and, with the increase in the allowance per capita from three dollars to three dollars and a half a week made by the last legislature, it is expected that all ordinary repairs can be made hereafter without a special appropriation.

The number of girls newly committed to the School during the year, thirty-eight, is the smallest recorded in the past four years, and the number remaining at the close of the fiscal year, two hundred and sixty-eight, is the smallest since 1903, but there is no reason to expect that this decrease will be permanent, and it is probable that, barring extraordinary conditions, the School will maintain its customary average numbers during a term of years. The usual high percentage is reported of girls who, being placed out on parole with relatives or in other families, are doing well in their new surroundings.

Excellent results are shown for the year in all departments of the School's activities, the schoolrooms, the dressmaking and domestic science classes, physical culture, and the moral and social uplift of the inmates, while the admirable spirit pervading the whole institution makes it one of the best schools of its kind in the country.

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

An event which caused serious loss and inconvenience at the Hospital for the Insane in Middletown was the destruction by fire in June last of the building containing the chapel and amusement hall. One lesson of the disaster was that the fire protection of the Hospital was utterly inadequate to meet any

great emergency, and on the ruins of the burned building there is being erected, therefore, a fireproof structure which will contain, in addition to the power plant and general machine shop, a large stationary engine which can pump water when needed at high pressure directly into the present hydrant system of the institution. A large new reservoir, situated on high ground, has been constructed, also, which will give extra protection against fire, as well as help to prevent a scarcity of water for general purposes in dry seasons.

In addition to these changes, a number of other improvements and additions have been made to the Hospital plant during the year, which include a two-story fireproof building, erected under an appropriation of \$20,000 from the General Assembly of 1905, to be used as a special hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases, a large underground cellar for vegetables, constructed of iron and concrete at a cost of about \$4,000, additional overhead passages from the congregate dining-room to the female side of the Middle Hospital, improvements in the interior construction of the Middle and North Hospitals, and the completion of the bathing establishment in the congregate dining-room building.

The seriously overcrowded condition of the Hospital which has been noted in recent reports, has continued without abatement during the year and the number present at the close of the fiscal period, two thousand four hundred and eighty-seven, exceeds all records in the history of the institution. The opening of the new buildings at the Norwich Hospital for the Insane, which are designed to accommodate three hundred patients, will probably relieve temporarily the pressure upon the Middletown Hospital. With the constant growth of the State's population, however, and the steadily increasing number of insane persons who are sent for institutional treatment, it is likely that additional buildings will have to be erected from time to time at one or both of the State Hospitals.

In spite of its overcrowded condition and the confusion resulting from the fire and the consequent building operations, the work of the Middletown Hospital has been carried on during the year in as thorough and effective a manner as could be expected. A training school for female nurses, with a two years' course of study and practical instruction, is a new feature

of the institution and hereafter training in the school will be compulsory for all nurses on the female side of the Main Hospital. Of course, the Hospital now needs a new chapel and amusement hall to take the place of the burned structure, and it is hoped that an appropriation for this purpose may be made without fail by the incoming legislature.

NORWICH HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The new buildings at the Norwich Hospital for the Insane, for which an appropriation of \$420,000 was made by the General Assembly of 1905, are fast approaching completion, and it is expected that they will be ready for use by the first of January, 1907. They include two hospital buildings designed to accommodate three hundred patients, each building being subdivided into six sections of twenty-five patients each for purposes of classification, kitchen building and bakery, laundry building, extensive heating, lighting and power plant, and enclosed passages connecting the various buildings and containing, also, the steam pipes, water pipes, etc. All of the buildings are of fireproof construction, and the service buildings, which are commodious and well-arranged, are designed to meet the needs of an institution of a thousand inmates.

Including the construction of two reservoirs to furnish the necessary water-supply and fire-protection, the additions to the Hospital plant just mentioned have exhausted the appropriation of 1905, and the institution now needs an administration building and an amusement hall to put it in fair working order as a hospital of four hundred patients capacity.

With normal accommodations for one hundred and four patients in the two hospital buildings already in use, the number of patients present at the close of the fiscal year reached a total of one hundred and seventy, but the excess has been cared for by placing beds in the spaces designed for day-rooms and by utilizing a couple of farmhouses that were on the property.

A custom has been adopted at the Norwich Hospital of releasing on trial, or on parole, so called, to their relatives or friends for a limited period, a number of patients whose condition is hopeful but not one of complete cure, so that if it becomes necessary to return the patient to the Hospital within

the specified time, the return may be made without the expense and formality of a new commitment. It has since been learned that a similar practice has been in vogue at the Middletown Hospital for a number of years, the period of parole usually being limited to six months. While this custom has been found useful in actual practice, it is nevertheless without statutory sanction, and it is recommended, therefore, in order to avoid any possible complication, that action be taken by the coming General Assembly to legalize such releases on parole.

The Norwich Hospital for the Insane has thus far been in the more or less chaotic condition of an institution in progress of construction and organization, but visits of inspection give reason to believe that it is under efficient and careful direction and that the managers will soon reap the reward of their labors in the development of an excellent institution for this unfortunate class of the State's population.

PRIVATE SANITARIA FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

The Ardendale Sanitarium in Greenwich, which was mentioned in the last report as having been closed in September, 1905, was reopened in December of that year under the charge of a new superintendent, so that the number of these institutions now in active operation in the State is eleven, not including the Hartford Retreat. One other sanitarium for nervous diseases, Dr. Bowman's in Greenwich, which does not purport to receive mental cases, and Dr. Hallock's admirable establishment for nervous invalids in Cromwell, are now included in the section of this report on private hospitals.

During the year the number of mental cases received, two hundred and thirty-nine, the number discharged, two hundred and fifty-nine, and the number present at the end of the year, two hundred and sixty-nine, in the eleven sanatoria that render statistical returns quarterly to the Board, are about the same as the numbers similarly reported in recent years. There is in addition, however, a still larger number of patients present who are simply nervous invalids or who are victims of drug and alcoholic habits and who should not be included in making up any census of insane persons in the State. The number of such

persons reported for the past year was five hundred and eight received, five hundred and seventy-eight discharged, and one hundred and sixty-nine remaining at the close of the year.

Additions and improvements of more or less importance have been made during the year in several of the sanitarium, but a tour of inspection reveals a wide range of conditions existent. In general, it may be said that most of the sanitarium meet all reasonable requirements in the accommodations provided and in the treatment of the patients, but in a few instances there is reason to believe that conditions might be improved. In the absence of any State board of lunacy in Connecticut, an effort is made by the Board of Charities to keep these sanitarium under supervision and to have remedied any abuses that may be discovered.

CENSUS OF INSANE.

An examination of the statistics for recent years shows a steady increase in the number of insane persons under treatment in Connecticut. Their distribution among the different institutions is practically as follows:

	1902	1904	1906
Connecticut Hospital for the Insane	2,200	2,360	2,470
Norwich Hospital for the Insane .....	....	....	150
The Hartford Retreat	160	150	150
In Private Asylums	290	300	280
Among Town Poor (estimated)	350	300	300
	3,000	3,110	3,350

Under the last heading are many chronic cases who have been in the State Hospital but who have been returned in order to make room for more acute cases who were in need of immediate treatment. Others are mild types of mental disease who have never been examined by any competent authority, but occasionally cases are found who would be benefited by hospital treatment and their removal is recommended whenever possible.

With a population for the State in 1900 of 908,000, the ratio of insane persons under restraint at that time was 3.2 to the thousand. In 1906, estimating the population of the State at 1,000,000, a similar ratio would be 3.3 to the thousand. The difference is so slight that it may fairly be said that the increase

of insane persons is not out of proportion to the increase in the State's population. Furthermore, the absolute increase in the number of insane persons under restraint may be accounted for in part by the growing tendency to place in institutions many cases who in former times would have been kept at home, and by the increased growth of the private asylums, most of whose inmates are residents of other States.

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES.

No important changes or improvements can be recorded for the year in the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville, but the work of the institution has been carried on in its customary careful and conservative manner. The number of persons committed to the School, forty-four, is one less than that for the year preceding, while the number remaining in the School, two hundred and fifty-two, at the close of the year is the largest recorded in its history. The normal accommodations of the School are taxed to their utmost capacity, and complaint has been made in several quarters in regard to the difficulty experienced in securing admission for deserving cases. It would, therefore, seem advisable that the Lakeville School should be enlarged at an early date sufficiently to provide accommodations for the natural increase in this class of defectives.

Sixty-four epileptics were reported as present in the School at the close of the fiscal year, and it is known that a large number of similar unfortunates is cared for in town almshouses and in private families throughout the State. The report of the commission, appointed by the Governor under an act of 1905, which will be made to the incoming General Assembly in regard to epilepsy, may, it is hoped, result in securing better provision for the care and treatment of victims of this disease than exists at present.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, AT HARTFORD, FOR THE DEAF.

The old-established American School for the Deaf at Hartford has experienced another year of successful work in all departments, and the number of pupils present, (one hundred and sixty-two when last visited,) is about the same as in recent

years. The high repute in which the School is held in other States as well, is shown by the fact that more than one-third of the total number of pupils comes from the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, although Massachusetts has excellent schools for the deaf within its own borders.

Admirable results are achieved from the eclectic and from the oral systems of instruction, both of which are employed in the School, and commendable progress is shown by the classes in industrial work and in physical culture.

It is a matter of regret that the School is still under necessity of using the ancient main building, which was erected in 1821, and is no longer adequate or fit for the purpose, and it is hoped that it may soon be replaced by a group of modern structures better fitted to the needs of the institution.

THE MYSTIC ORAL SCHOOL.

At the Oral School for the Deaf in Mystic, a somewhat larger number of pupils than usual is noted during the present fall term, there being twenty-four girls and ten boys in the School when last visited. The teaching force has been augmented, so that there is now a corps of eight teachers, including the principal. Careful instruction is given the children under the oral system of acquired speech and lip-reading, and industrial classes are conducted in wood-carving, needlework, etc. Emphasis is laid, also, upon the advantages of the home life in a small school.

While the general appearance of the School has been much improved in recent years, there is still great need of a new building to replace the present inadequate structure containing the school-rooms and class-rooms. So long as the State continues its support of a second school for the deaf, it should, it is felt, be represented in the management of the institution.

HOSPITALS.

The past year has been one of continued progress in the field of hospital work throughout the State. One new institution of this class has been added to the list since the last report, the second hospital in Greenwich having been opened for use in

September, 1906, and property has been purchased in New Haven and in Waterbury for the establishment of hospitals under Roman Catholic auspices. Generous funds have been received and plans prepared for the erection of a new administration building at the New Haven Hospital, much needed additions are being made at the Danbury Hospital, and in Waterbury plans have been drawn and a substantial fund started for the gradual construction of a group of modern buildings to replace the wholly inadequate structures now in use. The new wing at the Bridgeport Hospital, which contains an admirable children's ward, private rooms, etc., has materially increased the Hospital's facilities for useful work. Additions and improvements of greater or less extent have been made in a number of the other existing hospitals, but the movements to establish public hospitals in Derby and Willimantic have not yet assumed visible form.

In regard to the situation in Greenwich, it may be said that the newly opened hospital is a well arranged and excellently equipped institution. The recent enlargement of the older hospital, however, which is owned by the town, raises the question whether, in a place as small as Greenwich, it would not be better to reconcile local differences and maintain a first-class hospital for general service, reserving the other for the treatment of contagious diseases.

The general standards of hospital management throughout the State are commendably high, and it would be hard to overestimate the beneficial work accomplished by these institutions. It would be well, however, if a more uniform plan were adopted of presenting statistics in their annual reports, especially in adopting a uniform basis for computing the average cost per week per patient, so that a comparison of the several reports would be of more value than is the case at present.

The branch of the Hartford Hospital at Cedar Mountain for the treatment of tuberculosis, and the Gaylord Farm Sanatorium at Wallingford, under the auspices of the New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, have both accomplished excellent work during the year in the alleviation of this dread disease, and well deserve the appropriations for maintenance made to them by the General Assembly.

At the Soldiers' Hospital of Connecticut, or the Soldiers' Home, as it is commonly called, at Noroton, all departments

have been well filled, the average number of inmates cared for, five hundred and fifty-five, being one of the largest recorded in its history. As a natural result of the encroachment of old age with its accompanying infirmities upon the inmates, the hospital building, proper, has been especially crowded. An additional cottage for the segregated treatment of the twenty-five or more cases of tuberculosis usually present would add much to the hospital's usefulness, as would also another cottage for the care of chronic insane veterans, of whom about thirty are now supported in the State Hospital at Middletown.

A number of improvements in the equipment of the institution have been made during the year, including the introduction of electric lights and a substantial addition to the library and recreation building. Whenever visited, the Home presents an appearance of comfort and good order and gives evidence of being under careful and efficient management.

COUNTY TEMPORARY HOMES.

During the year under review two hundred and ninety-eight dependent and neglected children were committed to the eight County Temporary Homes, a number slightly lower than the average of such commitments for the past six years, and considerably smaller than the number committed in 1905. It would be gratifying to give credit for this decrease to the operation of the Act of 1905, which provides for investigation by the County Commissioners of every complaint for commitment to a County Home with a view to securing relatives or friends to care for the child in question, were it not for the fact that in Fairfield County alone, where the Act of 1905 had its chief advocates, a considerable increase is shown in the number of commitments over the previous year. Considerable doubt, therefore, is felt in assigning any leading cause to these fluctuations in the number of commitments from year to year. The total number of children cared for by the County Homes during the year was twelve hundred and seventy-five, among whom only three deaths were reported, a remarkable showing, especially in view of the vitiated stock from which many of the children come.

One of the most important, and at the same time, one of the most difficult features in the work of the County Homes is the securing of suitable family homes for placing out children from

the county institutions. It is gratifying to notice a slight increase in this respect, two hundred and ninety-nine children having been so placed out during the year, not including those placed with relatives. In this connection, mention may be made of the work of a special agent appointed by the State Board to assist in the visitation of children living out in family homes. This agent has been engaged for several weeks at a time during the past year in making thorough and systematic rounds of visits to the children placed out in five counties, especially in the country districts, and has visited three hundred and seventy-eight different children, one hundred and twenty-six of them twice, thus making a total of five hundred and four visits. While the agent has found a large proportion of the children well placed, she nevertheless discovered that some of the children had not been visited for years, and that the County Home records of their whereabouts in many instances were very imperfect. In a few cases, also, the family conditions were found to be so bad that it became necessary to secure the removal of the children through the county board of management.

It is not intended that this work of the Board's special agent shall interfere at all with that of the local town committees appointed by the boards of management in the several counties, whose voluntary efforts in this direction are greatly appreciated, but it is believed that a capable agent, giving her whole time to the work and unhampered by any local ties or prejudices, can accomplish more in the systematic oversight of the children than it would be fair to expect from volunteer workers. It is hoped, therefore, that the Board's appropriation for this purpose may be increased sufficiently to provide for the continuous employment of one special agent, who, with the aid of the members of the Board and the local town committees, will, it is believed, be able to keep under better supervision than has been the case hitherto the fourteen hundred and more wards of the County Homes who are living out in families. It is probable, also, that in the gradual development of the work, the Board's agent may be able to secure many new families to receive these unfortunate children into their homes.

The total number of children on support of the County Homes at the close of the fiscal year was eight hundred and twelve, the largest number ever recorded in the history of these

institutions. Of this total, five hundred and fourteen were in the County Homes, proper, one hundred and forty-seven were boarded out in families, one hundred and thirty-seven were boarded in St. Francis' Asylum, New Haven, and fourteen were in the Danbury Children's Home, a sort of annex to the Fairfield County Home. By far the largest proportion of the children boarded in families, one hundred and twenty-six, are in New Haven County, where a boarding-out system is purposely followed in order to prevent the development of a large institution in the Home itself. If it is desired to check the steady growth of these County Homes, it will be necessary to adopt in the overcrowded counties some such boarding-out system as the New Haven County plan, to stimulate by some means the placing-out of children in families without pay, or to make some radical changes in the nature of the county institutions.

No important changes have been made during the year in the buildings of the several County Homes, all of which present conditions of comfort and good order and are adequate for present needs with the exception of the Fairfield County Home, which is badly overcrowded. New superintendents have been installed at the Homes in Hartford and New Haven Counties, and all of the institutions appear to be under efficient management.

POOR RELIEF.

The visits made by the Board during the year to inspect almshouses reveal a wide variety, as noted in previous reports, in the condition of these institutions.

Of the one hundred and sixty-eight towns in Connecticut, sixty-eight have almshouses owned by the town, in fifteen there are houses used for the purpose that are owned and maintained by private individuals, while in the remaining eighty-five towns it is customary to board dependent persons in private families or to assist them in their own homes. Since the last report several changes have been made in the town almshouses. At New Milford and Greenwich entirely new buildings of modern design and equipment have been erected to take the place of the structures formerly in use, and at New London and Stonington additions and improvements of considerable extent have been made upon the existing buildings. The almshouses in Waterford and Guilford have been closed, and the few inmates they con-

tained have been boarded elsewhere, those from Waterford in the New London almshouse and those from Guilford in the almshouse at Tariffville. A large part of the almshouses may be said to satisfy all reasonable requirements in matters of comfort and good order, others are not so far below the standard but there is hope of improving them by urgent and repeated recommendations, while a few, only, are absolutely unfit for the purpose and should be replaced by entirely new structures. The chief defects, as noted before, are an imperfect separation of the sexes, insufficient heating, lighting and bathing facilities, and in some cases a lack of proper food. Recommendations for improvements that have been made by the Board, in its advisory capacity, have been well received in many instances, and have been carried into effect with reasonable promptness. It would be well, however, if the suggestions of the Board could be re-enforced by some greater mandatory power in certain cases where the authorities in charge are very slow to comply with the recommendations made.

In spite of the increased accommodations provided in the State hospitals for the insane, a considerable number of insane persons is still found in the town almshouses. Many of them are harmless, chronic types of whom some have been in the State hospitals but have been returned to make room for more pressing cases. There are others, however, who would doubtless be benefited by hospital treatment, and recommendation is frequently made for the transfer of such persons to one of the State institutions.

A number of cases of tuberculosis is also found in almshouses, and, except in a few of the large city institutions, no special provision is made to separate them nor the insane from the other inmates. In view of the fact that there are now two sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis in the State, the Gaylord Farm sanatorium at Wallingford and the branch of the Hartford Hospital at Cedar Mountain, it would be advisable, where special provision cannot be made for them, to remove all sufferers from this disease to one of the sanatoria mentioned.

If the feeling of town sovereignty were not so strong in Connecticut, a much more admirable system of homes for the poor than exists at present could be devised by uniting the towns in groups for the maintenance of good-sized institutions arranged on the cottage plan. A sufficient number of inmates

would thus be gathered in each establishment to make possible their reasonable classification in separate cottage homes, the treatment in each building being especially adapted to its own class of inmates, and one of the serious evils of our present almshouses, the compulsory association of the worthy and respectable poor with degraded and disorderly persons, would thus be removed.

Cottage homes for the poor, such as those suggested, are in active and successful operation in England, but their existence in Connecticut seems so remote as scarcely to warrant recommending their general establishment under present conditions. It may be urged, however, that any large town or city in constructing a new almshouse hereafter should arrange it on the cottage plan rather than on the congregate system of the large barracks usually provided for the purpose.

The establishment at Tariffville, under private auspices, where five or six State paupers on an average are boarded by arrangement with the Comptroller's office, has been conducted in much the same manner as usual since the last report. When last visited there were forty-one inmates present, of whom the majority, not State paupers, were boarded there by the selectmen of various towns, or by conservators and relatives. The general condition of the place was as good as could be expected in view of the age of the building and the nature of its inmates, but, if any large number of persons shall continue to be maintained there, the Board would emphatically repeat its former recommendation that an entirely new building be provided for the purpose with modern conveniences and with suitable exercise yards for women, as well as for men.

PRIVATE PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND OLD PEOPLE.

In order to make as complete as possible the record of charitable activities in the State, it has been customary in recent years for the Board to visit all of the private homes for children and old people, and to include mention of them in the Board's printed reports. No additions have been made during the year to the list of thirty-six such institutions visited by the Board, but improvements of more or less importance have been effected in several instances, and new buildings have been completed at the House of the Good Shepherd in Hartford and the Home

for Incurable Children in Newington. Both of these institutions now have inmates committed to their care at the expense of the State, and may, therefore, be considered as semi-public in their nature.

The new building at the House of the Good Shepherd is a handsome, well-arranged structure with possible accommodations for three hundred inmates, but at the close of the fiscal year only fifty-two were present. Of this number seventeen were committed by the courts under the Act of 1905, which provides that young women offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years may be committed to any private institution that is chartered for the purpose and may be maintained there at State expense. This institution is, therefore, in a position to receive a large number of such female offenders, but it is doubtful if it can ever fully take the place of a State reformatory for women.

Little criticism can be found in regard to the general conditions of comfort and good order in the several homes for children and old people, but there is still reason to regret that the usefulness of so many of them is limited by narrow restrictions of residence and church affiliation in determining the admission of inmates. Especial need is felt for homes where worthy but indigent old men, who by nature and breeding are superior to the general average of almshouse inmates, may be cared for at reasonable rates.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in the city of Philadelphia, May 9th to 16th, 1906, and was the largest gathering in the history of that organization. Nearly twelve hundred members were in attendance, representing thirty-five different States and the Dominion of Canada, besides many other persons who attended as visitors and were not registered as members of the Conference. Twenty-one representatives were present from Connecticut, including superintendents of institutions, officers of charitable and child-saving societies, and the members and secretary of the State Board of Charities.

The addresses and discussions of the Conference were of much value and interest, and emphasis was laid upon the import-

ance of getting at the causes of dependency and delinquency with a view to remedying and preventing them as far as possible. The following are the subjects which were considered by the Conference in its general sessions and section meetings: State supervision and administration of charities; needy families in their homes, covering the work of charity organization societies; children, both dependent and delinquent, and child labor; care of the sick; defectives, including the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic; charitable finance; neighborhood work, social settlements, etc.; immigration; workmen's insurance; statistics; training of social workers; and day nurseries.

The Conference of 1907 will be held June 12th to 19th, at Minneapolis, Minn., and it is expected that the neighboring States of the Great Northwest will unite to make the meeting rival the great gathering at Philadelphia. Connecticut is represented among the officers and committees of the Conference and it is hoped that a large number of delegates may be present from the charitable and correctional institutions and societies of the State.

EXPENSE TO THE STATE.

In this State, with an estimated population of 1,000,000, it is known that the following institutions are maintained for the restraint and care of its delinquent, defective and dependent classes. For

Criminals and Offenders.....	11	(State Prison and 10 County Jails).
Juvenile Offenders	2	(School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls).
The Insane	14	(2 State Hospitals, Hartford Retreat, 11 Private Asylums).
The Feeble-Minded	1	(School for Imbeciles).
The Deaf	2	(American School and Mystic Oral School).
The Blind	1	(Connecticut Institute for the Blind).
The Sick and Injured.....	23	(Hospitals, Public and Private).
Old Soldiers	1	(Fitch's Home for Soldiers).
Dependent Children	8	(County Temporary Homes).
Paupers	84	(Almshouses).
The Aged, Private Provision...	19	(Old People's Homes).
The Young, Private Provision..	17	(Orphan Asylums and Homes).
Total	183	

For the support in whole or in part of such of the above mentioned institutions as receive State aid, the appended tables show that there was expended by the State during the past fiscal year a total of \$1,216,357.28, of which \$865,561.76 was devoted to maintenance, supervision, etc., and \$350,795.52 was appropriated for buildings. Both of these sums are the largest recorded in recent years, and it is believed that it is the first time in the history of the State that the total annual expenditure in the department of charities and correction has passed the million mark.

A glance at the tables will show that all but \$20,000 of the sum appropriated for buildings was devoted to the development of the new hospital for the insane at Norwich. As compared with the amount expended for maintenance, \$779,088, in 1905, the total of \$865,561 so expended in 1906 shows a marked increase in several directions. This is especially noticeable in the case of the insane, the first full year of work at the Norwich Hospital showing an expenditure of \$28,408 as compared with \$4,422 in 1905, while the Hospital at Middletown also shows an increase from \$176,525 to \$185,107. The addition of three new hospitals to the list of State-aided institutions, viz: St. Vincent's at Bridgeport, the Hartford Hospital branch for tuberculosis at Cedar Mountain, and the New Haven County Sanatorium for tuberculosis at Wallingford,—increases materially the State's expenditures for this class of beneficent organizations. A considerable advance is noted, also, in the net sum devoted to the care of sick and disabled soldiers, from \$67,741 in 1905 to \$98,244 in 1906, after deducting the amounts received from the National Government for this purpose. The steadily growing number of children in the care of the County Temporary Homes has increased the State's expenses in this department from \$73,202 in 1905 to \$85,982 in 1906. Other institutions show increased expenditures of greater or less extent, due, no doubt, to an increased number of inmates and the advancing cost of supplies. The State Prison, however, under its present able management, is one of the few institutions to show a decreased expenditure, its demand upon the State treasury having fallen from \$27,477 in 1905 to \$23,696 in 1906.

The total sum expended by the State for the care of its delinquent, defective and dependent population is a large one, and

yet there is ground to believe that on the whole it is administered with reasonable economy and with due regard to the welfare of the beneficiaries. With the addition of new institutions and the growth of those already existing, it is difficult to see how retrenchment can fairly be made in this field of expenditure.

In closing, attention may be called to the changed form and reduction in size of the present printed volume, in accordance with action taken by the State Board of Control to reduce the amount of public printing. Several chapters, it will be noticed, are presented in tabulated form in place of the descriptive paragraphs formerly given and it remains to be seen whether the report will prove as useful as before as a handbook of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State. Sections of the General Statutes and Public Acts relating to the subjects considered are also omitted from the report, but will be published after the close of the General Assembly of 1907, in a separate pamphlet which may be obtained upon application.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. BRIDGMAN, *President*, Norfolk,
REBEKAH G. BACON, New Haven,
MARTHA H. C. MITCHELL, Norwich,
EDWIN A. DOWN, M.D., Hartford,
THOMAS F. KANE, M.D., Hartford,

Members of the State Board of Charities.

CHARLES P. KELLOGG, *Secretary*,
Waterbury.

EXPENSE TO THE STATE

FOR

The Delinquent, Defective and Dependent Classes

For the Two Years ending September 30, 1905 and 1906.

FOR MAINTENANCE, SUPERVISION, ETC.

	1905	1906
Connecticut State Prison	\$ 27,477.17	\$ 23,696.77
" Prison Association	3,380.58	3,998.79
" State Board of Pardons	387.51	345.80
" School for Boys	69,252.94	69,662.10
" Industrial School for Girls	51,823.45	52,992.03
Prisoners in Jails, eight counties	110,992.37	109,400.91
Connecticut Hospital for Insane	176,525.02	185,107.48
Norwich Hospital for Insane	4,422.16	28,408.72
Hartford Retreat	3,526.00	3,454.57
Stamford Hall Sanitarium	104.00	105.40
Grand View Sanitarium	292.00	344.00
Examination of Insane Prisoners	50.00	65.00
Connecticut School for Imbeciles	26,734.59	29,069.94
American School for Deaf	22,153.10	23,733.32
Mystic Oral School	6,679.81	7,165.75
Perkins Institution for the Blind	3,638.46	2,447.60
Connecticut Institute for the Blind	16,686.62	16,547.77
Clothing, etc., for pupils	763.56	516.04
Machinery, etc., for graduates	641.94	871.13
State Board of Education of the Blind	2,456.03	2,164.26
New Haven Hospital	10,000.00	10,000.00
Hartford Hospital	10,000.00	10,000.00
St. Francis' Hospital	6,250.00	5,000.00
Grace Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bridgeport Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00
Danbury Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00
Memorial Hospital, New London	5,000.00	5,000.00
Backus Hospital, Norwich	2,500.00	.....
Waterbury Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00
New Britain Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00
Norwalk Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00

Stamford Hospital	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
Meriden Hospital	3,000.00	3,000.00
Day-Kimball Hospital, Putnam.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Litchfield County Hospital, Winsted.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Middlesex Hospital, Middletown.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
St. Vincent's Hospital, Bridgeport.....	.....	2,250.00
Hartford Tuberculosis Hospital.....	.....	5,625.00
Wallingford Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	.....	3,750.00
Fitch's Home for Soldiers.....	103,000.00	131,265.76
Aid to Soldiers outside.....	9,456.00	17,051.27
Burial of Soldiers.....	12,500.50	13,431.40
Soldiers' Orphans	1,056.50	784.00
County Homes for Children.....	73,202.64	85,982.12
Home for Incurable Children, Newington....	4,432.63	6,069.89
House of Good Shepherd, Hartford.....	.....	659.00
State Paupers	4,854.87	5,016.02
Connecticut Humane Society.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
State Board of Charities.....	4,562.96	4,652.42
	<u>\$823,803.41</u>	<u>\$915,634.26</u>
Less National Aid to Soldiers' Home...	44,715.00	50,072.50
Total	<u>\$779,088.41</u>	<u>\$865,561.76</u>

FOR BUILDINGS, ETC.

	1905	1906
Connecticut Hospital for Insane.....	.....	\$ 20,000.00
Norwich Hospital for Insane.....	\$ 95,838.54	330,795.52
Greenwich Hospital	25,000.00	.....
Meriden Hospital	8,862.00	.....
Middlesex Hospital	5,000.00	.....
Soldiers' Hospital, water supply.....	16,000.00	.....
“ “ land	3,460.00	.....
State Reformatory Commission.....	10,786.56	.....
	<u>\$164,947.10</u>	<u>\$350,795.52</u>
Expense for maintenance, etc.	<u>779,088.41</u>	<u>865,561.76</u>
Total expense to State.....	<u>\$944,035.51</u>	<u>\$1,216,357.28</u>

	For Maintenance.	For Buildings.
Expense to State for year ending Sept. 30, 1904..	\$723,152.67	\$207,494.66
“ “ “ “ “ 1903..	689,299.63	49,992.00
“ “ “ “ “ 1902..	614,712.98	193,100.00
“ “ “ “ “ 1901..	637,159.26	142,000.00

THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, WETHERSFIELD.

Under the control of a Board of seven Directors appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

J. W. CHENEY, *Pres.*, S. Manchester. FRANK C. SUMNER, Hartford.

W. O. BURR, *Vice-Pres.*, Hartford. FREDERICK M. SALMON, Westport.

T. D. WELLS, *Sec.*, Hartford. W. C. REYNOLDS, East Haddam.

EDWARD A. FULLER, Suffield.

ALBERT GARVIN, *Warden since March 1, 1899.*

Formerly Warden of Minnesota State Prison and Assistant Superintendent of Indiana State Reformatory.

The Connecticut State Prison is located at Wethersfield, four miles south from Hartford, and may be reached by the Wethersfield line of electric cars which pass the Prison grounds. The property consists of twenty-six acres of land, extending from the street in front to the Connecticut River in the rear, and of a composite group of structures, some of brownstone and some of brick, of which the original part was erected in 1827. Extensive additions and alterations have been made from time to time, the last in 1902, until now the Prison has all the necessary departments, provided with modern equipment, to meet the present requirements.

The main group of buildings contains the offices and guard-house, two large cell-blocks, congregate dining-room for male prisoners with complete kitchen, bakery and cold-storage plant adjacent, store-house for supplies, and a chapel and library over which is situated the work-room for the shirt-making industry. At the east end of the group is the women's department with a block of twenty cells for female prisoners and a large, well-lighted laundry in which they are employed, while at the west end are the hospital and a special ward for insane prisoners. In the yard is situated a large three-storied building which contains six workshops, where the principal industry of the prison, shoe-making, is carried on under contract with an outside concern. The execution house is located in a retired part of the yard, and is equipped with an automatic hanging machine for carrying out the sentence of the death penalty, when inflicted.

Not including the hospital and the insane ward, the Prison contains a total of five hundred and seventy-six cells. The buildings are heated by steam, are well lighted and ventilated, and are kept scrupulously clean. Electric lights are provided in all departments except the workshops, where the men are employed only by daylight. Every cell is supplied with the necessary furniture, an electric light, bowl with running water and a water-closet. The food supplied to the prisoners is plain but wholesome, and a different bill-of-fare is provided each week.

CLASSIFICATION AND PAROLE.

A complete system of grading prisoners is in use at Wethersfield, and there are three grades established, into the second of which all new-comers are enrolled upon their arrival. Promotion from this grade to the first is conditioned upon the earning of fifty out of a possible fifty-four credit marks within six consecutive months, the marks being given on conduct, work and mental advancement. The loss of more than two marks in any one month, or any serious violation of the Prison rules, causes the offending convict to be reduced to the next lower grade. Second grade men may receive such letters, weekly papers and periodicals as the warden may approve, and may write letters and receive visits from their friends once a month. Members of the second grade wear suits of a plain gray color. Prisoners reduced to the third grade are deprived of almost all privileges, and are clad in suits of black and white stripes. Members of this grade must maintain a perfect record for thirty consecutive days in order to obtain promotion to the middle grade. The members of the first grade wear neat uniforms of cadet blue and enjoy certain extra privileges in regard to letters and visits, as well as such additional favors as may be considered safe to concede. All convicts on entering the Prison receive a thorough physical and mental examination, and a variety of physical measurements is taken of every man, according to the Bertillon system.

Since the adoption of the indeterminate sentence and parole law by the General Assembly of 1901, the warden and directors of the Prison are constituted a joint board of parole, and large discretionary authority is given them to release upon parole convicts who have served their minimum term and who, by their

conduct, history, career and character, give presumptive evidence of a disposition to live an orderly life. In the rules adopted by the board of parole, it is provided that no prisoner shall be paroled unless he has been a member of the first grade for a continuous period of six months, nor shall any prisoner able to work be paroled until suitable employment has been guaranteed him by responsible parties. Every prisoner released on parole is required to report to the warden monthly, and any violation of the rules of parole renders him liable to be reimprisoned.

DISCIPLINE.

Prisoners who are reported for petty violation of rules are warned in the first instance, but on successive repetitions are, according to circumstances, placed in solitary confinement upon short rations, or are docked a portion of their good time allowance, which would otherwise be deducted from their term of imprisonment at the rate of sixty days per year and *pro rata* for sentences from one to five years, or ninety days per year and *pro rata* for sentences of more than five years. No officer is allowed to strike a prisoner except in self-defense. Reduction from a higher to a lower grade is also employed as a measure of discipline. In the cells provided for solitary confinement, prisoners are given bread and water twice a day and are visited daily by the prison physician. In some cases the offender is required to stand with an arm chained to the wall at about the height of his head.

WORK, HOSPITAL, CHAPEL, ETC.

With the exception of the sick and insane prisoners, all of the inmates are engaged in some form of work, about two hundred and fifty men on an average being employed in the shoe-shops, and about one hundred and ten in the shirt-shop, while the remainder are assigned to duty in the various departments of the prison, a few trusty men being engaged in raising farm produce on a part of the land outside the walls. No opportunity is offered at present for men who are employed in the shops to obtain out-of-door exercise, and it would be well if measures could be adopted for this purpose.

In connection with the hospital is a large room which may be used as an isolation ward for advanced cases of pulmonary

tuberculosis. Prisoners who are afflicted with the disease in an incipient form, but who are yet able to work in the shops, occupy cells in the main block. Opportunity for out-of-door exercise by the inmates of the insane ward is provided in an enclosed yard, which adjoins the building. In addition to the regular prison physician, who lives outside, a house-physician is stationed at the prison, who has charge of both the hospital and insane departments, and attends to the physical condition of the prisoners in general. In connection with the insane ward, a consulting physician in lunacy is appointed also, whose duty it is to visit this department at least once a month. In case any female convict becomes insane during her term of imprisonment, provision is made for her removal by order of the governor to the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, where she may be detained, if still insane, after the expiration of her sentence. Whenever a male convict is insane at the time of his release, he is given into the care of the Prison Association, and by them transferred to the authorities who are legally chargeable with his care.

Religious services, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, at one of which at least attendance is compulsory, are held in the chapel every Sunday morning, as well as Protestant and Roman Catholic Sunday-school classes at which the attendance is optional. On Thursday evenings are held the meetings of the Christian Endeavor Society; composed of nearly one hundred prisoners who profess interest in religious matters.

In the chapel and school-room on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings instruction is given, under the direction of the chaplain, assisted by teachers from among the prisoners, to eleven classes, including about one hundred men, in the elements of education, such as reading, writing and arithmetic. Attendance is obligatory for all illiterate prisoners. A portion of the convicts, many of whom are foreigners, are unable to read or write in English, and it has not been thought best to attempt any of the higher branches of education. The library contains about five thousand volumes, and twice a week the men are allowed to make selections from the catalogue. A small printing office is conducted, also, where, under the direction of the chaplain, a monthly paper is published, to which the prisoners contribute a considerable portion of the contents. During the winter a number of entertainments are given for the improve-

ment and amusement of the prisoners. They consist of musicales, readings, lectures, stereopticon exhibitions, etc., and are given voluntarily by clubs, societies and individuals.

Under the regulations visitors from the general public are admitted to the Prison on Wednesdays at the discretion of the warden, but on other days only by a written permit from the warden or one of the directors. Each prisoner in the first grade is allowed to receive one visit a fortnight, and in the second grade one visit a month, on Fridays, from relatives or friends, in the presence and hearing of an officer.

STATISTICS FOR STATE PRISON FOR YEARS ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1905 and 1906.

	1905	1906
Number of inmates October 1, 1904 and 1905.....	471	473
Number admitted during year.....	159	183
Number returned from parole.....	2	2
Total present	632	658
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	119	123
Discharged by Board of Pardons.....	5	7
Paroled by Board of Pardons	6	2
Paroled by Board of Parole	10	5
Died from phthisis	3	4
Died from other causes	7	4
Executed by hanging.....	2	1
Sentence remitted	7	4
Remaining in Prison September 30, 1905 and 1906.....	473	508
	632	658
Highest number present.....	488	508
Lowest number present.....	448	466
Average number present.....	471	486
Number of insane convicts September 30.....	26	30
Number of prisoners in First Grade, September 30....	322	346
Number in Second Grade	120	120
Number in Third Grade	5	12
Total	473	508
Number of female prisoners present September 30....	11	14
Average number of men employed in shoe-shops	245	253
Average number of men employed in shirt-shop	106	110
Received from shoe contracts during year	\$37,496.81	\$38,630.93
Received from shirt contracts during year....	17,306.01	18,472.67
Received from other sources	3,934.18	3,911.53
Total receipts	\$58,737.00	\$61,015.13
Cost of support for inmates per capita per week in 1906.....		\$3.00

CONNECTICUT PRISON ASSOCIATION, HARTFORD.

REV. H. M. THOMPSON, Hartford, *President*.
JOHN C. TAYLOR, Hartford, *Secretary and Agent*.
Office in the State Capitol.

Since the date of its incorporation in 1879, this Association has devoted its efforts to assisting prisoners at the time of their discharge to reach their families or friends and to secure honest employment. The Society is supported in part by private contributions and donations, and receives, also, an annual appropriation from the State of three thousand dollars, of which twenty-seven hundred dollars is designated for the relief of discharged prisoners and three hundred dollars on account of agent's salary.

A committee from the Society visits the State Prison every month and there interviews each prisoner who is to be discharged during the month succeeding, giving him an opportunity to discuss his plans for the future and to avail himself of the Association's help. It is the stated design of the Association to stand by each man with material assistance, until he can have honest, self-supporting employment, and, as an incentive to good behavior, it is agreed that if he lives an upright, industrious life, steps will be taken to secure a passage of a resolution by the Legislature restoring to him his forfeited rights as a citizen.

Brief statistics of the Association's work for the last year are as follows:

Discharged from State Prison.....	150
Assisted by the Association.....	133
Assisted prisoners discharged previously	9
Assisted prisoners discharged from jails	6
Assisted prisoners from other States.....	7
Received from the State.....	\$3,998.79
Expended for discharged prisoners	2,338.65

PROBATION SERVICE.

Reference has been made in preceding paragraphs of the general reviews for the years ending September 30, 1905 and 1906, to the new probation law, chapter 142 of the Public Acts of 1905, which superseded the original act of 1903 on the subject. Under its provisions probation officers have been appointed in all but three of the forty-one police, city, borough, and town courts in the State, and it is believed that the application of the law is accomplishing excellent results in saving many a youthful offender from a first imprisonment in jail and a succeeding life of crime. In cases where the misdemeanor is an adult and the head of a family, much good is accomplished, also, by preserving his wages for their support, thus preventing the offender from being a charge upon the State and the family from becoming a burden upon public or private charity.

The following statistics of the operation of the law have been obtained from the Connecticut Prison Association, under whose general charge the probation service is placed:

For 14 months ending Sept. 30, 1905.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number placed on probation.....	1,122	97	682	47	1,948
No. who observed terms of probation..	597	62	466	34	1,159
No. violating terms of probation.....	135	10	49	3	197
No. who escaped jurisdiction of court..	55	2	11	1	69
No. remaining on probation Sept. 30...	335	23	156	9	523
Total	1,122	97	682	47	1,948

For year ending Sept. 30, 1906.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number placed on probation.....	980	78	437	29	1,524
No. who observed terms of probation ..	434	36	237	19	726
No. violating terms of probation.....	102	19	31	1	153
No. who escaped jurisdiction of court..	45	2	3	0	50
No. remaining on probation Sept. 30...	399	21	166	9	595
Total	980	78	437	29	1,524

	1905	1906
Fines and costs collected from probationers.....	\$5,973.36	\$ 5,401.88
Probationers' wages collected and expended for their families	5,918.87	13,139.49
Salaries received by probation officers.....	7,266.77	6,253.71
Expenses of probation officers.....	682.13	563.99

REFORMATORIES.

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MERIDEN.

Under the management of a Board of twelve Trustees appointed by the Senate, one from each County and four from the vicinity of the Institution.

FRANCIS H. PARKER, <i>Pres.</i> , Hartford.	GEORGE P. CRANE, Woodbury.
IRVING L. HOLT, <i>Sec. and Treas.</i> , Meriden.	CHARLES B. FRISBIE, Cromwell.
JAMES N. STATES, New Haven.	JOSEPH HUTCHINS, Columbia.
CLARK C. PALMER, Griswold.	N. L. BRADLEY, Meriden.
ZALMON GOODSELL, Bridgeport.	JOHN C. BYXBEE, Meriden.
GEORGE O. BALCH, Ashford.	JOHN W. COE, Meriden.

CHARLES M. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent since July, 1898.*
Formerly Superintendent of Public Schools in Meriden.

Visited quarterly by two members of the Board.

The Connecticut School for Boys was opened on March 1, 1854, and is situated on Colony street in the city of Meriden, about half a mile north from the center. The property consists of about two hundred acres of land, a large main building, five detached cottages, and a chapel, all built of brick, besides a hospital for contagious diseases, a workshop and a large barn.

The main building is an old-time structure and is used for the congregate department, so called, which is arranged in two divisions, and usually comprises about two hundred boys, although the building has total accommodations for more than three hundred. Each division has its separate school-room, play-room, dormitory and dining-room, all of which are neatly furnished. The south division contains the older and more hardened fellows, while the north division is composed of younger boys, who are not adapted for admission to the cottages. In connection with both divisions are yards for exercise and recreation, which are enclosed with high fences of corrugated sheet iron, and, for reasons of cleanliness and

safety, are paved throughout with asphalt. During the past year the basement story has been constructed for a School gymnasium, which has long been needed, and for the completion of which it is hoped that funds may soon be obtained.

Each of the five cottages has accommodations for fifty boys and contains a dormitory, dining-room, school-room, play-room, and work-room for cane-seating chairs. Each cottage is under the supervision of a man and his wife, who make an effort to conduct them on the family plan, the "cottage boys" being those who are more amenable to such influences. An open play-ground without fences is set apart for each cottage and the boys from the different houses occasionally come together for ball games or other athletic contests.

The usual daily routine consists of six hours of work and three hours in the school-room, for the congregate department, and a half hour less of work and a corresponding increase in school for the inmates of the cottages; nine and a half hours are allotted for sleep, while the remaining five and a half hours of the day are devoted to incidental duties, meals and recreation. The nine schools in the institution are graded and provide instruction in all ordinary branches of a common school education.

A considerable proportion of the work-time each day is still spent in the chair-caning industry, but more than two hundred boys now have occupations for a part of the day, at least, in some other industrial work. Instruction is given in manual training and wood-working to three classes of twenty-eight boys each for an hour and a half daily in a course covering a period of five months, and for those who have completed this course another term of five months is spent by two classes of twelve boys each in elementary iron-work and blacksmithing. Two squads of ten boys each are given a year's course of employment in the printing-office, where they conduct a general printing business and publish the monthly paper of the School. About a dozen boys are employed in the tailor-shop, where the trousers, vests and shirts used in the School are manufactured, and five or six boys are occupied with repair work in the shoe-shop. The kitchen, bakery, and laundry furnish occupation for ten boys each and a group of some thirty-five boys receives musical training in the School band. About a dozen boys are

employed in work upon the farm and the same number is engaged in caring for the School grounds.

On Sundays preaching and Sunday-school services are conducted in the chapel by the chaplain, who comes from a theological school every week to take charge of the services and to act as moral adviser for the boys. Roman Catholic priests are in attendance for mass once in two weeks, and on the alternate Sundays Catholic Sisters give religious instruction in the congregate department. Entertainments of various sorts are given at intervals through the winter months.

The discipline of the School is administered through a marking system of twelve grades or badges. For ordinary offenses the usual punishments are transfers to a lower grade, deprivation of privileges, standing on the drill-line in the playground and confinement in small rooms for reflection, with no occupation and with a diet of bread and water. For serious or repeated offenses, corporal punishment may be inflicted, but in severe cases usually in the presence of the superintendent.

Through uniform good conduct a boy may reach the honor grade in a year from the time of entrance, when he is eligible for release on probation. If there are no relatives suitable to care for him, a home and occupation are found for the boy and, while on probation, he is visited at intervals by the School's supervisory agent.

The general statistics of the School, for the two years ending September 30, 1905 and 1906, are as follows:

	1905	1906
Number in School October 1, 1904 and 1905.....	425	441
Received during the year (new cases)	184	165
Received on old commitments	17	25
Returned themselves	9	5
Boarders	0	1
Total	635	637
Returned to parents or friends	132	124
Placed with farmers	24	40
Placed at trades	15	
Discharged in other ways	21	38
Died	2	1
Remaining in School October 1, 1905 and 1906	441	434
Total	635	637

FOR WHAT OFFENSE COMMITTED.

Incorrigibility	67	48
Theft	67	67
Truancy	5	4
Vagrancy	5	1
Burglary	22	17
Other offenses	18	28
Total	184	165

Number of boys under ten years committed, and for what offenses:

Theft	6	2
Burglary	3	2
Vagrancy	1	0
Arson	1	0
Destitution	1	0
Total	12	4

The report of the supervising agent for the two years is as follows:

	1905	1906
Number of boys placed in their homes	131	109
Number placed elsewhere	42	42
Total	173	151
Number secured employment for	156	136
Number attending school	17	15
Total	173	151
Number of boys on visiting list, September 30:		
With relatives	248	185
In other families	74	61
Total	322	246
Number doing well	281	204
Number doubtful	33	14
Number doing badly	8	15
Number unknown	0	13
Total	322	246

THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
MIDDLETOWN.

Under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of twelve Directors and the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, as State Directors, *ex-officio*.

JOHN M. VAN VLECK, Middletown.	MORRIS W. SEYMOUR, Bridgeport.
CLARENCE E. BACON, Middletown.	EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS, New Haven.
EDWARD PAYNE, Middletown.	CALVIN L. HARWOOD, Norwich.
SAMUEL RUSSELL, Middletown.	ARTHUR R. KIMBALL, Waterbury.
WILLIAM H. BURROWS, Middletown.	HENRY W. FARNAM, New Haven.
WILLIAM W. WILCOX, Middletown.	FLAVEL S. LUTHER, Hartford.

W. G. FAIRBANK, *Superintendent since September 7, 1886.*

Mrs. W. G. FAIRBANK, *Visiting Agent and Assistant Superintendent.*

Visited quarterly by two members of the Board.

This School is not owned by the State but is a private corporation established in 1868, that receives all girls between the ages of eight and sixteen years who are leading idle, vagrant or vicious lives, or are in manifest danger of falling into evil habits, and who may be committed by the courts to its guardianship during their minority, unless sooner lawfully discharged. When so committed, they become wards of the State, for whose support, while in the School, the State pays three dollars and a half each, per week.

The School property is finely situated on high ground two miles west from the center of the city and comprises about one hundred and seventy-five acres of land. The buildings are of brick, neat and attractive in style, and include eight cottage homes designed for two hundred and eighty inmates, a chapel and school building, assembly hall and gymnasium, superintendent's house, dressmaking shop, farm-house and barns. The eight homes provide facilities for a careful classification of the inmates according to age and character, and the girls from the different homes are never brought together except under the watchful eyes of teachers, so that the danger from evil

associates is not great. The Russell Homes, Nos. 1 and 2, are reserved for girls of vicious and unruly natures who attend school in their own building and in their work, study, and recreation live as a separate family.

The daily routine of the School consists of four hours of work in the various departments, four hours in the school-rooms, and the remainder of the time for meals, reading and recreation. The discipline of the establishment is kind, but firm. Reproof is the most common form, but for wilful disobedience and other offenses the punishment is confinement in a room for reflection for a period not exceeding three days, except by special order of the superintendent. Corporal punishment is employed in rare instances, and then only by the superintendent.

The schools in the institution are arranged in nine grades which are intended to conform as closely as possible to the standards of public grammar schools, and besides these are the two ungraded schools in the Russell Home. Classes are conducted in singing and gymnastics, and religious and moral instruction is made an influential part of the School life.

The cooking and dressmaking schools are important features of the institution's industrial work along lines that are of great value to the girls after they leave the school. Each is under the charge of an expert teacher and furnishes instruction to forty-eight of the older girls who have satisfactory records. All of the girls in the school receive practical training in housework and in sewing in the several cottage homes, and at certain seasons a number of them are employed on the School farm in weeding and picking vegetables.

Records are kept of behavior and work which determine the grades to which the girls belong, and by uniformly good conduct a girl may reach the honor grade and be eligible for placing out in a family within ten months from the date of commitment. When placed out, the girls are accompanied by the visiting agent and are visited twice a year or oftener and kept under observation until they reach the age of twenty-one.

The statistics of the School for the last two years are as follows:

	1905	1906
Number in School October 1, 1904 and 1905	271	280
Received during the year (new cases)	62	38
Returned on old commitments	28	28
Total	<u>361</u>	<u>346</u>
Placed in families (new cases)	17	23
Replaced in families	5	0
Placed with relatives	38	39
Died	0	2
Dismissed by expiration of minority	12	7
Dismissed in other ways	9	7
Remaining in School September 30	<u>280</u>	<u>268</u>
Total	361	346

CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

Manifest danger of falling into vice	32	22
Truancy or vagrancy	2	3
Incorrigibility and disobedience	14	6
Theft	7	4
Offenses against chastity	5	2
Other causes	2	1
Total	<u>62</u>	<u>38</u>

Number of girls on visiting list September 30:

With relatives	63	60
In other families	18	15
In other institutions	1	2
Escaped	1	0
Total	<u>83</u>	<u>77</u>

Of the 77 girls on the visiting list September 30, 1906, 69 were reported as doing well, 4 as doubtful, and 4 as doing badly.

PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MIDDLETOWN.

Under the management of a Board consisting of the Governor and twelve Trustees appointed by the Senate, one from each County and four from the vicinity of the Institution.

W. W. HYDE, Hartford.

F. C. BUSHNELL, New Haven.

J. G. GREGORY, M.D., Norwalk.

FRANKLIN W. PERRY, Putnam.

HENRY WOODWARD, Middletown.

F. F. PATTEN, Stafford.

E. K. HUBBARD, Middletown.

FRANK B. WEEKS, Middletown.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Middletown.

E. IRVING BELL, Portland.

WM. H. BURROWS, *Treasurer*, Middletown.

HENRY S. NOBLE, M.D., *Superintendent since September 1, 1901.*

Formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital.

Visited quarterly by two members of the Board.

The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane was first opened for the reception of patients on April 30, 1868. The property is finely situated on a high ridge near the Connecticut river, two miles south from the center of Middletown, and consists of more than five hundred acres of land, four main hospitals, an annex and several cottages, a large building for the congregate dining-room and kindred departments, besides a number of farm and other outbuildings. The buildings are chiefly of brick and brownstone, but only the latest additions are of fire-proof construction. There is a normal capacity for about twenty-four hundred patients, which is somewhat increased by using the corridors and odd spaces. Electric lighting and power and steam-heat for the whole institution are furnished from a completely equipped plant, and the facilities for protection against fire have been improved recently by the addition of another reservoir to the Hospital's water supply and by the installation of a large stationary pump. The congregate

dining-room building is connected by enclosed iron bridges with the Main Hospital, the Annex, the Main and Center Cottages, and the Middle Hospital, and about twelve hundred patients from these buildings have their meals there in association.

During the past year a commodious hospital building has been added for the treatment of cases of contagious disease that may develop in the institution. In June last the building containing the chapel and amusement hall was destroyed by fire, but it is hoped that an appropriation may be obtained from the State this year for a new structure to take its place.

Of the hospital buildings proper, the Main Hospital is used for the reception of all new patients and for the detention and treatment of acute cases; the South Hospital for the care of female chronic patients; the Middle Hospital for chronic cases, both male and female; and the North Hospital for demented patients and the like. In the North Hospital are also two infirmary wards for sick patients, male and female respectively, and the pathological and clinical laboratory, where, under the direction of an expert pathologist, valuable results are obtained, which aid in the scientific study and treatment of the diseases under examination. Another feature of the Hospital management is the daily meeting of the physicians composing the medical staff, in which every new case admitted is carefully considered, and opportunity is given for conference and consultation. A training-school for female nurses is conducted with a two years' course of study and practice, which is compulsory for all female nurses in the Main Hospital.

Each of the four main hospitals is under the charge of a resident physician, assisted by a staff of supervisors, who have the immediate direction of the ward attendants and instruct them in their duties. All the patients are classified according to their bodily and mental condition. Those who are quiet and easily controlled are associated in common wards or dormitories, while those afflicted with acute mania are confined in separate rooms. The latter are watched at night by attendants, who patrol the corridors once an hour, while in the wards night attendants are always on duty. Patients who are suspected of suicidal tendencies are under the constant supervision of a staff of nurses. Epileptic patients are partially segregated in special wards, male

epileptics at present being in the Middle Hospital, and females in the South Hospital.

By far the largest proportion of the inmates of the Hospital is of the pauper and indigent classes, both of which are paid for by the towns or persons committing them, at the same rate of two dollars per week, the balance of the cost of support being paid by the State. Only when there are vacancies not desired by applicants of these classes are private patients admitted. Many of the able-bodied inmates are regularly employed on the farm, about the premises, in the sewing-room and workshop, and in various departments of housework, while evening entertainments in the winter months, out-door exercise and various amusements are regular features of the Hospital life.

The statistics of the Hospital for the last two years are as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Number of inmates October 1, 1904	1,156	1,256	2,412
Admitted during the year	264	202	466
Total present	1,420	1,458	2,878
Number discharged—Recovered	26	54	80
Improved	56	23	79
Stationary	56	48	104
Died	105	73	178
Remaining September 30, 1905	1,177	1,260	2,437
Total	1,420	1,458	2,878

For the year ending September 30, 1906.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates October 1, 1905	1,177	1,260	2,437
Admitted during the year	205	208	413
Total	1,382	1,468	2,850
Number discharged—Recovered	27	45	72
Improved	64	18	82
Stationary	32	26	58
Not insane	2	0	2
Died	79	70	149
Remaining in Hospital September 30, 1906	1,178	1,309	2,487
Total	1,382	1,468	2,850

	1905	1906
Average present during the year.....	2,417	2,473
Number of attendants, day and night	169	174
Employees, other than attendants and office help	191	186
	1905	1906
Causes of death—Phthisis	28	31
Heart disease	34	30
General paresis	21	20
Epilepsy	8	4
Apoplexy	20	14
Suicide	2	1
Other causes	65	49
Total	178	149
Number of insane epileptics present September 30.....	111	111

Number remaining September 30, were supported as follows:

By State and towns (paupers)	1,657	1,694
By State and friends (indigent)	626	627
By State alone	118	131
By self or friends (paying)	7	6
Insane soldiers	29	29
Total	2,437	2,487
	1905	1906
Number of insane convicts September 30, 1905, from County Jails, by Governor's order	25	27
Number committed by Police, Justice, and Superior Courts having been acquitted of crime on ground of insanity	118	30
Cost of support for inmates per capita per week.....		\$3.35

NORWICH HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

NORWICH.

Under the management of a Board consisting of the Governor and twelve Trustees appointed by the Senate, one from each County and four from the vicinity of the Institution.

COSTELLO LIPPITT, <i>Pres.</i> , Norwich.	EUGENE H. BURR, Middletown.
F. E. WILCOX, M.D., <i>Sec.</i> , Willimantic.	EDWIN C. PINNEY, Stafford.
F. H. MAYBERRY, M.D., E. Hartford.	HENRY H. GALLUP, Norwich.
EDWIN S. GREELEY, New Haven.	CLINTON E. STARK, M.D., Norwich.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Bridgeport.	CALVIN L. HARWOOD, Norwich.
J. DEMING PERKINS, Litchfield.	FRANK T. MAPLES, Norwich.

HENRY M. POLLOCK, M.D., *Superintendent*, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

Visited quarterly by two members of the Board.

The Norwich Hospital for the Insane was opened for the reception of patients in October, 1904. It is situated on a tract of one hundred and seventy acres of land on the east bank of the Thames river, about three miles south from the center of Norwich, and may be reached by trolley from that city or by a short walk from the railway station at Fort Point.

The first buildings erected for the purpose were two brick structures with accommodations for fifty-two patients each, and since then there have been constructed under appropriations of \$420,000 from the General Assembly of 1905, two hospital buildings with accommodations for one hundred and fifty patients each, complete and commodious kitchen building, laundry building, power-house, steam-heating and electric-light plant, and enclosed corridors connecting the several structures. All of the new buildings are of fire-proof construction, equipped with modern furnishings and apparatus, and the service departments are designed to provide for an institution of a thousand inmates. It is expected that the buildings will be ready for use in January, 1907, with the exception of one-half of one of the ward buildings, to complete which the appropriation of 1905 was not sufficient. Nearly \$34,000, however, of the appropriation mentioned was designated to provide an increased water-supply and means of sewage dis-

posals, both of which are now considered adequate for the needs of the institution. The Hospital has exceptional facilities for the reception and handling of supplies in its accessibility from the river and the railroad, a spur track from the latter leading directly to the store-house and the coal-bins.

With the opening of the new buildings there will be accommodations for three hundred and thirty patients, which, it is hoped, will relieve for a time the pressure for admission to the older institution at Middletown. Opportunity for careful classification of the inmates is offered in the arrangement of the new buildings and there is reason to believe that the management of the Hospital is in efficient hands. The method of treatment employed in the Norwich Hospital is homeopathic in so far as that differs from other schools of practice in the care of the insane.

The statistics of the Hospital are as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates October 1, 1904	0	0	0
Admitted during the year	77	74	151
Total	77	74	151
Number discharged—Recovered	2	1	3
Improved	1	1	2
Stationary	1	1	2
Died	5	3	8
Out on parole September 30, 1905	9	7	16
Remaining in Hospital September 30, 1905	59	61	120
Total	77	74	151

For the year ending September 30, 1906.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates October 1, 1905	59	61	120
Number on parole October 1, 1905 ..	9	7	16
Admitted during the year	58	51	109
Total	126	119	245
Number discharged—Recovered	9	11	20
Improved	3	7	10
Stationary	1	1	2
Died	18	9	27
Out on parole September 30, 1906	7	9	16
Remaining in Hospital September 30, 1906	88	82	170
Total	126	119	245

	1905	1906
Average present during the year	77	151
Number of attendants, day and night	14	23
Employees, other than attendants and office help	16	13

	1905	1906
Causes of death—Phthisis	0	1
Heart disease	0	7
General paresis	0	3
Apoplexy	3	3
Suicide	0	1
Other causes	5	12
Total	8	27

Number of insane epileptics present September 30 9 8

Number remaining September 30, were supported as follows:

	1905	1906
By State and towns (paupers)	73	95
By State and friends (indigent)	45	68
By State alone	0	3
By self or friends (paying)	2	3
Insane soldiers	0	1
Total	120	170

Number of insane convicts September 30, from County Jails,
by Governor's order 0 2
Number committed by Police, Justice, and Superior Courts
having been acquitted of crime on ground of insanity.. 0 2
Cost of support for inmates per capita per week \$4.83

THE HARTFORD RETREAT, HARTFORD.

Under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Directors.

WHITEFIELD N. THOMPSON, M.D., *Physician and Superintendent.*

*Visited by MISS HALL and DR. KANE in May, 1905, and by MR. KELLOGG,
April 4, 1906.*

The Hartford Retreat for the Insane is the third in point of age among institutions in this country designed for the exclusive treatment of mental diseases, having been chartered by the State in 1821, and opened for the reception of patients on April 1, 1824. It is situated on Washington street, a mile and a half south from the City Hall, and may be easily reached by electric cars on the Vernon street or Cedar Hill lines. The property consists of about thirty-five acres of land, a main building to which several wings have been added on each side, a chapel, and a number of detached cottages for patients whose means enable them to enjoy the greater degree of luxury and seclusion thus provided.

There are total accommodations in the Retreat for about one hundred and sixty patients, and all departments are comfortably furnished, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Particular care has been taken to insure wholesome sanitary conditions. Much attention is devoted to out-of-door exercise, and an attractive cottage with nine acres of land on Cedar Mountain in the town of Wethersfield is utilized as an outing place where a few patients at a time, under the care of physicians and attendants, enjoy a beneficial change of surroundings during the summer months. Religious services are conducted daily in the chapel of the Retreat, and during the winter a course of evening entertainments is given in the music hall in the main building.

In addition to the board of directors and a board of managers, there are six medical visitors, including physicians from different parts of the State, who make quarterly inspections of the Retreat in turn, and at such visits give full oppor-

tunity to the patients to confer with them privately. The number of attendants provided to care for the patients is liberal, and it is planned to organize a training-school for nurses early in 1907. The Retreat occupies a somewhat unique position among institutions for the insane in Connecticut, from the fact that, although a private corporation in form, it was for many years the only place of treatment for the insane in the State, and, as such, received a large number of State patients. Since the establishment of the State Hospitals, the Retreat has been patronized chiefly by patients who desire the advantage of greater comfort and more individual treatment, but, at the same time, a number of State patients have been committed to its care each year, the number of such patients committed during the year ending September 30, 1906, being thirty, and the number present at the end of the year being forty. The price per week allowed by the State is two dollars.

The statistics of the Retreat, as shown in its annual reports for the last two years, are as follows:

	1905	1906
Number of patients present March 31, 1904 and 1905	155	139
Admitted during the year	133	150
Readmitted during the year	11	12
Total present	299	301
	1905	1906
Discharged—Recovered	36	39
Much improved	29	8
Improved	32	34
Stationary	48	39
Died	15	18
Remaining March 31	139	163
Total	299	301
Daily average for the year	144	150
Cost per week per patient	\$13.50	\$13.67

PRIVATE SANITARIA FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

The number of these institutions in the State which hold licenses from the Governor in accordance with the provisions of Section 2772 of the General Statutes of 1902, is twelve, the last one on the list, Dr. Jackson's Sanatorium at Watertown, having obtained its license after the close of the fiscal year but during the preparation of this report.

The twelve institutions mentioned are visited at intervals by the State Board, and the resident physicians in charge render quarterly statistical returns to the Board, in accordance with

REPORT ON SANITARIA FOR

Name of Sanitarium.	Location.	Date of License.	Superintendent.
1. Spring Hill Home,	Litchfield,	June 28, '97	J. L. Buel, M.D.
2. Kensett,	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of center. Norwalk,	Feb. 11, '98	E. E. Smith, M.D.
3. Elmcroft,	4 m. N. of center. Enfield,	June 12, '97	E. S. Vail, M.D.
4. Westport Sanitarium,	on main street. Westport,	July 1, '97	F. D. Ruland, M.D. 1 assistant.
5. Stamford Hall,	near the center. Stamford,	July 6, '97	A. J. Givens, M.D. 5 assistants.
6. Grey Towers,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of center. Stamford,	June 30, '97	F. H. Barnes, M.D.
7. Hall-Brooke,	2 m. N. of center. Green's Farms,	April 13, '98	D. W. McFarland, M.D.
	2 m. E. of Westport.		
8. Crest View,	Greenwich,	March 2, '99	H. M. Hitchcock, M.D.
9. Grand View,	1 m. N. of center. South Windham,	March 24, '99	John Donahue. Dr. Keating, Williman- tic, <i>Physician</i> .
	3 m. S. E. Willimantic.		
10. Ardendale,	Greenwich,	Aug. 1, 1900	K. W. Holmes, M.D.
11. Moss Hill Villa,	2 m. N. E. of center. South Norwalk,	April 7, '04	A. D. Wadsworth, M.D.
12. On-the-Hill Sanitarium,	1 m. S. of R. R. station. Watertown,	Dec. 19, '06	C. W. Jackson, M.D.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of center.		

the provisions of Section 2765 of the General Statutes. The average number of mental cases cared for during the fiscal year 1906 was two hundred and seventy-five, while an almost equally large number of victims of drug and alcoholic habits was present, also. The prices charged in the various sanitaria range, according to the nature of the accommodations and treatment received, from \$7.00 to \$50.00 a week, or even higher, in certain cases.

The report on these sanitaria is presented this year in tabular form following and is succeeded by tables of statistics of their operations for the two years. As may be seen by reference to the tables, by far the largest proportion of the patients admitted are the so-called "voluntary" cases, a small number, only, being formally committed by courts of probate as provided in the statutes.

MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

Capacity.	Date when Visited.	Visitors.	Remarks.
22	June 13, '05	Mr. Kellogg.	Five cottages pleasantly situated.
20	June 3, '05	Mr. Kellogg.	House and cottages on high ground.
15	June 16, '05	Dr. Down.	Special building attractively furnished.
30	April 27, '06	Mr. Kellogg.	Large building—patients classified in wards.
	May 22, '05	Mr. Kellogg.	
	Dec. 27, '06	" "	Homeopathic establishment. Colony of buildings.
275	May 19, '05	Mr. Kellogg.	
	Feb. 26, '06	" "	Four buildings, various grades.
75	May 19, '05	Mr. Kellogg.	
	Feb. 26, '06	" "	Large house and new ward building.
100	May 22, '05	Mr. Kellogg.	
	Dec. 27, '06	{ Mrs. Mitchell. Dr. Down. Mr. Kellogg.	Main house and two cottages.
45	June 21, '05	Mr. Kellogg.	
	April 10, '06	" "	Main building and one cottage.
42	Jan. '05	Dr. Down.	
	Jan. 12, '06	" "	Large house, well-equipped.
15	June 21, '05	Mr. Kellogg.	
	April 10, '06	" "	Stone house, modern equipment.
15	Oct. 25, '05	Mr. Kellogg.	
10	—	—	Cases of actual insanity not wanted.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR ELEVEN SANITARIA.

For the year ending September 30, 1905.

	Spring Hill.	Kensett.	Elmcroft.	Westport.	Stamford Hall.	Grey Towers.	Hall-Brooke.	Crest View.	Grand View.	Ardenale.	Moss Hill Villa.	Totals.
Number of patients Sept. 30, 1904.....	17	5	1	54	122	37	32	7	6	8	10	299
Admitted during year	17	0	9	56	55	36	57	5	3	5	9	252
Total present.....	34	5	10	110	177	73	89	12	9	13	19	551
Discharged during year...	13	1	3	58	51	41	42	4	1	13	13	240
Number of patients Sept. 30, 1905.....	21	4	7	52	126	32	47	8	8	0	6	311
Totals	34	5	10	110	177	73	89	12	9	13	19	551

Ages of Persons Admitted, 1905.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20	5	6	11
20 to 30.....	22	43	65
30 to 40.....	35	29	64
40 to 50.....	19	17	36
50 to 60.....	18	24	42
60 to 70.....	11	6	17
70 and over	10	7	17
Totals	120	132	252

Civil Condition of Persons Admitted, 1905.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	44	59	103
Married	70	61	131
Widowed	6	12	18
Totals	120	132	252

How Committed, 1905.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Judges of Probate	12	5	17
Voluntarily	108	127	235
Totals	120	132	252

Residence of Persons Admitted, 1905.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Connecticut.....	38	41	79
New York	31	29	60
Other States	11	16	27
Not given.....	40	46	86
Totals	120	132	252

STATISTICS OF ELEVEN SANITARIA.

For year ending September 30, 1906.

	Spring Hill.	Kensett.	Elmcroft.	Westport.	Stamford Hall.	Grey Towers.	Hall-Brooke.	Crest View.	Grand View.	Ardendale.	Moss Hill Villa.	Total.
Number of mental cases, Sept. 30, 1905.....	21	4	7	43	126	28	35	8	8	0	6	286
Admitted during year	8	1	10	60	54	32	60	5	1	2	6	239
Total present.....	29	5	17	103	180	60	95	13	9	2	12	525
Discharged during year ..	12	0	11	61	71	30	51	10	2	1	8	257
Number of mental cases, Sept. 30, 1906.....	17	5	6	42	109	30	44	3	7	1	4	268
Total	29	5	17	103	180	60	95	13	9	2	12	525
<i>How committed, 1906.</i>												
By Judges of Probate....	1	0	0	20	1	2	4	0	0	1	0	29
Voluntarily.....	7	1	10	40	53	30	56	5	1	1	6	210
Total	8	1	10	60	54	32	60	5	1	2	6	239
<i>Residence of Persons admitted, 1906.</i>												
Connecticut	5	0	3	44	16	14	5	1	0	0	2	90
New York	1	0	2	14	28	18	52	4	0	2	4	125
Other States.....	2	1	3	1	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	17
Not given	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
Total	8	1	10	60	54	32	60	5	1	2	6	239
<i>Ages of Persons admitted, 1906.</i>												
Under 20.....	0	0	0	4	5	1	4	1	0	0	0	15
20 to 30	1	1	2	13	15	7	21	0	0	1	0	61
30 to 40	1	0	3	16	10	9	18	2	1	0	4	64
40 to 50	1	0	1	17	12	5	2	1	0	0	1	40
50 to 60	4	0	2	2	6	6	8	0	0	1	1	30
60 to 70	0	0	0	3	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	11
70 and over.....	1	0	2	5	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	18
Total	8	1	10	60	54	32	60	5	1	2	6	239
<i>Civil Condition of Persons admitted, 1906.</i>												
Single	3	1	3	18	18	7	22	1	0	1	2	76
Married	3	0	4	34	29	22	32	2	1	0	3	130
Widowed	2	0	3	8	7	3	6	2	0	1	1	33
Total	8	1	10	60	54	32	60	5	1	2	6	239

PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES, LAKEVILLE.

Under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Directors, as follows:

GEORGE B. BURRALL, *Pres.*, Lakeville.

T. L. NORTON, Lakeville.

HENRY GAY, West Winsted.

W. W. KNIGHT, Sharon.

G. W. RUSSELL, Hartford.

J. C. GODDARD, Salisbury.

GEORGE P. McLEAN, Simsbury.

E. W. SPURR, Lakeville.

M. B. RICHARDSON, Lime Rock.

GEORGE H. KNIGHT, Lakeville.

GEORGE H. KNIGHT, M.D., *Superintendent*.

Visited August 15, 1905, by DR. DOWN, and June 12, 1906, by MR. KELLOGG.

The School was established in 1859 by the late Dr. H. M. Knight, and is regularly incorporated. In its form and organization it is a private institution, but, as the only provision in the State for the care of the feeble-minded, it is the custodian of the State's wards of that class, and is the recipient of State appropriations for maintenance and necessary additions. The State authorizes the payment of \$2.50 a week for the support of each indigent or pauper imbecile who may be committed to its care under the approval of the Governor, and in addition about \$100 per annum is required to be paid by the guardian or by the town from which the child was committed.

The School is favorably situated on high ground, on the north shore of Wononscopomoc Pond, about a quarter of a mile from the railway station. The property comprises about nineteen acres of land, and the buildings consist of a main house, containing dormitories, dining-rooms, etc., a school-building, a custodial building for incurables, and a hospital cottage. All the buildings are of wood and are heated by steam from a central boiler-house. A successful system of sewage disposal is provided by means of a large septic tank and a series of filtration beds. The School has normal accommoda-

tions for two hundred and thirty inmates, but for the past two years it has been more than full and additions should be made at an early date to provide for all reasonable applicants for admission.

For all pupils who are at all teachable a systematic course of training and studies is pursued throughout the year, with the exception of a vacation during July and August. In the kindergarten department the pupils are employed with charts and exercises that require the application of only the feeblest intellect and that gradually lead up to a simple study of the common English branches. The results are very gratifying; the handwriting, spelling and other exercises in many cases comparing favorably with those of children in the common schools. During the winter months a series of entertainments, in which the brighter pupils often take part, is held weekly in the gymnasium.

For occupations, the older girls sew, and assist in the lighter forms of housework, while the boys are employed a part of the time in useful work upon the farm and around the premises. A trial has been made of a number of the brighter pupils in simple forms of sloyd work, and it is hoped that this and more advanced branches of manual training may be developed for the benefit of those pupils who are fitted to acquire the knowledge of some useful occupation.

The statistics of the School for the past two years are as follows:

	1905	1906
Number in School October 1, 1904 and 1905	229	251
Number received during the year (new cases)	45	44
Number returned during the year	0	3
Total	274	298
Number taken home	10	25
Died	13	21
Remaining in School October 1, 1905 and 1906	251	252
Total	274	298
Number attending school	72	73
Number able to work	7	6
Number of custodial cases	51	53
Number of epileptics	56	64
Number of State beneficiaries	222	223

PROVISION FOR THE DEAF.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, AT HARTFORD, FOR THE DEAF.

Under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Directors, consisting of the Governors and Secretaries of State of the New England States, *ex-officio*, and of seventeen citizens of Hartford and vicinity.

JOB WILLIAMS, *Principal*.

Visited in January, 1905, by MISS BACON and MISS HALL, and November 20, 1906, by MR. KELLOGG.

This School is the oldest institution for the instruction of the deaf in the United States, having been opened in 1817. The buildings are located on Asylum avenue, a short distance west from the center of the city, and consist of an ancient main building, erected in 1821, a modern fire-proof building for the use of the primary department, and a substantial brick structure containing the gymnasium, and convenient rooms for the classes in cabinet and sloyd work for the boys, and in dress-making, cooking, and laundry work for the girls. The main building is not up to the requirements of a modern school and should be replaced at an early date by a group of new structures.

The system of instruction in the School is eclectic. The manual alphabet, natural signs, writing, lip-reading, and articulation are all made use of to secure mental development and a ready use of the English language, oral and written. Teachers in articulation and lip-reading have been employed, except for an interval of five years, since 1857, and in the present school year there are eight classes whose instruction is conducted almost wholly by oral methods.

The school-staff consists of nineteen resident teachers, besides the teachers of drawing and gymnastics, and four instructors in the industrial department. It has been found by experience that six years is the earliest age at which it is expedient to receive children into the School, and the usual

time consumed by a pupil in passing through the several grades is ten or twelve years.

Religious services are held in the chapel on week day mornings and on Sundays. The girls' duties, before and after school hours, consist of sewing and mending and light house-work in the dining-room and dormitories, occupying about two hours per day. Separate playgrounds are provided for boys and girls, and in midsummer there is a vacation of eleven weeks which it is expected that the pupils will spend at home.

All of the New England states make provision through their legislatures for the education and support of deaf-mutes, and four states send many of them for instruction to the American School. The per capita appropriation for Connecticut pupils admitted to the School is \$250 a year. The number of pupils in the School from the several states during the present fall term is as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Hampshire	4	1	5
Vermont	3	6	9
Massachusetts	34	18	52
Connecticut	64	32	96
	105	57	162

THE MYSTIC ORAL SCHOOL,

MYSTIC.

Under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Corporators.

MISS FRANCES E. GILLESPIE, *Principal*, formerly with the State School for the Deaf, Little Rock, Ark.

Visited October 19, 1905, by MRS. MITCHELL, MISS BACON, and MR. KELLOGG, and November 21, 1906, by MRS. MITCHELL AND MR. KELLOGG.

The Mystic Oral School is the institution which, for some twenty years, was conducted as the Whipple Home School for the Deaf, by various persons of that name and family. In the session of 1894-5, the School was reorganized under its present title, by Mrs. J. I. McGuigan, a daughter of the former principal, Mrs. Margaret Whipple Hammond. Articles of incorporation were obtained in 1898 under the general law governing the formation of joint stock corporations.

The School is situated on high ground, about two miles north of the village of Mystic, and occupies a large wooden house which was originally a private residence but has been enlarged and renovated in recent years. It is heated by steam, lighted by electric lights and is provided with an adequate water supply. There are normal accommodations in the School for forty pupils, and at the date of last visit there were thirty-four present, twenty-four girls and ten boys. The State appropriation for the support of the School is at the rate of \$250 per annum for each pupil.

The oral system of instruction through articulation and lip-reading, which has been followed since the founding of the School, is conducted by the principal and a staff of six assistant teachers, the usual school hours and terms being observed. The school-rooms are located in a detached wooden structure, but a new building for this purpose is greatly needed. Manual training in sewing and cooking for the girls and in sloyd work

and wood-carving for the boys is carried on under the direction of a special instructor. During part of the time outside the school hours, the older boys assist in out-of-door work, and the girls are instructed in domestic occupations. On Sundays the children attend church in the village, when the weather is fair, and in the afternoon have Bible lessons at the School.

PROVISION FOR THE SICK.

HOSPITALS.

There is now public hospital provision in each of the eighteen cities in the State, (with the exception of Ansonia, Derby, Rockville, South Norwalk and Willimantic,) and also in the boroughs of Greenwich and Winsted. Articles of incorporation have been obtained by citizens of Derby and Willimantic for the establishment of hospitals in those places, and in the former, a site has been purchased and plans have been prepared for the proposed institution. Locations and plans have also been obtained for additional hospitals in New Haven and Waterbury to be managed under Roman Catholic auspices.

The hospitals of the State may be classified as follows:

- I. General Hospitals, nineteen.
- II. Special Hospitals, seven, sub-classified as,
 - a. Three Private Hospitals (two of which are for nervous diseases).
 - b. Two Sanatoria for Tuberculosis.
 - c. Two Emergency Hospitals.

For the public hospitals annual appropriations from the State, showing the total amount, have been granted as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1905, to sixteen hospitals .. \$80,750.00
For the year ending September 30, 1906, to eighteen hospitals.. 88,625.00

In addition to these amounts there was paid as special appropriations for building purposes, to the Greenwich Hospital, \$25,000, to the Meriden Hospital, \$8,862.00 and the Middlesex Hospital in Middletown, \$5,000.00, the last two being balances on appropriations of which the major part was paid in 1904.

The following pages give in tabulated form a brief statement of facts in regard to the hospitals together with some items of statistics of their work for the two years under review.

I. GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name.	Location.	Superintendent.	Opened.	Capacity.
1. Hartford.....	Retreat Ave., 1 m. S. of City Hall	W. H. Smith, M.D...	1857	305
2. St. Francis, Roman Catholic	Hartford, Collins St.	Sisters of St. Joseph.	Sept. 1, '97	200
3. New Britain...	½ m. S. W. from center	Mrs. J. L. Bassett...	May 1, '99	60
4. New Haven...	Congress Ave., 1 m. S. of City Hall	J. R. Coddington ...	1833	200
5. Grace	New Haven, West Chapel St.	Miss Albaugh	Nov., 1892	100
6. Waterbury	Riverside Drive, 1 m. W. of center	Miss M. A. Andrews	Jan., 1890	65
7. Meriden	½ mile S. W. of center on Cook Ave.	Miss R. G. Reed....	Dec., 1892	40
8. Memorial	New London, 1 m. W. of center	Mrs. M. G. Barnes...	Aug. 1, '93	60
9. Backus	Norwich, 1½ m. N. of center	F. Symington	Oct., 1893	64
10. Bridgeport ...	Near Barnum Ave., 2 m. E. of center	W. W. Jones.	1884	150
11. St. Vincent's, Roman Catholic	Bridgeport, 1 m. N. of center	Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent de Paul ..	July 1, '05	160
12. Danbury	Tamarack St., 1 m. N. W. of center	Mrs. S. W. Cutler...	1885	26
13. Norwalk	Near West Ave., 1 m. S. of center	Miss Alice King	July, '93	30
14. Stamford	East Main St., 1 m. E. of center	Miss E. M. Wilson..	April 7, '96	40
15. Greenwich General	3 m. N. of R. R. station	Miss Clara L. Davis.	1903	75
16. Greenwich	Millbank Ave., near the center	Miss M. E. Osborne.	Sept. 12, '06	24
17. Day-Kimball..	Putnam, 1 m. N. W. of center	Miss R. P. Webster..	Feb. 22, '93	22
18. Litchfield Co. Hospital	Winsted, 1 m. W. of center	Miss G. O. Lewis ...	Feb. 3, '02	50
19. Middlesex	Middletown, Crescent St.	Miss G. M. Fowkes.	May, 1904	40

I. GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Equipment.	Date when visited.	Visitors.	Remarks.
Thirteen wards. Building for contagious diseases	March, 1905	Miss Hall	Elevator for patients much needed.
Large, modern building, many wards and private rooms, three fine operating rooms	Oct., 1905 Jan. 25, '07	Dr. Down Mr. Kellogg	New building, opened 1906, gives excellent facilities for all departments.
Modern building, 5 wards, 8 rooms	.....	.....	New operating pavilion wanted.
Five wards, operating theatre, maternity building	July 31, '06	Mr. Kellogg..	New administration and children's buildings expected soon.
House and modern building	July 31, '06	Mr. Kellogg..	Comfortable establishment, homeopathic treatment, solely.
House and annex of 2 wards	Jan. 25, '06	{ Dr. Down Mr. Kellogg	Plans under way for entirely new buildings and equipment.
House and modern annex	Oct. 24, '05		New building gives up-to-date equipment for surgery and private patients.
Six wards, private rooms	Aug. 17, '06	Mr. Kellogg..	Recent additions furnish excellent facilities.
Group of modern buildings with connecting corridors	Dec. 3, '06	Mrs. Mitchell.	Model buildings with most approved appliances.
Six wards, private rooms, fine operating room	Oct. 31, '06	Mr. Kellogg	Hope for maternity building soon.
Twelve wards, private rooms, three operating rooms	June 3, '05 Jan. 25, '06	{ Mr. Kellogg Dr. Down	Fine, modern buildings; up-to-date appliances throughout.
Two wards, private rooms	July 13, '06		
Two wards, private rooms, good operating room	Oct. 25, '05	Mr. Kellogg..	Extensive additions or entirely new buildings greatly needed.
Three wards, private rooms, good operating room	July 17, '06	Mr. Kellogg..	Pleasant wooden buildings, well equipped.
Main building, four pavilions for contagious diseases	Sept. 11, '05 Oct. 30, '06	Mr. Kellogg.. Mr. Kellogg	Large house with additions; new buildings wanted.
Two wards, private rooms, good operating room	Oct. 30, '06	Mr. Kellogg..	Hospital is owned by town and managed by town and Medical Society.
Two wards, private rooms, good operating room	June 21, '06	Mr. Kellogg..	Owned and managed by Greenwich Hospital Association.
Main building, cottage for contagious diseases	June 14, '06	Mr. Kellogg..	Well-equipped, small hospital. More private rooms needed.
House with large modern addition	Oct. 19, '06	Mr. Kellogg..	Finely situated; modern building and equipment.
			Well equipped with all modern appliances.

II. SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

Name.	Location.	Superintendent.	Opened.	Capacity.
1. Wildwood Sanatorium	Cedar Mt., 3 m. S. W. of Hartford	W. H. Smith, M.D...	June, 1902 Closed, Nov., 1903 Re-opened, Oct., 1905	45
2. Gaylord Farm Sanatorium	Wallingford, 2 m. W. of center	D. R. Lyman, M.D..	Sept. 20, '04	50
3. Cromwell Hall	Cromwell, 1 m. N. of R. R. station	F. K. Hallock, M.D.	Dec., 1877	35
4. Dr. Bowman's Sanatorium	Greenwich, 3 m. N. E. of center	J. E. Bowman, M.D.	Aug., 1895	16
5. Sheltering Arms	Norwich, 1½ m. N. of center	Miss H. E. Delancey	1878	20
6. Emergency Hospital	Bridgeport, in City Charities Building	Sup't. of Charities...	.....	..
7. Emergency Hospital	Danbury, in City Hall	Police Surgeon	April, 1894	..

II. SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

Equipment.	Date when visited.	Visitors.	Remarks.
Congregate building, 2 wards, 6 rooms			Tuberculosis Dep't. of Hartford Hospital, receives incipient cases only; advanced cases in Hartford Hospital.
Main building, 6 cottages	June 28, '06	Mr. Kellogg	Under charge of N. H. Co. Anti-Tuberculosis Asso. Designed for incipient cases. Open-air treatment employed.
Main house, 2 cottages, several cabins	Sept. 7, '05	Mr. Kellogg	High-class sanatorium for nervous invalids. Out-door life a specialty.
Large house, 1 cottage...	June 21, '05 April 10, '06	Mr. Kellogg Mr. Kellogg	Select establishment for nervous invalids, handsomely equipped.
Large house			Maintained by United Workers Society for poor people of Norwich needing homelike care.
Operating room, free clinic, free dispensary			Maintained by Board of Public Charities for accident and emergency cases.
Operating room.....	July 13, '06	Mr. Kellogg	Maintained by police department for accident cases.

STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS FOR

For each item upper row of figures is for 1905 and lower row for 1906, unless otherwise noted.	Hartford Hospital	St. Francis' Hospital	*New Britain Hospital	New Haven Hospital	Grace Hospital
Total patients treated during year	2,042 1,958	1,020 1,902	495 392	2,105 2,200	954 927
Daily average of patients	152 140	90 —	23 25	165 173	66 59
Cost per week per patient	\$13.57 13.75	— —	\$13.52 13.75	\$11.94 11.94	\$8.74 9.27
Charge per week in wards	\$7.00 7.00	\$7.00 7.00	\$7.00 7.00	\$7.00 7.00	\$7.00 7.00
Charge per. week for town patients	\$7.00 7.00	\$6.00 6.00	\$6.00 6.00	\$5.00 5.00	\$5.00 5.00
Number of town patients	452 565	76 —	95 65	273 365	190 263
Number of weeks for town patients	1,785 2,005	562 —	391 304	1,321 1,456	792 667
State appropriation	\$10,000 10,000	\$5,000 5,000	\$5,000 5,000	\$10,000 10,000	\$5,000 5,000
Fiscal year ends	Sept. 30	Jan. 1	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Dec. 31

* Statistics for 1905 are for 17 months ending Sept. 30.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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FISCAL YEARS 1905 AND 1906.

Waterbury Hospital	Meriden Hospital	New London Hospital	Backus Hospital	Bridgeport Hospital	St. Vincent's Hospital	Danbury Hospital	Stamford Hospital	Norwalk Hospital
555 577	220 307	369 420	574 540	1,223 1,276	314 847	343 382	405 —	258 344
39 40	13 16	22 27	35 45	85 86	50 60	22 22	26 —	18 20
\$12.25 12.08	\$11.85 11.42	— —	\$12.51 13.36	\$9.66 9.84	— \$9.80	\$11.24 11.77	\$15.00 —	\$16.45 13.58
\$7.00 7.00	\$6.00 6.00	\$10.00 10.00	\$7.00 7.00	\$7.00 7.00	\$7.00 7.00	\$6.00 6.00	\$7.00 —	\$7.00 7.00
\$5.00 5.00	\$5.00 5.00	\$5.00 5.00	\$3.00 3.00	\$5.00 5.00	\$5.00 5.00	\$5.00 5.00	\$6.00 —	\$5.00 5.00
100 87	30 27	26 159	100 118	361 310	— 530	36 22	— —	65 50
460 425	98 195	172 679	256 293	1,916 1,574	— 1,078	148 80	— —	278 200
\$5,000 5,000	\$3,000 3,000	\$5,000 5,000	Ceased July 1 1905	\$5,000 5,000	— \$5,000	\$5,000 5,000	\$5,000 5,000	\$5,000 5,000
Dec. 10	Sept. 30	Feb. 28	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Nov. 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Sept. 30

STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, 1905 AND 1906.

For each item upper row of figures is for 1905 and lower row for 1906, unless otherwise noted.	Greenwich General Hospital.	Day-Kimball Hospital.*	Litchfield County Hospital.	Middlesex Hospital.	Wildwood Sanatorium.	Gaylord Farm Sanatorium.†
Total patients treated	.....	265	247	.....	.....	44
during year	230	367	336	91	279	106
Daily average of	.....	12	17	.....	.....	20
patients	12	11	22	.....	57	31
Cost per week per	.....	\$12.23	\$13.38	.....	.....	\$12.00
patient	\$15.27	13.50	13.03	.....	\$12.95	10.67
Charge per week in	.....	\$5.00	\$7.00	.....	.....	.....
wards	\$ 7.00	5.00	7.00	\$7.00	\$ 7.00	.....
Charge per week for	.....	\$5.00	\$5.00	.....	.....	\$7.00
town patients ....	.....	5.00	5.00	\$5.00	\$ 7.00	7.00
Number of town	.....	72	36	.....	.....	.....
patients	108	89	44	.....	49	7
Number of weeks for	.....	277	142	.....	.....	.....
town patients	479	349	184	.....	1,116	135
State appropriation.	{	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	.....	.....
	{	3,000	3,000	3,000	\$7,500	\$5,000
Fiscal year ends ...	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	May 1

* Statistics for 1906 are for 16 months ending Sept. 30.

† Statistics for 1905 are for 7 months ending May 1.

PROVISION FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

FITCH'S HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL OF CONNECTICUT, NOROTON HEIGHTS.

COL. JAMES N. COE, *Superintendent.*

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL BOARD OF CON-
NECTICUT.

*Visited May 19, 1905, by Miss BACON and Mr. KELLOGG, and October
31, 1906, by Mr. KELLOGG.*

The Home is well located a few rods north of the Noroton station and had its origin in the generous gift by its founder, Mr. Fitch, of a plot of land and a building which he had set apart for the use of soldiers' orphans. The property was taken over by the State in 1887, and since that time has been conducted under State and National auspices as Fitch's Connecticut Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors. About twenty acres of land are included in the grounds and the buildings consist of a house for the officers, administrative offices, large dormitory and dining-room building, chapel, hospital, recreation building, laundry, etc. There are total accommodations in the Home for five hundred and twelve inmates, and all of the buildings are heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Since the last report a number of improvements have been made in the hospital building, the water supply of the institution has been largely increased by the construction of a new reservoir and a large, distributing water-tank, providing adequate protection against fire, and the recreation building has been enlarged by the addition of a good-sized library room and a pool-room containing four tables.

The hospital is naturally one of the most important departments of the institution, owing to the steady inroads of old age upon many of the veterans. It contains accommodations for one hundred and sixty-three patients in comfortable surroundings, and is under the charge of a resident physician and the necessary number of assistants and attendants, including four women nurses. At the date of last visit, a considerable number of inmates suffering from tuberculosis was found present who were not segregated from the other patients as they should be. It is felt, therefore, that a separate ward or cottage should be constructed for this class of patients, and another cottage might well be added to care for insane veterans, of whom there were eight in the Home hospital at the time and about thirty in the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown.

The discipline of the Soldiers' Home is kindly but firm. The superintendent records violations of the rules and other offenses, and for repetition of the same has authority to warn and finally discharge the offender. The State furnishes a uniform and clothing, which is worn so long as the person receiving it remains in the Home. A thorough inspection of every department of the institution is made each week, and any error or omission in order or management is marked for correction. A number of inmates are regularly employed in the carpenter's shop, kitchen, baking house, and other departments where civilian labor would otherwise be required, and are paid in proportion to the quantity and worth of their labor. In connection with the daily routine, men are detailed in rotation for duty in the laundry, dining-rooms, etc., for which no compensation is given.

Bi-weekly visits are made to the Home by the executive committee of the Soldiers' Hospital Board of Connecticut, who inspect the premises and audit the accounts. The institution is regularly inspected by a representative of the Government, who is a member of the board of managers of the National Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, and it receives formal visits of the same kind from members of the Grand Army. The Woman's Relief Corps appoint a succession of monthly visitors, who contribute in many ways to the comfort and cheer of the inmates. Religious services are held in the chapel on Sunday afternoons by local pastors, Roman Catholic priests officiat-

ing once a month. Meetings under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association are held on Tuesday evenings, and occasional entertainments are given during the winter months.

An Act of Congress authorizes the payment to any State of \$100 per annum for each disabled volunteer soldier maintained in a Soldiers' Home on the condition that such homes shall be inspected and a report made by the board of managers for the information of Congress. In the case of the Connecticut Home, the total expenses are met by orders from the State Comptroller and the receipts from the Federal Government are then credited in the office of the State Treasurer.

The account for the past two years is as follows:

	1905	1906
Total expense to the State	\$103,000.00	\$131,265.76
Received from Federal Government	44,715.00	50,072.50
Net cost to the State	\$58,285.00	\$81,193.26

The following statistics are for the years ending June 30, 1905 and 1906:

	1905	1906
Number on books June 30, 1904 and 1905.....	544	546
Number of new admissions.....	113	101
Readmitted during year	109	95
Total cared for	766	742
Number discharged during year	149	106
Number of deaths	71	78
Number on books June 30, 1905 and 1906.....	546	558
Total	766	742
Average number cared for	557	555
Average cost of maintenance per capita per year....	\$225.84	\$234.38
Number treated in Hospital	312	288
Number in Hospital for Insane	29	30

A large portion of the inmates is in receipt of pensions. Pensioners are required to file their certificates with the superintendent on admission, and to make over to the Soldiers' Hospital Board the amount of each pension respectively, with the understanding that it is to be used for their own wants or for dependent relatives or friends.

	1905	1906
Number of pensioners present June 30.....	493	512
Number of pensioners present June 30, under Act of June 27, 1890	402	450
Total amount of pensions received	\$61,538.37	\$64,201.64
Total amount sent to dependents	11,284.60	10,531.27

All permits for admission to the Hospital or Home are issued by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Soldiers' Hospital Board, Bridgeport, Connecticut, to whom all applications and communications should be addressed.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

In accordance with Section 2889 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1902, it is ordered that there shall be paid from the State Treasury \$1.50 per week for the benefit of each child of this State under the age of fourteen years, who has no other adequate means of support, and is not in any poorhouse, whose father served as a Connecticut soldier or enlisted from this State in the United States Navy in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and died by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in such service.

The selectmen of each town and the treasurers of the New Haven and Hartford Orphan Asylums are required to return to the Comptroller, quarterly, a written list of the names and ages of all such children, and certify that they are entitled to the State bounty.

The amount paid by the State under the above statute was:

For the year ending September 30, 1905	\$1,056.50
For the year ending September 30, 1906	784.00

PROVISION FOR MISDEMEANANTS.

THE COUNTY JAILS.

The following pages contain a brief statement of facts, in tabulated form, in regard to the Jails in the several counties, and also statistics concerning the population, financial receipts, expenses, etc., of the institutions. The statistics have been collected from the annual returns of the county commissioners, and the table of receipts and expenses shows the relative amounts received from the State and from the earnings of the prisoners to meet the cost of their support. It is provided in section 2927 of the General Statutes, revision of 1902, that the county commissioners in their respective counties shall fix the sum to be received for boarding prisoners, not exceeding two dollars and twenty-five cents a week each.

The cost to the State for the board of prisoners in the county jails was :

For the year ending September 30, 1905.....	\$110,992.37
For the year ending September 30, 1906.....	109,400.91

REPORT ON

Jails.	Location.	Sheriff.	Deputy Jailer.	No. of Cells for Men.
Hartford Co.	Hartford, Seyms St., 1 m. N. of City Hall.	E. J. Smith.	M. D. Connors.	160 brick, 120 steel.
New Haven Co.	New Haven, Whalley Ave., 1 m. N.W. of City Hall.	A. B. Dunham.	A. W. Adams.	150 brick, 102 steel.
New London Co.	New London, High St., near the center.	S. A. Brown.	C. M. Hatchell.	14 stone, 42 brick.
New London Co.	Norwich, on Jail Hill, near the center.	S. A. Brown.	J. A. Bowen.	36 brick, 12 beds in dormitory.
Fairfield Co.	Bridgeport, North Ave., 1 m. N. of center.	S. E. Hawley.	Wm. Scofield.	120 brick, 78 steel.
Fairfield Co.	Danbury, Main St., near the center.	S. E. Hawley.	M. W. Scott.	28 brick.
Windham Co.	Brooklyn, near the center.	P. B. Sibley.	A. S. Field.	96 steel.
Litchfield Co.	Litchfield, at the center.	C. C. Middlebrooks.	L. D. Leonard.	48 brick.
Middlesex Co.	Haddam, on Main St.	Richard Davis.	C. E. Francis.	30 brick.
Tolland Co.	Tolland, at the center.	A. P. Dickinson.	G. P. Babcock.	16 brick, 16 iron.

COUNTY JAILS.

No. of Cells for Women.	Sanitary Conditions.	Work.	Food.
36 brick.	Good hospital wards, buckets in cells, 12 shower baths, electric lights in cells.	Willow chair work under contract for men; sewing and laundry work for women.	Plain but sufficient.
40 brick.	Poor hospital room, buckets in cells, shower and tub baths.	Wicker chair work under contract for men; sewing, kitchen and laundry work for women.	Good and wholesome.
8 wooden.	Only fair, buckets in cells day and night, 1 tub in corridor.	Odd jobs for small part of the men; kitchen work for women.	Sufficient but plain.
10 wooden.	No hospital, buckets in cells day and night, 1 tub in corridor.	Odd jobs for part of the men; sewing for women.	Same as New London.
24 brick.	Lower brick cells damp, buckets in cells, shower baths, hospital room.	For men: cutting leather soles under contract; for women: sewing, kitchen and laundry work.	Plain but wholesome.
6 brick.	One tub and closet in each department, some cells not so clean as desirable.	No work, only short term prisoners here.	Sufficient but not so substantial as for working men.
1 large room.	Sanitary buckets in cells, good baths, good hospital room.	Men work on jail farm and are let out to neighboring farmers.	Good and served at tables in hall for men who work.
1 large room.	Sanitary buckets in cells, bath room.	Chair work under contract for men; sewing for women.	Sufficient and good.
4 wooden.	Stoves and steam heat; bath tub and closet; conditions fair.	Farm work and odd jobs for men, idle much of the time; women work in kitchen.	Sufficient but plain.
2 rooms.	Conditions fair, bath tub and closet.	Odd jobs on farm for men; housework for men and women.	Only fair, crackers a prominent article of diet.

REPORT ON COUNTY JAILS.—*Continued.*

Jails.	Religious Services.	Date when Visited.	Visitors.	Remarks.
Hartford Co.	Sundays in chapel, by Chaplain.	Nov. 20, '06.	Mr. Kellogg.	Clean and orderly throughout; well equipped.
New Haven Co.	Sundays in chapel, Prot. and R. C., alternately.	Apr. 25, '06.	{ Miss Bacon. Mr. Kellogg.	Clean and orderly; new laundry and hospital needed.
New London Co.	Sundays in winter, in chapel room.	Aug. 29, '05. Aug. 17, '06.	{ Dr. Down. Dr. Kane. Mr. Kellogg.	New London and Norwich jails should be consolidated in one modern institution. Often overcrowded, 2 in a cell.
New London Co.	Sundays in winter, in corridor.	May 29, '05. Aug. 29, '05. Nov. 30, '06.	Miss Hall. { Dr. Down. Dr. Kane. Mrs. Mitchell.	Jail out of date and inadequate. When crowded, men sleep in corridor.
Fairfield Co.	Sundays from Oct. to June.	Jan. 25, '06.	Dr. Down.	Jail is kept in fair condition.
Fairfield Co.	Alternate Sundays.	July 13, '06.	Mr. Kellogg.	Lattice that darkens windows should be replaced by fence at a distance.
Windham Co.	Sundays in chapel, R. C. services once a month.	.....	.....	Jail is well managed and makes excellent financial showing.
Litchfield Co.	Sundays in the hall.	June, 1905. June 13, '06.	{ Miss Bacon. Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Kellogg.	Jail clean and well kept.
Middlesex Co.	Every Sunday, by local minister.	Nov. 2, '05.	Mr. Kellogg.	New jail should be provided and should be located in Middletown.
Tolland Co.	.....	Oct., 1905. June 26, '06.	Dr. Down. Dr. Down.	Jail not so clean and neat as should be.

**STATISTICS OF JAILS FOR FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.**

	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Totals.
Committed, males over 21....	2,818	2,023	1,194	2,534	302	208	193	124	9,396
" males under 21 ..	237	228	47	159	17	20	11	11	730
" females over 21 ..	323	324	56	278	17	7	11	6	1,022
" females under 21.	14	10	3	14	0	2	0	0	43
Total commitments	3,392	2,585	1,300	2,985	336	237	215	141	11,191
Number in jail, June 30, 1904.	238	243	79	176	38	35	24	12	845
Total cared for	3,630	2,828	1,379	3,161	374	272	239	153	12,036
<i>Discharged:</i>									
By expiration of sentence	2,443	1,384	914	2,140	195	143	161	123	7,503
By payment of fines and costs.	441	683	296	356	43	55	27	5	1,906
By County Com'rs. and State's Attorney	68	52	9	178	39	25	4	2	377
Sent to court and not returned	274	249	24	49	5	4	6	0	611
Sent to State prison.....	39	50	28	51	5	4	4	1	182
Discharged in other ways.....	61	144	17	140	10	9	7	11	399
Total discharged	3,326	2,562	1,288	2,914	297	240	209	142	10,978
Number in jail, Sept. 30, 1905	304	266	91	247	77	32	30	11	1,058
Totals	3,630	2,828	1,379	3,161	374	272	239	153	12,036
Average number in jail	279	260	85	206	52	37	34	18	971
Number in prison before	2,123	1,219	716	1,798	169	124	74	43	6,266

STATISTICS OF JAILS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Totals.
Committed, males over 21....	2,298	1,783	845	2,259	302	183	156	72	7,898
" males under 21 ..	125	152	57	145	17	19	10	0	525
" females over 21 ..	275	236	56	215	19	4	5	3	813
" females under 21.	9	19	0	13	1	0	0	0	42
Total commitments	2,707	2,190	958	2,632	339	206	171	75	9,278
Number in jail, Sept. 30, 1905	304	266	91	247	77	34	30	11	1,060
Total cared for	3,011	2,456	1,049	2,879	416	240	201	86	10,338
<i>Discharged:</i>									
By expiration of sentence	1,947	920	642	1,968	201	109	130	67	5,984
By payment of fines and costs	377	708	208	378	39	58	26	2	1,796
By County Com'rs. and State's									
Attorney	62	59	19	131	74	20	8	0	373
Sent to court and not returned	260	211	28	30	4	4	1	0	538
Sent to State prison	25	70	21	44	7	6	1	2	176
Discharged in other ways	61	212	46	110	10	7	10	6	462
Total discharged	2,732	2,180	964	2,661	335	204	176	77	9,329
Number in jail, Sept. 30, 1906.	279	276	85	218	81	36	25	9	1,009
Totals	3,011	2,456	1,049	2,879	416	240	201	86	10,338
Average number in jail	250	259	87	213	73	40	31	11	964
Number in prison before	1,743	1,248	510	1,579	206	104	115	10	5,515

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF COUNTY JAILS,

For Fifteen Months ending Sept. 30, 1905.

Counties.	Received and due from State.	Received and due from Earnings and Sales.	Total Received and Due.	Expenses for Maintenance.	Expenses for Building and Repairs.
Hartford	\$43,429	\$6,420	\$50,773*	\$41,398	\$33,715
New Haven	32,307	5,417	43,237*	39,940	5,387
New London	13,400	1,620	15,087*	14,676	1,930
Fairfield	34,983	2,029	37,101*	34,067	6,106
Windham	7,769	7,461	15,230	13,594	340
Litchfield	6,557	1,767	8,351*	6,754	284
Middlesex	4,992	1,493	6,485	6,249	389
Tolland	3,008	....	3,008	5,830	517
Total	\$146,445	\$26,207	\$179,272	\$162,508	\$48,668

* Included in these amounts for sundry receipts were : Hartford County, \$924; New Haven County, \$5,513, including \$3,073 from jailer and \$1,519 from meals to prisoners; New London County, \$67; Fairfield County, \$89; Litchfield County, \$27. Total, \$6,620.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF COUNTY JAILS,

For Year ending Sept. 30, 1906.

Counties.	Received and due from State.	Received and due from Earnings and Sales.	Total Received and Due.	Expenses for Maintenance.	Expenses for Building and Repairs.
Hartford	\$35,169	\$5,099	\$41,939*	\$32,166	\$2,030
New Haven	28,481	5,417	39,052*	33,200	8,065
New London	10,458	1,248	11,976*	10,744	1,303
Fairfield	35,662	552	36,378*	28,452	5,473
Windham	8,594	8,490	17,084	12,700	362
Litchfield	5,800	1,598	7,398	5,893	40
Middlesex	4,929	1,751	6,680	5,340†	131
Tolland	1,822	29	1,851	4,288	205
Total	\$130,915	\$24,184	\$162,358	\$132,783	\$17,609

* Included in these amounts for sundry receipts were : Hartford County, \$1,671; New Haven County, \$5,154, including \$3,294 from jailer and \$1,397 from meals to prisoners; New London County, \$270; Fairfield County, \$164. Total, \$7,259.

† Included in this amount for Middlesex County was \$521 for transfer of prisoners between Middletown and Haddam.

PROVISION FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

THE COUNTY TEMPORARY HOMES.

Under the provisions of section 2788 of the General Statutes a Temporary Home for dependent and neglected children is maintained in each of the eight counties of the State. The law authorizing their establishment was passed in January, 1883, and all of the Homes were opened during the following fall and winter.

BOARDS OF MANAGEMENT AND TOWN COMMITTEES.

Each Home is under the charge of a board of management, which consists of the three County Commissioners, a member of the State Board of Health, and a member of the State Board of Charities. This board appoints the superintendent and matron, and also appoints committees of men or women in each town in the county, who serve without compensation, who have the right to visit and inspect the Home, make suggestions of changes and improvements to the board, and whose duty it is to assist in the careful selection of family homes, and in the visitation of children when placed out.

Under the provisions of section 2795 of the General Statutes, the board of management has full guardianship and control of each child committed to the Temporary Home in that county until the child reaches the age of eighteen years for girls and sixteen years for boys, or until such guardianship is legally transferred; and the board is further empowered in certain cases to give any child under its care in adoption in the same manner as any other legal guardian might do. The reduction of age-limit for boys from eighteen to sixteen years was made by the General Assembly of 1901, but it is generally conceded that the law is not retroactive and consequently that the guardianship of all boys who were committed between August

1, 1895 and August 1, 1901 may be retained until they reach the age of eighteen. It is provided further in sections 2803 and 2806 of the General Statutes, that any child who has been committed to a Temporary Home may, upon the petition of a relative to the board of management, or to the court that made the commitment, be released and discharged from the Home when it is shown that the causes for which the commitment was made no longer exist.

In accordance with section 2795 of the General Statutes, provision is made by which the board of management of a County Home may support any child committed to its care in a private family or in a chartered orphan asylum or children's home at the expense of the State, during the period for which the child was committed to the Temporary Home or any portion thereof. Under this act a large number of children from the New Haven County Home are now boarded in private families and considerable numbers from Fairfield and Hartford Counties are boarded at St. Francis Asylum in New Haven.

In placing children in family homes, the rule is that when strangers apply at the Home, they shall present a written recommendation from one or more of the town committees. If the application is granted the children are placed in the applicants' care, under the condition that until reaching the age-limit (unless sooner adopted or discharged by law) they will be at all times subject to the care and control of the board of management. The committee for the town to which the children go is then notified, and is expected by visits and observation to keep a careful watch and to report to the board any failure on the part of the family to care for the children in a satisfactory manner. It would be well if a uniform practice were adopted in all the counties, requiring the applicant for a child to sign papers of agreement (of which the applicant should retain a copy), promising that the laws shall be observed concerning the attendance of the child at school, that notice shall be given to the Home of any changes of address, and that the child's name shall not be changed except by due process of law. In some family homes the commendable custom is followed of paying suitable wages to County Home wards between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years. Special agents, appointed by the State Board of Charities under the

provisions of section 2861 of the General Statutes, assist in the work of securing family homes and in maintaining supervision over the children thus placed out.

In the fall months an annual meeting is held at the Home of the members of the board of management, town committees and all others who are interested. Statistical and financial statements are presented, reports are given by the town committees of their visits and observations, and opportunity is had for the discussion of matters relating to the Home.

TOWN AND STATE GUARDIANSHIP.

According to section 2792 of the General Statutes, neglected and dependent children may at any time be placed by the selectmen of a town under the care of the Home in that county, without the previous observance of formalities of any sort. The Home has a fixed charge of not less than \$1.50 nor more than \$2.00 per week for the support of each inmate, and if the selectmen place a child in the institution, it is understood that the town, through them, will be expected to pay for the child's board at the rate in question. Children so placed are retained as wards of the town. Their temporary support is paid for by the town, and when the conditions which had called for their immediate care are replaced by those which admit of their return to home or friends, they may be removed by the town selectmen with the same informality.

Under section 2795 of the General Statutes, any court of probate, any city, police, borough, or town court, may by due process of law formally commit children deserted, neglected, cruelly treated or dependent, to any one of the Temporary Homes. The children then become wards of the State. Their temporary support is paid for by the State, and until they reach the limit of age, the State expects that the board of management will satisfactorily perform its duties in behalf of the State wards by temporarily protecting them for only so long a time as shall be necessary for the placing of the children in well-selected family homes. Under this system the towns are relieved from the burden of supporting the children removed from the several localities, and in consequence the practice of

committing children to the Homes through the medium of the courts has become wellnigh universal.

In order to prevent unnecessary or hasty commitments, an act was passed by the General Assembly of 1905, chapter 194, providing that whenever a petition is filed in any court for the commitment of a child to a Temporary Home, notice shall be given to the commissioners of the county in which the Home is located, at least three days before the date of the hearing, and that the commissioners shall have the right to be heard upon the propriety of the proposed commitment. It is not known to just what extent the provisions of the act have been carried out, but it is evident that it has not caused as yet the decrease in the number of commitments to the Homes which was desired.

The following pages contain a brief statement of facts, in tabulated form, in regard to the Temporary Homes, tables of statistics concerning their population, lists of the town committees, etc.

REPORT ON COUNTY

County.	First Opened.	Present Location.	Amount of Land.	Buildings.	Capacity.
Hartford.	Oct. 1, '83.	Warehouse Point, 1 m. E. from Windsor Locks.	11 acres.	Brick house with addition, brick school house, brick hospital.	100 100 25
New Haven.	Jan. 1, '84.	New Haven, corner Shelton Ave. and Bassett St.	4 acres.	Wooden house with additions, detention cottage.	55 about 125 boarded out.
New London.	Jan. 1, '84.	Norwich, Prestonside, opp. 8th St.	2 acres.	Wooden house with additions.	90
Fairfield.	Jan. 1, '84.	Norwalk, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. from center.	4 acres.	Modern brick building, brick school house, brick hospital.	90 about 125 boarded elsewhere.
Windham.	Nov. 1, '83.	Putnam, 2 m. E. from center.	65 acres.	Modern wooden building, all conveniences, cottage hospital.	125
Litchfield.	Oct. 1, '83.	Winsted, 1 m. W. from center.	150 acres.	Children are boarded in Gilbert House, private institution.	300
Middlesex.	Sept. 10, '83.	Haddam, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. from center.	5 acres.	Large wooden building, cottage hospital.	80
Tolland.	Nov. 1, '83.	Vernon Center, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. from Vernon station.	12 acres.	Modern wooden building, well equipped.	75

TEMPORARY HOMES.

Value of Property.	School.	Religious Services.	Remarks.
\$42,000	School house on Home grounds, two rooms.	Attend Prot. and R. C. churches in village.	Home comfortable, boys' play-room might be improved.
\$16,000	Two school rooms in house.	Attend neighboring churches. Prot. and R. C. instruction in Home.	Suggested to move Home into country and have large buildings.
\$11,000	Two school rooms in house.	Attend Prot. and R. C. churches in Norwich.	Play-grounds should be larger, Home carefully managed.
\$40,000	Two rooms in school house, Kindergarten in main house.	Attend Prot. and R. C. churches in Norwalk.	Home overcrowded, but well kept.
\$32,000	Attend district school near by.	Attend church in neighboring village of Thompson.	Children enjoy advantages of country and farm.
.....	Four rooms in well equipped school building.	Attend church in Winsted.	Gilbert Home has large congregate building, usually well filled.
\$20,000	Two school rooms in house.	Attend church in the village.	Home has fine play-grounds; should have separate play-room for boys.
\$24,000	Two school rooms on third floor of house.	Attend church in the village.	Children enjoy features of country life.
\$185,000	Total.		

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF COUNTY HOMES.

The following statements of the receipts and expenses of the eight County Homes are compiled from the returns of County Commissioners for the periods ending Sept. 30, 1905 and 1906, and show the relative amounts paid by the State and by the towns for the support of their respective wards:

Fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1905. Counties.	Received and Due from State.	Received and Due from Towns.	Total Receipts.	Expense for Maintenance.
Hartford	\$13,382	\$407†	\$13,789	\$15,070†
New Haven	21,369	54	21,423	28,751†
New London	9,560	....	9,560	9,022†
Fairfield	26,066	....	26,082*	27,700
Windham	6,108	....	6,819*	8,266†
Litchfield	8,899	208	9,107	8,002
Middlesex	8,165	124†	8,289	10,564†
Tolland	5,302	114	5,722*	6,020†
Totals.....	\$98,851	\$907	\$100,791	\$113,395

* Included in these amounts from sales at the Home: Fairfield County, \$16; Windham County, \$505, also \$206 from private board; Tolland County, \$306. Total, \$1,033.

† In addition to these amounts there was expended for buildings, repairs, etc.: Hartford County, \$1,472; New Haven County, \$508; New London County, \$677; Windham County, \$224; Middlesex County, \$824; Tolland County, \$125. Total, \$3,830.

‡ School Money.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1906.	Received and Due from State.	Received and Due from Towns.	Total Receipts.	Expense for Maintenance.
Hartford	\$11,010	\$205	\$11,215	\$12,509†
New Haven	18,549	268	18,817	26,705
New London	8,205	164	8,369	8,055†
Fairfield	32,191	99	32,325*	21,600
Windham	5,801	....	6,489*	6,288†
Litchfield	7,469	79	7,548	8,129
Middlesex	5,554	27	5,647*	7,815†
Tolland	3,890	245	4,254*	4,539†
Totals.....	\$92,669	\$1,087	\$94,664	\$95,640

* Included in these amounts from sales at the Home: Fairfield County, \$35; Windham County, \$436, also \$252 from private board; Middlesex County, \$66 from board of teacher; Tolland County, \$119. Total, \$908.

† In addition to these amounts there was expended for buildings, repairs, etc.: Hartford County, \$1,394; New London County, \$421; Windham County, \$94; Middlesex County, \$995; Tolland County, \$56. Total, \$2,960.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION OF COUNTY HOMES

For years ending September 30, 1905 and 1906.

	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Totals.
In County Homes, Oct. 1, 1904	85	43	72	100	44	66	52	38	500
Boarded in families, Oct. 1, 1904	4	111	0	27	0	0	1	0	143
Boarded in Catholic Asylums	11	4	0	61	0	8	2	0	86
Boarded in Protestant Asylums	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Received (new cases)	56	60	33	87	21	32	23	12	324
Returned to County Homes	40	36	24	23	9	29	8	4	173
Total	196	254	129	308	74	135	86	54	1,236
Placed in families (new cases)	50	26	32	33	6	33	12	7	199
Replaced in families	6	7	20	18	3	16	13	3	86
Returned to friends or relatives	28	24	4	21	5	2	4	6	94
Given to Catholic Asylums	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sent to School for Boys	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	10
Sent to Industrial School	4	7	1	0	1	0	2	0	15
Sent to Lakeville School	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Discharged by Board of Management	3	5	0	26	0	0	0	0	34
Recalled by Selectmen	3	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	8
Died	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
In County Homes, Oct. 1, 1905	78	49	69	90	59	72	49	38	504
Boarded in families, Oct. 1, 1905	0	125	0	25	0	0	1	0	151
Boarded in Catholic Asylums	21	4	1	77	0	11	2	0	116
Boarded in Protestant Asylums	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Total	196	254	129	308	74	135	86	54	1,236
In County Homes, Oct. 1, 1905	78	49	69	90	59	72	49	38	504
Boarded in families, Oct. 1, 1905	0	125	0	25	0	0	1	0	151
Boarded in Catholic Asylums	21	4	1	77	0	11	2	0	116
Boarded in Protestant Asylums	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Received (new cases)	42	55	27	105	17	32	16	4	298
Returned to County Homes	28	53	26	30	11	30	10	4	192
Total	169	286	123	341	87	145	78	46	1,275
Placed in families (new cases)	31	5	18	31	19	26	10	5	145
Replaced in families	4	54	24	27	4	29	12	0	154
Returned to friends or relatives	20	37	1	22	6	12	2	3	103
Given to Catholic Asylums	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Given to priests	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sent to School for Boys	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Sent to Industrial School	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	6
Sent to Lakeville School	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Discharged by Board of Management	1	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	33
Recalled by Selectmen	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5
Died	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
In County Homes, Oct. 1, 1906	84	51	76	98	58	65	45	37	514
Boarded in families, Oct. 1, 1906	0	126	1	19	0	0	1	0	147
Boarded in Catholic Asylums	24	3	1	94	0	13	2	0	137
Boarded in Protestant Asylums	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Total	169	286	123	341	87	145	78	46	1,275

COMMITTED BY WHAT AUTHORITY.

The following tables show by what authority the children were committed, who were received into the eight County Temporary Homes during the years ending September 30, 1905 and 1906.

1905.	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Totals.
By courts of probate.....	32	10	27	76	14	31	23	7	220
By city, police, borough, or town courts.....	24	50	6	11	5	1	0	3	100
Boarded.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
Total	56	60	33	87	21	32	23	12	324
1906.									
By courts of probate	16	6	24	86	12	31	16	1	192
By city, police, borough, or town courts.....	26	49	3	19	2	1	0	0	100
By selectmen, placed.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
Boarded.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total.....	42	55	27	105	17	32	16	4	298

RECEIVED FROM CITIES AND TOWNS.

The following tables show from what cities and towns the 812 children were received who were supported by the eight County Homes on October 1, 1906.

According to the census of 1900, eighteen cities or towns of the one hundred and sixty-eight in the State have a population of more than 10,000 each, viz.—New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Meriden, New Britain, Norwich, Norwalk, Danbury, Stamford, New London, Middletown, Ansonia, Torrington, Greenwich, Manchester, Naugatuck, and Windham. An examination of the tables shows the following result in regard to the children in the Homes on the date mentioned:

From 18 cities and towns of more than 10,000 population	480
From 150 cities and towns of less than 10,000 population	332
Total	812

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Hartford	47
Manchester	16
Southington	10
New Britain	9
Suffield	6
Enfield	5
Bristol	3
East Hartford	2
Farmington	2
Avon	2
Windsor	2
Glastonbury	1
East Windsor	1
Granby	1
Middletown	1

108

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

New Haven	82
Waterbury	26
Ansonia	12
Milford	10
Orange	10
Naugatuck	8
Meriden	5
Derby	5
Hamden	5
Southbury	5
Cheshire	3
Bethany	2
Wallingford	2
East Haven	1

176

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Norwich	23
New London	20
Colchester	8
Griswold	7
Stonington	5
Groton	4
Montville	3
East Lyme	2
Bozrah	1
Salem	1

Sprague	1
Lebanon	1
Voluntown	1
Old Lyme	1

78

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Bridgeport	118
Danbury	22
Norwalk	18
Stamford	12
Huntington	9
Westport	8
Greenwich	8
Stratford	6
Darien	5
Ridgefield	4
New Fairfield	4
Fairfield	4
New Canaan	2
Brookfield	2
Sherman	2
Newtown	1

225

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Putnam	14
Windham	13
Thompson	7
Killingly	7
Plainfield	7
Woodstock	3
Pomfret	2
Hampton	2
Brooklyn	2
Scotland	1

58

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Torrington	14
Winchester	11
Plymouth	10
Litchfield	6
Sharon	5
Woodbury	5
Salisbury	5

North Canaan	5	Portland	1
Thomaston	4	Middlefield	1
New Milford	3	Chatham	1
Watertown	3	Westbrook	1
Kent	2		
New Hartford	2		48
Cornwall	1		
Washington	1		
Bethlehem	1		

TOLLAND COUNTY.

		Stafford	12
		Vernon	11
	78	Hebron	5
		Willington	4
		Tolland	2
		Somers	2
		Andover	1
			37
		Total	812

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown	26		
East Haddam	7		
Saybrook	5		
Durham	2		
Essex	2		
Haddam	2		

STATISTICS OF COUNTY TEMPORARY HOMES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

The following charts were prepared, originally, at the request of the United States Director of the Department of Social Economy of the Paris Exposition of 1900, and were forwarded there for exhibition. The original charts included the data from 1884 to 1899, inclusive, and have since been completed to date.

The facts embodied in the charts were obtained from the County Commissioners, the superintendents of the County Homes, and from former reports of the State Board of Charities.

CHART I.

Showing the Census of County Children's Homes of Connecticut at the Close of each Fiscal Year from Their Organization.

	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Totals.
Date of Organization.	Oct. 1, 1883.	Jan. 1, 1884.	Jan. 1, 1884.	Jan. 1, 1884.	Nov. 1, 1883.	Oct. 1, 1883.	Sept. 10, 1883.	Nov. 1, 1883.	
1884.....	22	17	10	7	6	11	14	9	94
1885.....	28	21	8	10	6	7	20	8	108
1886.....	29	28	18	18	13	17	20	17	156
1887.....	33	37	22	21	17	9	32	11	182
1888.....	38	36	26	27	20	19	35	15	206
1889.....	48	32	36	28	19	22	27	19	231
1890.....	58	34	47	58	20	21	23	25	286
1891.....	64	45	39	43	17	25	35	27	295
1892.....	60	43	32	51	26	43	38	25	310
1893.....	72	89	35	72	24	52	39	30	413
1894.....	80	122	38	100	41	64	40	33	518
1895.....	96	167	50	90	33	77	40	41	594
1896.....	103	157	39	96	43	71	52	37	598
1897.....	111	164	44	103	49	68	57	39	635
1898.....	124	168	59	118	60	92	60	47	728
1899.....	126	142	60	108	59	69	58	40	662
1900.....	127	142	64	137	65	60	63	47	705
1901.....	114	170	61	148	52	74	63	46	728
1902.....	102	174	75	160	50	82	55	44	742
1903.....	94	159	70	178	51	72	55	43	722
1904.....	100	158	72	198	44	74	55	38	739
1905.....	99	178	70	206	59	83	52	38	785
1906.....	108	180	78	225	58	78	48	37	812

CHART II.

Showing the Number of Children Committed to the County Temporary Homes of Connecticut Each Year from Their Organization.

	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Totals.
1884.....	24	24	12	22	11	9	39	3	144
1885.....	46	42	14	21	9	11	8	11	162
1886.....	49	47	30	23	19	10	12	17	207
1887.....	30	35	20	30	9	6	12	4	146
1888.....	35	35	22	19	15	20	10	18	174
1889.....	58	52	15	44	17	20	20	14	240
1890.....	44	56	47	30	25	42	19	10	273
1891.....	98	72	16	32	14	33	20	15	300
1892.....	57	78	20	40	18	38	20	14	285
1893.....	79	80	38	68	20	38	18	17	358
1894.....	48	90	32	62	16	32	12	13	305
1895.....	56	93	52	50	15	43	14	18	341
1896.....	39	148	33	84	29	30	21	5	389
1897.....	44	98	48	66	20	28	19	14	337
1898.....	46	79	50	98	36	45	22	17	393
1899.....	49	61	44	48	22	34	27	13	298
1900.....	38	45	29	72	21	29	26	17	277
1901.....	42	73	29	68	18	32	36	7	305
1902.....	62	90	31	87	11	42	15	10	348
1903.....	37	53	33	86	13	18	9	2	251
1904.....	44	55	45	102	8	32	18	5	309
1905.....	56	60	33	87	21	32	23	12	324
1906.....	42	55	27	105	17	32	16	4	298
Totals.....	1,123	1,521	720	1,344	404	656	436	260	6,464

CHART III.

Showing the Number of Children Discharged by the County Temporary Homes.

	1884 to 1893 inclusive.	1894 to 1903 inclusive.	1904 to 1906 inclusive.	Totals.
HARTFORD COUNTY.				
Placed in families.....	252	348	117	717
Returned to relatives.....	178	246	65	489
Sent to other institutions.....	9	54	14	77
Died.....	3	11	2	16
Otherwise discharged.....	64	44	12	120
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.				
Placed in families.....	183	582	36	801
Returned to relatives.....	131	346	90	567
Sent to other institutions.....	114	210	32	356
Died.....	10	16	2	28
Otherwise discharged.....	0	16	10	26
NEW LONDON COUNTY.				
Placed in families.....	128	247	90	465
Returned to relatives.....	84	244	13	341
Sent to other institutions.....	9	12	4	25
Died.....	2	3	0	5
Otherwise discharged.....	17	9	6	32
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.				
Placed in families.....	153	391	100	644
Returned to relatives.....	138	307	59	504
Sent to other institutions.....	10	27	6	43
Died.....	9	12	3	24
Otherwise discharged.....	37	97	77	211
WINDHAM COUNTY.				
Placed in families.....	97	171	34	302
Returned to relatives.....	37	85	17	139
Sent to other institutions.....	4	1	1	6
Died.....	3	2	0	5
Otherwise discharged.....	6	8	0	14
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.				
Placed in families.....	132	445	74	651
Returned to relatives.....	35	79	24	138
Sent to other institutions.....	2	9	0	11
Died.....	5	16	1	22
Otherwise discharged.....	7	26	3	36
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.				
Placed in families.....	88	156	37	281
Returned to relatives.....	69	117	9	195
Sent to other institutions.....	5	6	9	20
Died.....	1	5	0	6
Otherwise discharged.....	1	7	4	12
TOLLAND COUNTY.				
Placed in families.....	73	120	17	210
Returned to relatives.....	13	23	9	45
Sent to other institutions.....	6	6	1	13
Died.....	5	6	0	11
Otherwise discharged.....	9	9	0	18

SUMMARY FOR THE EIGHT COUNTIES.

Placed in families.....	4,071
Returned to relatives.....	2,418
Sent to other institutions.....	551
Died.....	117
Otherwise discharged.....	469

7,626

NOTE.—The apparent showing by which the total number of children discharged is greater than the total number of children received, as shown in Chart II, may be explained by the fact that during a period of years the same child may be counted several times as it is placed and replaced in different family homes. For detailed statistics of each year from 1884 to 1902, see the Board's Report for 1901-2.

CHART IV.

Showing the Expenditures of County Temporary Homes.†

	1884 to 1893 inclusive.	1894 to 1903 inclusive.	1904 to 1906 inclusive.	Totals.
HARTFORD COUNTY.				
Buildings, etc.....	\$14,253	\$ 31,201	\$ 3,501	\$ 48,955
Maintenance.....	60,156	125,206	39,710	225,072
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.				
Buildings, etc.....	11,388	12,669	1,501	25,558
Maintenance.....	41,452	211,631	78,850	331,933
NEW LONDON COUNTY.				
Buildings, etc.....	4,500	6,534	2,629	13,663
Maintenance.....	25,761	48,291	25,054	99,106
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.				
Buildings, etc.....	25,690	15,901	.....	41,591
Maintenance.....	36,696	133,509	70,500	240,705
WINDHAM COUNTY.				
Buildings, etc.....	8,437	27,527	1,081	37,045
Maintenance.....	27,725	58,719	21,068	107,512
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.*				
Maintenance.....	20,419	57,198	21,818	99,435
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.				
Buildings, etc.....	10,040	8,169	2,261	20,470
Maintenance.....	33,533	66,369	26,202	126,104
TOLLAND COUNTY.				
Buildings, etc.....	5,862	17,749	181	23,792
Maintenance.....	17,958	43,264	16,189	77,411
GRAND TOTALS.				
Buildings and Improve- ments.....	.....	.....	.....	211,074
Maintenance.....	.....	.....	.....	1,307,278

* Litchfield County owns no Temporary Home buildings, but boards its children in the W. L. Gilbert Home.

† For expenditures each year from 1884 to 1902, see the Board's Report for 1901-2.

HARTFORD COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman, ROBERT A. POTTER, Bristol, }
 Secretary, WILLIAM BAILEY, JR., Hartford, } *County*
 EDWARD W. DEWEY, Granby, } *Commissioners.*

E. K. Root, M.D., Hartford, of the State Board of Health,
 Thomas F. Kane, M.D., Hartford, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

Mrs. James S. Williams,Glastonbury

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Hartford,	Mrs. John A. Crilly,	Hartford.
"	Dr. D. I. Green,	"
"	Miss Mary Hall,	"
"	Mrs. William Bailey, Jr.,	"
Avon,	Mrs. Wm. G. Woodford,	Avon.
Berlin,	Mrs. R. E. Ensign,	Berlin.
Bloomfield,	Mrs. Nathan Miller,	Bloomfield.
Bristol,	Mrs. E. F. Judson,	Bristol.
"	Mrs. R. A. Potter,	"
Burlington,	Mrs. Isaac Barnes,	Burlington.
Canton,	Mrs. B. F. Case,	Canton Centre.
East Granby	Mrs. I. E. Clark,	E. Granby.
E. Hartford,	Mrs. C. M. Hill,	E. Hartford.
E. Windsor,	Mrs. H. O. Allen,	Broad Brook.
"	Mrs. John Middleton,	Melrose.
"	Mrs. James Price,	Warehouse Point.
"	Mrs. Chas. Heath,	"
Enfield,	Mrs. E. F. Parsons,	Thompsonville.
"	Mrs. John Twiss,	Shaker Station.
Farmington,	Miss J. S. Porter,	Farmington.
"	Mrs. Albert Butler,	"
Glastonbury,	Mrs. W. S. Goslee,	Glastonbury.
"	Mrs. D. H. Keene,	"
"	Mrs. James S. Williams,	"
Granby,	Mrs. Charles Coffey,	Granby,
Hartland,	Mrs. Hattie H. Gaylord,	W. Hartland.
Manchester,	Miss Adeline Cheney,	So. Manchester.
"	Mrs. C. G. Watkins,	"
"	Mrs. H. O. Bowers,	Manchester.
Marlborough,	Mrs. Charles Carter,	Marlborough.

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
New Britain,	Mr. L. S. Johnson,	New Britain.
"	Dr. T. G. Wright,	"
Newington,	Mrs. E. A. Deming,	Newington.
Plainville,	Mrs. J. B. Minor,	Plainville.
Rocky Hill,	Mrs. Owen R. Havens,	Rocky Hill.
"	Mrs. F. A. Warner,	"
Simsbury,	Mrs. Mary Phelps Ensign,	Simsbury.
Southington,	Mrs. T. H. McKenzie,	Southington.
South Windsor,	—	—
Suffield,	Mrs. M. G. Dibble,	Suffield.
"	Miss Fannie H. Loomis,	"
West Hartford,	Mrs. T. M. Hodgdon,	West Hartford.
Wethersfield,	Miss Mary Harris,	Wethersfield.
Windsor,	Mrs. W. W. Loomis,	Windsor.
"	Mrs. R. O. Holcomb,	Poquonock.
Windsor Locks,	—	—

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Godard Warehouse Point

NEW HAVEN COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Secretary, JACOB D. WALTER, Cheshire, }
 E. FOOTE THOMPSON, East Haven, } *County*
 JAMES GEDDES, Waterbury, } *Commissioners.*

Prof. W. H. Brewer, New Haven, of the State Board of Health,
 Miss Rebekah G. Bacon, New Haven, of the State Board of Charities.

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
New Haven,	Mrs. B. J. Lum,	19 Compton St.
"	Miss M. D. Skinner,	144 College St.
Waterbury,	Mrs. F. E. Castle,	Waterbury.
Ansonia,	—	—
Beacon Falls,	Mrs. Julius Hart,	Beacon Falls.
Bethany,	Mrs. Jerome A. Downs,	Bethany.
Branford,	—	—
Cheshire,	Mrs. J. D. Walter,	Cheshire.
"	Mrs. George Bell,	West Cheshire.
Derby,	Mrs. A. B. Shaw,	Derby.
East Haven,	—	—
Guilford,	Mrs. E. O. Blatchley,	Guilford.
Hamden,	Miss Carolyn Dickerman,	Hamden.
Madison,	Mrs. Josephine Scranton,	Madison.
Meriden,	Mrs. Eli I. Merriman,	Meriden.
Middlebury,	Miss M. L. Townsend,	Middlebury.
Milford,	Mrs. D. Clark,	Milford.
"	Miss J. Beach,	"
Naugatuck,	Mrs. B. B. Tuttle,	Naugatuck.
"	Mrs. Geo. D. Buck,	"
North Branford,	Mrs. Nathan Harrison,	North Branford.
North Haven,	Mrs. P. B. Orcutt,	North Haven.
Orange,	Mrs. Stiles Woodruff,	Orange.
Oxford,	Mrs. S. P. Sanford,	Oxford.
Prospect,	Mrs. W. H. Phipps,	Prospect.
Seymour,	Mrs. A. T. Dunham,	Seymour.
Southbury,	Mrs. Merwin Mitchell,	South Britain.
Wallingford,	—	—
Wolcott,	Mrs. M. R. Carter,	Wolcott.
"	Mrs. J. R. S. Todd,	"
Woodbridge,	—	Woodbridge.

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Liddle New Haven

NEW LONDON COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman, R. W. CHADWICK, Lyme,
 Secretary, CHARLES D. NOYES, Norwich, } *County*
 B. F. WILLIAMS, Stonington, } *Commissioners.*

Joseph H. Townsend, M.D., New Haven, of the State Board of Health,
 Mrs. Frank A. Mitchell, Norwich, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

Mrs. Frank A. Mitchell,Norwich

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
New London,	Mrs. Frank Hawkins,	New London.
"	Mr. G. F. Tinker,	"
Norwich,	Mrs. F. S. Camp,	Norwich.
"	Mrs. R. W. Perkins,	"
Bozrah,	Mrs. S. W. Haughton,	Bozrah.
Colchester,	Mrs. George O. Jackson,	Norwich.
East Lyme,	Mrs. S. K. Luce,	Niantic.
Franklin,	Miss Ella I. Smith,	Yantic.
Griswold,	Mrs. George A. Haskell,	Jewett City.
Groton,	Miss Abbie M. Clark,	Groton.
Lebanon,	Mr. Amos Babcock,	Liberty Hill.
Ledyard,	Mr. Thomas P. Norman,	Norwich, R. F. D. 1.
Lisbon,	Mrs. James P. Palmer,	Lisbon.
Lyme,	Mr. Frederick Fosdick,	Lyme.
Montville,	Mrs. A. P. Mitchell,	Montville.
North Stonington,	Mrs. W. D. Hillard,	North Stonington.
Old Lyme,	Mrs. William F. Clark,	Old Lyme.
Preston,	Mrs. Austin Chapman,	Norwich.
"	Mrs. Ogden Stanton,	Preston.
Salem,	Mr. G. F. Allyn,	Salem.
Sprague,	Mrs. Ebenezer Allen,	Hanover.
Stonington,	Mrs. N. P. Trumbull,	Stonington.
"	Miss Nancy Cheseborough,	"
Voluntown,	Mrs. E. Dewhurst,	Voluntown.
Waterford,	Mrs. Owen C. Williams,	Waterford.

MATRON.

Miss Jessie Gibson,Norwich

FAIRFIELD COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman, WHITMAN S. MEAD, Greenwich,	} County Commissioners.
Secretary, SIMEON PEASE, Fairfield,	
C. H. PEIX, JR., Danbury,	

T. H. McKenzie, Southington, of the State Board of Health,
Miss Rebekah G. Bacon, New Haven, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

W. A. Redden, Bridgeport

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Bridgeport,	Mr. C. R. Clarkson,	295 William St.
"	Mrs. H. H. Scribner,	38 Prospect St.
"	Mr. W. H. Bunnell,	132 Seaview Ave.
Danbury,	Mrs. Mary L. Ward,	356 Main St.
Bethel,	Miss L. M. Barber,	Bethel.
Brookfield,	Miss Amelia J. Northrup,	Brookfield Center.
Darien,	-----	-----
Easton,	Mrs. G. Beers,	Easton.
Fairfield,	Mrs. Samuel Glover,	Fairfield.
Greenwich,	Dr. L. P. Jones,	Greenwich.
Huntington,	Miss Jennie M. Curtis,	Shelton.
Monroe,	Mrs. L. B. Beardsley,	Stepney Depot.
New Canaan,	Mrs. F. E. Horton,	New Canaan.
New Fairfield,	-----	-----
Newtown,	Mrs. E. L. Johnson,	Newtown.
Norwalk,	Mr. Charles Burr,	24 Center Ave.
Redding,	Miss Lillie Sanford,	Redding.
Ridgefield,	Mrs. L. W. Abbott,	Ridgefield.
Sherman,	Mrs. Maltby G. Gelston,	Sherman.
Stamford,	Mrs. J. P. Bounty,	Stamford.
"	Miss Eva Lockwood,	"
Stratford,	Mrs. Rufus W. Bunnell,	Stratford.
Trumbull,	Miss Cora E. Beach,	Trumbull.
Weston,	Dr. Frank Gorham,	Lyon Plains.
Westport,	Mrs. William T. Wood,	Westport.
Wilton,	Mrs. Andrew Gorham,	Wilton.

MATRON.

Miss Martha A. Boughton, Norwalk

WINDHAM COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman, E. H. HALL, North Windham,
 Secretary, E. H. CORTISS, No. Grosvenordale, } *County*
 C. E. BARBER, Central Village, } *Commissioners.*

S. B. Overlock, M.D., Pomfret, of the State Board of Health,
 Mrs. Frank A. Mitchell, Norwich, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

Mrs. E. T. Whitmore,Putnam

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Windham,	Miss Annie H. Tingley,	Willimantic.
Putnam,	Mrs. E. T. Whitmore,	Putnam.
Ashford,	Mrs. Anna E. Wright,	Warrenville.
Brooklyn,	Mrs. C. A. Potter,	Brooklyn.
Canterbury,	Mrs. C. S. Hyde,	Canterbury.
Chaplin,	Mrs. Winslow B. Gallup,	Chaplin.
Eastford,	Mrs. J. M. Tatem,	Eastford.
Hampton,	Mrs. Nellie C. Cleveland,	Hampton.
Killingly,	Miss Mary Dexter,	Danielson.
Plainfield,	Mrs. George Loring,	Central Village.
"	E. H. Lillibridge,	"
Pomfret,	Mrs. T. W. Williams,	Pomfret.
"	Mrs. Charles O. Thompson,	"
Scotland,	Mrs. Charles A. Brown,	Scotland.
Sterling,	Mrs. James Turner,	Sterling.
Thompson,	Mrs. M. D. Elliot,	Thompson.
"	Mrs. Oscar Tourtelotte,	No. Grosvenordale.
Woodstock,	Mrs. F. L. Corbin,	Woodstock.
"	Mrs. M. R. Riddick,	"

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Converse,Putnam

LITCHFIELD COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

H. M. GUERNSEY, Thomaston, }
 HUBERT B. CASE, Barkhamsted, } *County*
 JOHN J. KARL, Litchfield, } *Commissioners.*

A. W. Phillips, M.D., Derby, of the State Board of Health,
 Henry H. Bridgman, Norfolk, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

Miss Mary P. Hinsdale, West Winsted

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Litchfield,	Mrs. M. B. McLaughlin,	Litchfield.
"	Mrs. Geo. M. Woodruff,	"
"	Mrs. Geo. C. Woodruff,	"
"	Miss Cornelia B. Smith,	"
"	Mrs. Dwight Kilborn,	East Litchfield.
Winchester,	Miss Mary P. Hinsdale,	West Winsted.
"	Mrs. Caleb Camp,	"
New Milford,	Mrs. I. Knight Bacon,	New Milford.
Barkhamsted,	Mrs. Wallace Case,	Barkhamsted.
Bethlehem,	Miss Alice Bird,	Bethlehem.
Bridgewater,	Mrs. C. H. Jessup,	Bridgewater.
"	Mrs. E. R. Wooster,	"
Canaan,	Mrs. Laura Brinton,	Falls Village.
"	Mrs. Nellie M. Chase,	Canaan.
Colebrook,	Mrs. Ralph Turner,	Colebrook.
"	Miss Sarah Carrington,	"
Cornwall,	Mrs. Katherine M. Sedgwick,	Cornwall Hollow.
"	Mrs. T. S. Gold,	West Cornwall.
"	Miss Susie E. Harrison,	Cornwall.
"	Mrs. Victory Beers,	Cornwall Bridge.
Goshen,	Mrs. Delton Ostrem,	Goshen.
"	Mrs. H. E. Small,	"
Harwinton,	Mrs. Robert S. Goodwin,	Torrington R.F.D.2.
"	Mrs. James Martin,	Thomaston R.F.D.2.
Kent,	Mrs. R. Frisbie,	Kent.
"	Mrs. W. M. Goodwin,	Kent Furnace.
Morris,	Mrs. H. R. Stockbridge,	Morris.
New Hartford,	Mrs. Geo. W. Bancroft,	New Hartford.
"	Mrs. Walter Woodruff,	"

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Norfolk,	Mrs. Alice E. Bridgman,	Norfolk.
"	Mrs. Ralph J. Crissy,	"
North Canaan,	Mrs. A. G. Stevens,	East Canaan.
"	Mrs. George Adam,	"
Plymouth,	Miss Ellen S. Langdon,	Plymouth.
"	Mrs. E. L. Pond,	Terryville.
Roxbury,	Mrs. Leverett Castle,	Roxbury.
"	Mrs. L. I. Pons,	"
Salisbury,	Miss Almira Cleveland,	Lakeville.
"	Mrs. Donald Warner,	Salisbury.
Sharon,	Mrs. Knight,	Sharon.
"	Miss Jane M. Goodwin,	"
Thomaston,	Mrs. William Simpkins,	Thomaston.
"	Mrs. Chauncey Benedict,	"
Torrington,	Miss Mary Brooks,	Torrington.
"	Mrs. John Burr,	Burrville.
Warren,	Mrs. Frank Curtis,	Warren.
Washington,	Mrs. Wm. G. Brinsmade,	Washington.
Watertown,	Mrs. Merritt Heminway,	Watertown.
"	Mrs. Charles Jackson,	"
Woodbury,	Mrs. James Huntington,	Woodbury.

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight S. Case, Winsted

MIDDLESEX COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman, JOHN J. HUBBARD, Middletown, }
 Secretary, CHARLES E. CHAPMAN, Westbrook, } *County*
 ELWYN T. CLARK, Haddam, } *Commissioners.*

E. K. Root, M.D., Hartford, of the State Board of Health,
 Charles P. Kellogg, Waterbury, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

Mrs. G. A. Dickinson,Haddam

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Middletown,	Mrs. W. H. Ferguson,	Middletown.
"	Mrs. M. D. Murphy,	"
"	Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard,	"
"	Mrs. E. N. Hubbard,	"
"	Mrs. James Lawton,	"
Haddam,	Miss Hannah M. Walkley,	Haddam.
"	Mrs. Elwyn T. Clark,	Higganum.
Chatham,	Mrs. William H. Bevins,	East Hampton.
"	Mrs. T. S. Brown,	"
Chester,	Mrs. Joseph E. Silliman,	Chester.
"	Mrs. Merritt S. Brooks,	"
Clinton,	Mrs. George E. Elliott,	Clinton.
"	Miss Marietta Hull,	"
Cromwell,	Mrs. Charles B. Frisbie,	Cromwell.
"	Mrs. A. N. Pierson,	"
Durham,	Mrs. Earl Mathewson,	Durham Center.
"	Mrs. William C. Hubbard,	"
East Haddam,	Mrs. E. W. Chaffee,	Moodus.
"	Mrs. F. W. Swan,	Millington.
"	Miss Rose Gillette,	East Haddam.
"	Miss Ida Stark,	Moodus.
Essex,	Mrs. Alfred M. Wright,	Centerbrook.
"	Mrs. J. B. Northrop,	Ivoryton.
"	Mrs. C. H. Hubbard,	Essex.
Killingworth,	Mrs. Nathan H. Evarts,	Killingworth.
Middlefield,	Miss Mary E. Lyman,	Middlefield.
"	Mrs. P. A. Skinner,	"

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Old Saybrook,	Mrs. J. H. Grannis,	Saybrook.
"	Mrs. W. E. Clark,	"
"	Miss Mabel C. Holman,	"
Portland,	Mrs. E. L. Sears,	Portland.
"	Mrs. John H. Sage,	"
Saybrook,	Mrs. Milon Pratt,	Deep River.
"	Mrs. Henry M. Snell,	"
Westbrook,	Mrs. C. C. Champlin,	Westbrook.
"	Mrs. Charles L. Clark,	"
"	Mrs. Charles E. Chapman,	"

- SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON. -

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Towle,Haddam

TOLLAND COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman, JOHN H. BUELL, Gilead, }
 JOHN THOMPSON, Ellington, } *County*
 JOHN BROWN, Mansfield, } *Commissioners.*

Lewis Sperry, South Windsor, of the State Board of Health,
 Edwin A. Down, M.D., Hartford, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

Mrs. G. G. Tillinghast,Vernon

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Tolland,	Mrs. E. S. Agard,	Tolland.
"	Mrs. Oscar A. Leonard,	Rockville R. F. D.
Andover,	Mrs. Myron P. Yeomans,	Andover.
"	Mrs. Charles B. Stearns,	"
Bolton,	Mrs. C. N. Loomis,	Bolton.
"	Mrs. Orlando Sperry,	"
Columbia,	Mrs. Wm. H. Yeomans,	Columbia.
"	Mrs. Abbott Little,	"
Coventry,	Mrs. H. W. Mason,	South Coventry.
"	Mrs. Andrew Kingsbury,	North Coventry.
Ellington,	Mrs. Horton Noble,	Ellington.
"	Mrs. Albert Pinney,	Rockville.
Hebron,	Mrs. J. H. Buell,	Gilead.
"	Mrs. Horace Porter,	Hebron.
Mansfield,	Mrs. E. G. Sumner,	Mansfield Center.
"	Mrs. W. H. Gardner,	Spring Hill.
Somers,	Mrs. Charles Hibbard,	Somers.
"	Mrs. A. D. Noble,	"
Stafford,	Mrs. G. H. Baker,	Stafford Springs.
"	Mrs. M. P. J. Walker,	"
"	Mrs. E. C. Pinney,	Stafford.
Union,	Mrs. Robert Webster,	Union.
Vernon,	Mrs. William Butler,	Rockville.
"	Mrs. Elmer Adams,	"
"	Mrs. A. R. Newell,	"
"	Mrs. G. G. Tillinghast,	Vernon.
Willington,	Mrs. Annie A. Preston,	Willington.
"	Mrs. W. D. Holman,	West Willington.

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Talbot,Vernon Center

PROVISION FOR THE POOR.

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

There are 168 towns in Connecticut, of which 64 maintain almshouses owned by the town, and 14 others have almshouses which are owned and managed by private persons. In the other 90 towns which have no almshouses, it is customary to board dependent persons in private families or to assist them in their own homes.

The following pages contain the record of visits made by representatives of the Board to inspect the almshouses or other provision furnished for the care of the town poor.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

There are twenty-nine towns in Hartford County, of which fifteen maintain almshouses owned by the town, and three have almshouses owned and managed by private individuals.

HARTFORD.

Visited by MISS HALL and DR. KANE in May, 1905, and by DR. DOWN, May 4, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated near Vine street, two and one-half miles north from the City Hall. About fifty acres of land are attached. Keeper, Mr. W. W. Stillman, who is also Superintendent of Public Charities for the city. Salary \$2,000.00 a year for both offices. Number of inmates at date of last visit, 365; 248 male, 94 female, 23 infants under four years of age, 9 male and 14 female. Included in the number of adult inmates are a number of children between four and eighteen years of age in the City Hospital Department. Number of insane, 16; 8 male, 8 female.

The house is a large brick structure, two stories high, originally built in 1886, but has since been extensively enlarged and improved. A new wing containing the children's nursery and wards for male and female patients, well equipped operating room, etc., for use as a City Hospital, has been in use for about two years. The buildings are heated by steam, lighted by electric lights, and have good light and ventilation in all departments. The food supply is ample and of good quality. Religious services are held in the chapel on Sundays, Roman Catholic mass every week and Protestant services on alternate Sundays. The infirmary ward for women should be improved by the addition of a veranda for the use of inmates who are unable to go up and down stairs. The house in general appeared thoroughly comfortable and well kept.

AVON.

Avon has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor under contract in the almshouse at Tariffville.

BERLIN.

Almshouse is owned by town and seventy-five acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Skinner. Terms, \$2.50 a week for each inmate.

BLOOMFIELD.

Bloomfield has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor under contract in the almshouse at Tariffville. The town possesses two funds for the relief of the poor, of which the Allen Fund yields \$100.00 per year, and the Prosser Fund provides \$500.00 a year for dependent persons over sixty years of age who are residents of the town.

BRISTOL.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 28, 1906.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated on Wolcott street, about one and one-half miles southwest from the railway station. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bailey. Terms, \$2.50 or \$3.00 a week for each inmate according to the amount of care required. Number of

inmates at date of visit, 5; 4 men, 1 woman. Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman, of whom the woman had been previously in the State Hospital. Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

The men occupy quarters in a two-story building attached to the keeper's house, while the women are housed in a separate building at the rear. The men's rooms were not as clean as they should have been, but the women's part was in fair condition. The furniture used is very old and recommendations for improvements were made. The food supply is satisfactory.

BURLINGTON;

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 15, 1906.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated one-half mile north from Burlington center, which is five miles distant from Unionville and Collinsville. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Green. Terms, \$1,200.00 a year, which includes the care of all town poor, both in and out of the house, relief in hospitals, asylums, etc. Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; 3 men, 1 woman. Number of insane, 1 woman. Number of feeble-minded, 2 men.

The house is a comfortable farm house and a separate room for the two feeble-minded men is provided opening from the woodshed. All of the rooms were in reasonably good order and the inmates seemed to be well treated.

CANTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 15, 1906.

There is no almshouse in Canton, but the keeper of the town poor, L. D. Dowd, accommodates persons in his own house who are wholly dependent upon the town. The quarters provided are clean and comfortable, but at the date of visit there were no inmates present. Persons who are partially self-supporting are helped with relief in their own homes.

EAST GRANBY.

There is no almshouse in East Granby, but dependent persons are boarded in the town and in the almshouse at Tariffville at the rate of \$2.50 per week each.

EAST HARTFORD.

Visited by Miss HALL, May 31, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated four miles south from the railway station. About 19 acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Burr. Terms, \$400.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, eleven men. The house was found in fine condition.

EAST WINDSOR.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, July 12, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three miles south from Broad Brook. About seventy-five acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Maag. Terms, \$450.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 6; 4 men, 2 women. Number of insane, 2 women.

Rooms for the poor are situated in an ell at the rear of the main house and were found to be clean and in good order. The bedsteads, however, were old wooden affairs, badly patched, and recommendation was made to the First Selectman that new iron bedsteads be procured. The introduction of a bathroom in the house was also recommended. The meals furnished the inmates are varied and sufficient.

ENFIELD.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, April 27, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated four and one-half miles southeast from Thompsonville. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Pease. Number of inmates at date of visit, 13; 9 men, 4 women. Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman, of whom the woman had been previously in the State Hospital. Number of feeble-minded, 1 man. Number of epileptics, 1 man.

The house is a three-story wooden structure, built expressly for the purpose, and was found in good order. Many of the beds were old wooden affairs, which should be replaced with new iron ones. There was no bathroom or furnace in the house, but it was expected that both of these conveniences would be supplied before another winter. Water was piped to

the house from a neighboring spring, but there was no protection against fire, nor fire escapes. Separate sitting-rooms for men and women would also be an improvement.

FARMINGTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 15, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one mile northwest from the center. About three hundred and sixty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Sperry. Terms, \$2.50 a week for each inmate, not including clothing and medical attendance. Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 2 men, 3 women. Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Quarters for the poor are situated in a two-story wooden building, with basement, closely adjoining the keeper's house. The building is very old and in very poor repair. The furniture in the house is also old and decrepit, but the place was kept as clean and in as good order as could be expected in view of its condition. The house is heated by stoves and there is no running water in the building. The food furnished the inmates is the same as that used by the keeper's family. The barns and outbuildings belonging to the farm are in a dilapidated condition and should be replaced by new ones. The whole condition of the place is far below what should be furnished by a town of the wealth and standing of Farmington, and urgent recommendations for improvements were made to the town selectmen.

GLASTONBURY.

Almshouse is owned by town and about one acre of land is attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Matson. When last visited the house was found in good condition.

GRANBY.

Granby has no almshouse but during the past year boarded three persons at Mr. Charles Humphrey's in the town and one in the almshouse at Tariffville.

HARTLAND.

There is no almshouse in Hartland, but dependent persons are boarded in the town or assisted in their own homes as necessary.

MANCHESTER.

Visited by Miss HALL, June 1, 1905, and by Dr. DOWN, July 14, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two miles north from the center. About one hundred and forty acres of land are attached. Keeper, Mr. George Murdock. Terms, \$525.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of last visit, 29; 15 men, 12 women, 2 female infants under four years of age. Number of insane, 12; 6 men, 6 women. Number of feeble-minded, 5; 2 men, 3 women.

The part of the building occupied by the inmates was found very much out of repair and portions of it required immediate cleaning and painting. No bathtub in the house at date of visit.

MARLBOROUGH.

Visited by Miss HALL, May 28, 1905.

Marlborough has no almshouse and at the date of visit no one was supported by the town.

NEW BRITAIN.

Visited by Dr. DOWN, July 21, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town, and is situated one and one-half miles southeast from the center. About fifty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dennis. Terms, \$800.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 58; 36 men, 18 women, 4 infants under four years, 1 male and 3 female. Number of insane, 6; 2 men, 4 women. Number of feeble-minded, 16; 8 men, 8 women.

The new brick building designed for males has ample accommodations for eighty men and facilities for heating, ventilating, etc., have been carefully provided. Each floor contains dormitories and single rooms and a well appointed lavatory. The women were kept in the wooden building, which has been moved somewhat from its former site, but it is hoped that the authorities will soon provide a new building for their use.

NEWINGTON.

There is no almshouse in Newington, but dependent persons are assisted in their own homes or boarded in private families as required.

PLAINVILLE.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 15, 1906.

There is no almshouse in Plainville and at the date of visit there were only two dependent persons boarded in the town, one living with relatives and the other being supported partly by the town and partly by the Strong Fund. Other persons are helped with occasional relief as necessary.

ROCKY HILL.

Rocky Hill owns no almshouse, but a number of dependent persons are usually boarded in the house of Mrs. Russell Bailey, a mile and a half west of the railway station. The place has not been kept as neat and clean as is desirable.

SIMSBURY.

Visited by MRS. MITCHELL, DR. KANE and MR. KELLOGG, January 9, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three miles northeast from the railway station. About one hundred acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Tullar. Terms, \$420.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 3; 1 man, 2 women. Number of insane, one woman, who had been previously in the State Hospital.

At the date of visit the detached building in the rear, formerly occupied by male inmates of the place, was closed and the one man present had a comfortable room in the main house. The rooms in general were neat and comfortable and the inmates appeared to be well treated.

SOUTHINGTON.

Visited by MISS BACON, May 22, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-half miles northeast from the center. About one hundred acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Bishop. Terms, \$600.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 15; 9 men, 6 women.

The house is very comfortable and the inmates well warmed and fed. An increased water supply is greatly needed.

SOUTH WINDSOR.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 12, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on the bank of the Connecticut River, one mile west from the trolley station at East Windsor Hill. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Baker. Terms, \$450.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 6; 3 men, 3 women. Number of insane, one woman, who had been previously in the State Hospital. Number of feeble-minded, one man.

The almshouse is a large wooden structure, with quarters for the poor in an ell at the rear of the main building. All of the rooms were found clean and comfortable, but the introduction of a bathroom would be a useful addition. The food supplied is the same as that used by the keeper's family. Through the winter months, from December to April, only two meals a day are served, breakfast at 8.30 A. M. and dinner at 3.30 P. M. The place appeared to be unusually well managed.

SUFFIELD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, April 27, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three miles northwest from the center on the Feeding Hill Road. About eighty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bridge. Terms, \$480.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 10; 6 men, 2 women, 2 infants under four years of age. Number of insane, 1 woman. Number of feeble-minded, 1 woman.

The house is a two-story brick structure, with a wooden ell containing quarters for the inmates. Fresh paint and kalsomine were evident in all the rooms and the house appeared comfortable in all departments. A bathroom is provided and steam heat in every room. There is, however, but one combined dining and sitting room for both men and women, and additional rooms for separation of the sexes would be desirable.

WEST HARTFORD.

There is no almshouse in West Hartford, but dependent persons are boarded in the almshouse at Tariffville or are assisted in their own homes.

WETHERSFIELD.

Visited by Miss HALL, May 24, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two miles from the railway station. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Treadwell. Terms, \$375.00 a year.

The house was found in good condition.

WINDSOR.

Almshouse is owned by town and about ten acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Haynes. Terms, \$400.00 a year.

The house when last visited was found in excellent condition.

WINDSOR LOCKS.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, April 27, 1906.

There is no almshouse in Windsor Locks, but dependent persons are boarded in the almshouse at Tariffville or are assisted in their own homes as occasion requires.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

There are twenty-six towns in New Haven County, of which ten maintain almshouses owned by the town and one contains a house managed by private parties.

NEW HAVEN.

Visited by Miss BACON and Mr. KELLOGG, April 25, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by the city and is situated four miles west from the City Hall. It is called "The Springside Home," and about four hundred acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Hoyt. Number of inmates at date of visit, 359; 217 men, 123 women, one colored boy eleven years of age, and 18 infants under four years. Number of insane, 62; 28 men, 34 women. Number of epileptics, 10; 6 men, 4 women, all of whom are also insane.

The house was found clean and in good order in all departments and gave evidence of good management. The fourth floor of the wing on the male side was being fitted up as a

hospital ward for consumptives and upon its completion additional accommodations will be provided in the regular hospital wards. Religious services are held in the chapel every Sunday, Roman Catholic and Protestant leaders alternating.

WATERBURY.

Visited by MRS. MITCHELL, MISS BACON and MR. KELLOGG, March 8, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by the city and is situated about two miles northwest from the City Hall, near the Watertown Road. It bears the name of "The Brookside Home," and about one hundred and twenty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Brennan. Terms, \$800.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 114; 72 men, 37 women, and five infants under four years of age. Number of insane, 12; 2 men, 10 women. Number of epileptics, 1 man. Number of consumptives, 1 man.

The house is a large brick structure, three stories high, and is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and provided with an abundant supply of water. Single and double rooms are provided on the second floor for those who are aged or feeble, and the more able-bodied inmates occupy dormitories on the third floor. Religious services are held every other Sunday in the chapel by Roman Catholic priests, and Protestant services are held occasionally. The house was found clean and in good order, but is lacking some of the comforts provided in other almshouses, even in the large institutions.

ANSONIA.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-half miles north from the center on the Seymour road, on the west side of the river. About fifty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Foy. Terms, \$700.00 a year.

The almshouse is a wooden building, old but comfortable, and is heated by steam. The house is kept in excellent condition.

BEACON FALLS.

There is no almshouse in Beacon Falls, but dependent persons are boarded in private families or are assisted in their homes as required.

BETHANY.

Visited by Miss BACON, August 30, 1906.

Bethany has no almshouse, but the poor are cared for in their own homes as occasion demands.

BRANFORD.

Visited by Miss BACON, March 27 and September 29, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated about two miles east of the railway station on the Stony Creek road. About twelve acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Quinn. Terms, \$2.50 per week for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes fuel, clothing and bedding. Number of inmates at date of last visit, 7; 4 men, 3 women.

The house is an old wooden structure of good size, but has been improved in recent years so that it is now comfortable and in good condition. The inmates speak well of the care given them by the keepers.

CHESHIRE.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, May 11, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-half miles northeast from the center. About seventy-five acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Friend E. Barnes. Terms, \$600.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 7; 4 men, 3 women. Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

The house is a comfortable wooden structure, heated by stoves and lighted by lamps. The water supply is obtained from a well and a cistern and there is a bathtub in the house, but no running water. The house was found clean and in good order under its new keepers and the inmates appeared to be well treated. The inmates have about the same food as the keeper's family.

DERBY.

Derby has no almshouse but boards most of its town poor at William Nolan's place on the New Haven road, about two and one-half miles from Derby.

EAST HAVEN.

There is no almshouse in East Haven, but the poor are boarded or assisted with partial support as necessary.

GUILFORD.

Visited by Miss BACON, March 28 and September 29, 1905, and February 5 and August 25, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated half a mile from the railway station. About one acre of land is attached.

The Guilford almshouse was somewhat improved during the past two years over its condition as reported in previous visits, but in the spring of 1906 the place was closed. The inmates present at the time were transferred to the almshouse at Tariffville.

HAMDEN.

Visited by Miss BACON, November 18, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two and one-half miles north from Mount Carmel, near the Cheshire road. About one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land are attached. Keeper, Mr. Thomas Bristol. Terms, \$400.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

The house is a wooden structure and shows very little improvement as far as the comfort of the inmates is concerned. Changes formerly recommended by the Board had not been made at the time of visit and the house is poorly heated and uncomfortable.

MADISON.

Visited by Miss BACON, August 27, 1906.

The town has no almshouse, but dependent poor are boarded out or are cared for in their own homes.

MERIDEN.

Visited by Miss BACON, December 27, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-half miles northwest from the center. About twenty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. O'Brien. Terms, \$800.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 70.

The new almshouse, called Cold Spring Home, is a substantial structure of brick, three stories in height, and is well equipped with steam heat, gaslight and abundant facilities for bathing. The house was found in excellent condition and the inmates seem satisfied with the treatment they received.

MIDDLEBURY.

There is no almshouse in Middlebury, but dependent persons are boarded in families or assisted in their own homes as occasion requires.

MILFORD.

Visited by Miss BACON in September, 1906.

Milford has no almshouse, but during the past year assisted forty persons with relief, twenty-seven of them regularly. In view of the considerable number of persons dependent upon the town it would seem advisable to establish some suitable place for their care in the town.

NAUGATUCK.

Visited by Mrs. MITCHELL and Miss BACON, March 8, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated about one mile southwest from the center, on the Millville road. About ninety-five acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Blumenauer. Terms, \$1,000.00 a year.

The almshouse was completely remodeled a few years ago and is a well arranged and well equipped institution. The building is of wood, three stories in height, and is lighted by electricity and heated by a hot water system. Comfortable dormitories are provided for men and women, with bathrooms attached, and there are a number of single rooms that may be used in cases of sickness. The house in general appears to be one of the most comfortable and best kept in the State.

NORTH BRANFORD.

There is no almshouse in North Branford, but dependent persons are assisted as necessary by boarding them in private families or by giving them partial support in their homes.

NORTH HAVEN.

North Haven has no almshouse, but the town boards its dependent poor in private families, and occasionally sends some of them to the almshouse at Tariffville.

ORANGE.

There is no almshouse in Orange, but during the past year seventy-eight persons were supported or assisted by the town in private families, in their own homes, or in hospitals and asylums.

OXFORD.

Visited by Miss BACON, September 23, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated seven miles from the railway station. At the date of visit there were no inmates present, but the farm was rented to a family who care for any persons who may be sent there.

PROSPECT.

Prospect has no almshouse and during the past year only two persons were supported by the town, one in a hospital and the other in an asylum for the insane.

SEYMOUR.

There is no almshouse in Seymour, but during the past year forty-three persons were supported or assisted by the town; twelve of them receiving regular relief outside of hospitals or asylums.

SOUTHBURY.

Southbury has no almshouse, but dependent persons are boarded in families or assisted in their homes as occasion requires.

WALLINGFORD.

Visited by Miss BACON, October 13, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one mile northwest of the center. About fifty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Leonard. Number of inmates at date of visit, 13; 8 men, 5 women.

The house is a comfortable wooden structure, two stories in height, and is provided with steam heat, electric lights, and facilities for bathing. The place was found very neat and the inmates well satisfied with their treatment.

WOLCOTT.

Wolcott has no almshouse, but relief and support is given to needy persons as required.

WOODBIDGE.

Visited by Miss BACON, August 28, 1906.

There is no almshouse in Woodbridge, but the poor are boarded in families or are cared for in their own homes.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

There are twenty-one towns in the county, of which nine maintain almshouses owned by the town, and two have almshouses owned and managed by private individuals.

NEW LONDON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, August 17, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated about one mile west from the City Hall. About eighteen acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mossbroker. Terms, \$800.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 45; 27 men, 18 women, of whom one man and one woman belong to the town of Waterford. Number of insane, 8; 4 men, 4 women, of whom two men and the four women have been previously in the State Hospital. Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman. Number of epileptics, 2; 1 man, 1 woman. Number of consumptives, 1 man.

The house is a three-story structure of brick, with basement, and is heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity. All of the rooms are comfortably furnished and were found clean and in good order. A new addition has recently been erected at the south end of the building, which, when completed, will contain a dormitory for men on the first floor, six additional bedrooms for women on the second floor and two additional bathrooms for the inmates. The food supply is varied and abundant and the institution appears to be excellently managed in all respects. Religious services are held every Sunday by representatives from the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches.

NORWICH.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, April 29, 1905, and by MRS. MITCHELL, November 30, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-half miles west from the City Hall. About thirty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin L. Bailey.

Terms, \$800.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of last visit, 83; 49 men, 34 women. Number of insane, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

The house is a brick structure, three stories high, and is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Fire hose is provided in the halls and the protection against fire appears adequate. The house is supplied with city water and the drainage is conducted to the river. All departments appeared in good order and the inmates seemed to be well cared for. The food supply is sufficient and varied. Roman Catholic priests conduct religious services occasionally in the house and song services are held at times by representatives from the Protestant churches.

BOZRAH.

Bozrah has no almshouse, but dependent persons are boarded in private families or assisted in their own homes. During the past year two such persons were supported by the town.

COLCHESTER.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 25, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one mile south from the railway station. About thirty-five acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry West. Terms, \$400.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 12; 6 men, 6 women. Number of consumptives, one man, who was not separated from the other inmates.

The house is a wooden structure and is heated by a hot-air furnace. It contains no bathroom, and the addition of one would be a useful convenience. The rooms were neat and comfortable and the inmates seemed to be well cared for. The food supply was sufficient.

EAST LYME.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, August 17, 1906.

East Lyme has no almshouse and at the date of visit three persons were wholly supported in the town, all of them aged women, who had comfortable boarding places. One inmate is supported in the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane and partially dependent persons are assisted in the town as necessary.

FRANKLIN.

There is no almshouse in Franklin, but dependent persons are boarded out or given occasional relief. During the past year two persons were wholly supported by the town.

GRISWOLD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, April 28, 1905, and by MRS. MITCHELL, October 29, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated four miles north-east from Jewett City, in the Tyler District. About one hundred acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Ray. Terms, \$450.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of last visit, 4; 2 men, 2 women. Number of insane, one woman, who had been previously in the State Hospital. Number of feeble-minded, 2 women.

The house is a comfortable farmhouse, with quarters for the poor situated in a two-storied ell at the rear. The bedrooms are heated by steam pipes and the beds were clean and comfortable, although of ancient wooden pattern. The house appeared to be well kept and the inmates comfortably cared for.

GROTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, August 16, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated four miles east from Groton Village and two miles northwest from the railway station at Noank. About seventy-five acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Owen H. Williams. Number of inmates at date of visit, 8; 2 men, 6 women.

The Spicer Home, as the town farm is called, is a comfortable wooden building and was erected from a legacy of \$5,000.00 left to the town for this purpose by Captain Elihu Spicer. The portion for the town poor contains seventeen bedrooms with accommodations for twenty-two persons, separate sitting-rooms for men and women, with bathrooms, etc., and is heated throughout by steam. The house is comfortable and neat in all departments and in its general management and condition is one of the best in the State.

LEBANON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 25, 1906.

Almshouse is not owned by town but is managed by private parties. It is situated six miles east from the railway station at Turnerville. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Holmes. Terms, \$2.00 a week for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes clothing, bedding and medical attendance.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 2; 1 man, 1 woman, both of them quite old. Number of insane, one woman.

The inmates have rooms in the keeper's house, which is a farmhouse of considerable age. Recommendation was made to the First Selectman for improvements in the care of the old man.

LEDYARD.

Visited by MRS. MITCHELL, November 16, 1905, and October 26, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on Cider Hill, seven miles north from the railway station at Mystic. About three hundred acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Will. Number of inmates at date of last visit, 5; 3 men, 2 women. Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman. Number of epileptics, 1 man.

The house is a very old wooden farmhouse, erected in 1725, and is not suitable for the care of many inmates, as it lacks completely all modern conveniences. At the last visit, however, some repairs had been made in accordance with previous recommendations.

LISBON.

Lisbon has no almshouse, but the town poor are boarded in families or assisted in their own homes as occasion requires.

LYME.

There is no almshouse in Lyme, but during the past year five persons were supported or assisted by the town, three of them being wholly dependent.

MONTVILLE.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 20, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on the Gardiner Lake road, three miles northwest from the trolley station at

Montville. About one hundred and twenty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Daniels. Terms, \$300.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 6; 4 men, 2 women. Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

The house is an old wooden farmhouse and was in poor repair at the time of visit, the roofs leaking badly in stormy weather. The house seemed to be as well kept as could be expected under the circumstances and the inmates appeared contented. The food furnished the inmates was the same as that used by the keeper's family. The house is in need of material improvements to bring it up to the desired standard.

NORTH STONINGTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, August 16, 1906.

North Stonington has no almshouse, but dependent persons are boarded in families or assisted in their own homes. During the past year ten persons were given relief by the town, of whom five were wholly dependent.

OLD LYME.

Visited by MRS. MITCHELL, November 1, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on the Hamburg road, two miles north from the railway station. About fifteen acres of land are attached. Keeper, Mrs. A. H. Maynard. Terms, \$3.00 a week for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes clothing and medical attendance as needed. Number of inmates at date of visit, one man.

The house is a good-sized wooden farmhouse and is comfortably furnished and well kept.

PRESTON.

Preston has no almshouse, but during the past year three persons were given relief, beside one cared for in a hospital and two supported in an asylum for the insane.

SALEM.

Salem has no almshouse, but assists dependent persons by boarding them in private families or giving relief in their own homes.

SPRAGUE.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, June 20, 1905.

Almshouse is not owned by town but is managed by private parties. It is situated two miles north of Baltic Village. Keeper, Jules Reguin. Terms, \$3.00 a week for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes clothing and medical attendance as needed. At the date of visit only one inmate was present, a man, who was imbecile, deaf and dumb, the insane women who were present at previous visits having been transferred to the Hospital for the Insane at Norwich, in accordance with the Board's recommendation.

The rooms provided for the town poor were not as clean or orderly as desired.

STONINGTON.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, August 16, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three and one-half miles north from the railway station. About one hundred and fifty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Dixon. Terms, \$800.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 25; 14 men, 10 women, one girl, nine years old, whose mother works in the kitchen. Number of insane, 4; 2 men, 2 women. Number of feeble-minded, 13; 8 men, 5 women. Number of epileptics, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Extensive improvements were made in the almshouse in the winter of 1905-6 and a new addition was built containing seven bedrooms and separate bathrooms, equipped with modern plumbing, for men and women. A large water tank is provided on the third floor of the new building which gives a plentiful supply for all parts of the house. The house in its general equipment and management now appears to be one of the best in the State, and much is done by the matron of the house to make life pleasant for the inmates.

VOLUNTOWN.

Voluntown has no almshouse, but dependent persons are boarded in private families or assisted in their own homes. During the past year six persons were aided by the town, four of them being given regular support.

WATERFORD.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated five and one-half miles northwest from the city of New London, near the head of the Niantic River. About one hundred and fifteen acres of land are attached. Since the last report the use of the almshouse has been abandoned by the town and the few persons wholly dependent are now boarded in the New London almshouse at the rate of \$3.00 a week each.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

There are twenty-three towns in Fairfield County, of which nine maintain almshouses owned by the town, and two have almshouses owned and managed by private individuals.

BRIDGEPORT.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, January 25, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on Asylum street, two miles northeast from the railway station and about five minutes walk from the East Main street line of electric cars. One hundred and thirteen acres of land are attached. Superintendent, Joseph V. Brennan, who is also General Superintendent of the Poor for the city. Number of inmates at date of visit, 254; 182 men, 70 women, 2 male infants under four years of age. Number of insane and feeble-minded, 39; 23 men, 16 women. Number of epileptics, 2 men. Number of consumptives, 10; 7 men, 3 women, of whom the severe cases among the men occupy a separate ward.

The almshouse is a brick building, three stories in height, of which the men's department was built in 1865, but numerous additions have been made since. The men's department is old and ill arranged and is overcrowded with the number present at the date of visit. A new building should be erected for this department, or, better still, a group of new buildings for the whole establishment. Hospital wards are conducted in the almshouse, which contain on an average from twenty to twenty-five patients who are not regular inmates of the almshouse. The various departments appeared clean and in good order. Electric

lights should be substituted for the oil lamps with which the building is now lighted. Religious services are held every Sunday in the chapel, three times a month by Protestant and once a month by Roman Catholic visitors.

DANBURY.

Visited by DR. DOWN and MR. KELLOGG, July 13, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on Tamarack street, one mile northwest of the center. About ninety acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Foote. Terms, \$900.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 39; 25 men, 13 women, one female infant, fourteen months old, with its mother. Number of insane, 3; 2 men, 1 woman, of whom all had been previously in the State Hospital. Number of epileptics, one man.

The almshouse is a handsome, three-story structure of brick, situated on high ground, and is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Bath and toilet rooms are provided on every floor and there are separate sitting-rooms and hospital rooms for men and women. Every necessary comfort is supplied and the house is one of the most attractive and best kept in the State. Religious services are held occasionally.

BETHEL.

Bethel has no almshouse, but during the past year forty-four persons were assisted, besides twelve cared for in hospitals and asylums. Twenty-nine of those assisted were regular recipients of relief.

BROOKFIELD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, February 1, 1906.

At the date of visit only one dependent person was boarded in the town, an aged woman, who had a comfortable boarding place. Two others were supported in the town of Danbury, one in the almshouse at Tariffville, and three in the Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown.

DARIEN.

Darien has no almshouse, but boards its poor in private families or gives them relief in their own homes.

EASTON.

Easton has no almshouse, but during the past year six persons were aided in private families or their own homes, besides three cared for in hospitals.

FAIRFIELD.

Almshouse is owned by town and about sixteen acres of land are attached. Keeper, Mr. Herbert Green. Terms, \$35.00 a month.

The house is well situated on Greenfield Hill, about two and one-half miles from the center of the town. It is, however, not adequate for the purpose and is not suitably equipped with modern conveniences.

GREENWICH.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, September 11, 1905, and October 30, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two and one-half miles north from the center. About eight acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crawford. Terms, \$900.00 a year. Number of inmates at last visit, 17; 10 men, 6 women, 1 feeble-minded boy, 17 years old.

An entirely new building, opened in September, 1906, has been erected by the town upon land adjoining the Greenwich General Hospital which, also, is owned by the town. The new house is an attractive building, two stories high, of frame and stucco construction, and is equipped with steam heat, electric lights, and abundant toilet facilities. It appears to be under excellent management. The inmates occupy large dormitories, but a few single rooms might well be done off for those who are aged or feeble. Recommendation was made to remove the feeble-minded boy to the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville.

HUNTINGTON.

Visited by Miss BACON, June 6, 1905.

Huntington owns no almshouse, but boards dependent persons in private families or assists them in their own homes. During the last year seventy-two persons were given assistance by the town, besides nine cared for in hospitals and asylums.

MONROE.

There is no almshouse in Monroe, but the poor are cared for in private families or in their own homes. During the past year three persons were assisted by the town.

NEW CANAAN.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three miles northeast from the center, near the North Wilton road. About eighty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Rider. Terms, \$575.00 a year.

The building occupied is an old farmhouse, but it has been kept in good repair and all departments are clean and comfortable.

NEW FAIRFIELD.

New Fairfield has no almshouse, but the poor are cared for in private families and in their own homes. During the past year seven persons were partially supported, beside four others cared for in hospitals and asylums.

NEWTOWN.

Visited by DR. DOWN and MR. KELLOGG, February 1, 1906.

Almshouse is not owned by town but is managed by private parties. It is situated three and one-half miles south from the railway station at Newtown and about the same distance from the Sandy Hook Station on the Highland Division. Keeper, Mrs. Martin Lynch. Terms, \$3.00 a week for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes clothing, bedding and medical attendance. Number of inmates at date of visit, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Quarters for the poor are situated in an ell at the rear of the house, one and one-half stories high, which is poorly constructed, old and worn and lacking all modern conveniences. The man's sleeping room was dirty and untidy and recommendations were made for improvements. If a larger number of inmates is kept at this place, as was formerly the case, radical improvements should be made in the building, or the town should purchase and equip an almshouse of its own.

NORWALK.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, May 22, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-quarter miles east of the center. About sixty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hendrick. Terms, \$480.00. Number of inmates at date of visit, 29; 16 men, 13 women. Number of feeble-minded, 9; 4 men, 5 women.

The building is a three-story wooden structure, with basement, and is heated throughout by steam and lighted by electricity. The water supply is good and fire hose is provided on each floor. Separate bathrooms, equipped with modern plumbing, are provided for men and women. The food supply appeared to be sufficient and the house gave evidence of good management.

REDDING.

The town has no almshouse, but assists its dependent poor in families or in their own homes. During the past year four persons were given assistance, besides eight others cared for in hospitals and asylums.

RIDGEFIELD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 13, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated four miles north from the center. About fifty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Remington. Terms, \$480.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 6; 2 men, 4 women. Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman. Number of feeble-minded, 1 woman.

The house was found to be clean and in good order. A bathtub had been supplied, in accordance with the previous recommendation of the Board, but was not fitted with running water, as there is none in the house. Two untidy inmates were cared for in a small building at the rear, one an imbecile, for whom it was recommended that she be transferred to the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville.

SHERMAN.

Sherman has no almshouse, but the poor are cared for in private families or in their own homes. During the past year eight persons were assisted by the town.

STAMFORD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 17, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated seven miles north from the center. About one hundred and fifty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Terah Miller. Terms, \$750.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 42; 17 men, 22 women, one female child four years of age with its mother, and two infants under four years. Number of insane, 3; 1 man, 2 women. Number of feeble-minded, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

The almshouse is a large wooden building, three stories high, and is heated by steam and lighted by lamps. Separate bathrooms, with modern plumbing, are provided for men and women, and fire hose is supplied in the halls. Three inmates, two men and one woman, whose condition made them undesirable to be kept in the main house, occupy a small building at the rear. The additional cottage, which was erected in 1902, contained five inmates, one of them an insane woman in one of the iron cells. The general condition of the house was clean and in good order and showed some improvement over previous visits, although recommendations were made for improvements in the care of two sick men. The food supply is sufficient and satisfactory.

STRATFORD.

Stratford has no almshouse, but during the past year twenty-six persons were assisted by the town, besides fifteen cared for in hospitals and asylums.

TRUMBULL.

There is no almshouse in Trumbull, but needy persons are boarded in families or given assistance in their own homes.

WESTON.

Weston has no almshouse, but the poor are cared for in private families or in their own homes. During the past year two persons were assisted by the town.

WESTPORT.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, May 22, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one mile north from the center. About twelve acres of land are attached.

Housekeeper, Mrs. Dignam, but the place is under direction of the Superintendent of the Town's Poor. Terms for the housekeeper, \$8.00 a month and board. Number of inmates at date of visit, 6; 3 men, 3 women. Number of insane, 1 man.

The women inmates have quarters in the main house, a comfortable wooden building, which was in fairly good order. The men occupy the upper floor of a small building at the rear, which was somewhat improved since the last visit. Both buildings are heated by stoves and the water supply is obtained from a well. The food supply is sufficient.

WILTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 3, 1905.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated in North Wilton near the main road and about two and one-half miles north from Wilton center. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Noble Whitney. Terms, \$2.50 a week for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes clothing and medical attendance as needed. At the date of visit there were no inmates present.

The town pays an annual rental of \$25.00 for the use of a small building in the keeper's yard, which consists of a sitting-room and two bedrooms on the ground floor and a large loft overhead. The building is heated by a stove and is reasonably comfortable, but is lacking in most of the modern conveniences.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

There are fifteen towns in the county, of which seven have almshouses owned by the town, and one maintains an almshouse owned by private individuals.

WINDHAM.

Visited by DR. DOWN, January 12, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on West Main street, one mile west from the railway station. About seventy acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King. Number of inmates at date of visit, 36; 20 men, 16 women.

The house is a large three-story, wooden building, heated by steam and supplied with city water. The interior was found much improved, with fresh paint, new bedding, etc., and a general condition of neatness prevailed.

PUTNAM.

Visited by MRS. MITCHELL and MR. KELLOGG, October 12, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two miles southwest from the center on the Pomfret road. About one hundred and eighty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Shippey. Terms, \$400.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 16; 5 men, 11 women. Number of insane, 3; 2 men, 1 woman, all of whom have been previously in the State Hospital. Number of feeble-minded, one woman. Number of consumptives, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

The women have rooms in the main house, which is a comfortable wooden structure provided with steam heat in all the rooms and a bathroom with running water. The male inmates are accommodated in a little wooden building nearby, which is heated by stoves. The main house appeared to be clean and in good order and the men's building in as good condition as could be expected considering the untidy condition of some of its inmates.

ASHFORD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 20, 1906.

Almshouse is not owned by town but is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Upton and is situated near West Ashford and about four miles east from the railway station at West Willington. The town poor of Eastford, Union and Willington are also boarded at the same place. The rate paid is \$1.50 a week for each inmate. At the date of visit the place was in considerable confusion, as the keepers were about to move to another house nearby.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn has no almshouse, but relieves dependent persons with partial support in their own homes or boards them in private families as occasion requires.

CANTERBURY.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated at Canterbury Plains, five miles west from the railway station at Plainfield. About eight acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bliven. Terms, \$2.00 a week for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes clothing, bedding and medical attendance. During the past year ten persons were supported for longer or shorter periods in the almshouse.

The house is an old wooden structure and is fairly well managed, but its general condition should be brought to a higher standard.

CHAPLIN.

Chaplin has no almshouse and an occasional person who requires relief is assisted at home or boarded out as the case may be.

EASTFORD.

Eastford has no almshouse, but boards anyone who may be wholly dependent at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Upton, four miles east of the West Willington railway station, where the town poor of Ashford and Willington are also kept.

HAMPTON.

There is no almshouse in Hampton, but dependent persons are boarded in families or assisted in their own homes. During the past year six persons were regular recipients of relief from the town, besides two who were supported in the hospital for the insane.

KILLINGLY.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 22, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one-half mile from the railway station at Dayville and three miles north from Danielson. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan A. Short. Terms, \$550.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 11; 6 men, 5 women. Number of feeble-minded, 5; 2 men, 3 women. Number of epileptics, 1 woman.

The house is a three-story, wooden structure and is well arranged for the purpose. It is heated throughout by steam,

and hot and cold water are supplied on all the floors. An iron fire escape is provided at each end of the building and fire hose is stationed in the halls. Separate sitting-rooms and bathrooms are provided for men and women. All of the rooms were freshly painted in the spring and presented a model appearance of neatness and good order. The house in general comfort and good management appears to be one of the best in the State.

PLAINFIELD.

Visited by DR. DOWN and MR. KELLOGG, April 28, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three miles northeast from the railroad station at Plainfield, and is also near the trolley line between Central Village and Moosup. About seventy acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Stetson. Terms, \$400.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 11; 5 men, 6 women. Number of insane, 4 women. Number of feeble-minded, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

The house is a comfortable wooden building and appeared to be well kept in all departments. It is heated by steam and is provided with a bathtub. The water supply and drainage appeared to be satisfactory. The food furnished the inmates is varied and excellent.

POMFRET.

Pomfret has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor in families or assists them in their own homes.

SCOTLAND.

There is no almshouse in Scotland, but dependent persons are boarded in families or assisted in their own homes. During the past year four persons were given relief by the town, besides one boarded in the hospital for the insane.

STERLING.

Sterling has no almshouse, but assists dependent persons with board in families or relief in their own homes as needed. During the past year six persons were supported by the town, besides one in the hospital for the insane.

THOMPSON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 21, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated six miles northeast from Putnam and four miles east from Thompson center. About one hundred acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Sheldon. Terms, \$300.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 7; 3 men, 4 women. Number of insane, one man, who had been previously in the State Hospital. Number of feeble-minded, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

The building is a large, wooden farmhouse of which the main part is devoted to the use of the inmates. It is heated by stoves and there is a bathtub in the house but no running water. All departments were clean and in good order and the place appeared to be under excellent management. The food supply is varied and sufficient.

WOODSTOCK.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 22, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated four miles northwest from Woodstock Hill and about nine miles northwest from Putnam. About ninety acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Bates. Terms, \$400.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 10; 6 men, 4 women. Number of insane, 1 woman, who had been previously in the State Hospital. Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

The house is a comfortable wooden structure, situated on a high hill. It is heated by a hot water system and by stoves. All departments were found clean and in good order and the place appeared to be under excellent management. The beds were old but neat and the food supply was varied and sufficient.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

There are twenty-six towns in the county, of which eight maintain almshouses owned by the town, and two have almshouses owned and managed by private individuals.

LITCHFIELD.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, June 13, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two and one-half miles northeast from the center, near the Torrington road. About two hundred acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Buell. Number of inmates at date of visit, 12; 6 men, 6 women. Number of insane, one man, who had been previously in the State Hospital. Number of feeble-minded, one woman.

The house is a large, wooden structure, situated on high ground. It is heated by a hot-air furnace and is supplied with a bathroom, with hot and cold running water. There were no fire extinguishers in the house at the time of visit and the water supply was not sufficient to furnish any protection against fire. The addition of a driven well with a large water tank would be a desirable improvement. The food furnished the inmates was sufficient and of good quality, and the house appeared to be well kept.

WINCHESTER.

[WINSTED.]

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, May 31, 1905, and June 14, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and three-quarter miles east from the railway station. About one hundred acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGowan. Number of inmates at date of last visit, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

The house is a brick building, two stories and garret in height, and is heated by a hot water system, with heaters in all the rooms. All departments appeared clean and comfortable, but certain improvements are greatly needed, such as the addition of a bathroom and better drainage in the cellar.

NEW MILFORD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, February 1, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three miles south from the center. About one hundred acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Dixon. Terms, \$350.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; all aged men, but of fairly sound mind. One man assists somewhat in work about the place.

The almshouse is a new wooden building, two stories and garret in height, which was opened for use in January, 1905. It contains twenty-one single bedrooms for the inmates, neatly and comfortably furnished, one combined sitting and dining-room and two bathrooms for men and women respectively, completely equipped with modern plumbing. The water supply is obtained from a tank on the hill and the building is heated by hot-air furnace. All departments were clean and neat and appeared to be well managed by the new keepers. The only criticism to be made in the new building is that when a number of women inmates are present, a separate sitting-room should be provided for their use.

BARKHAMSTED.

Barkhamsted has no almshouse, but the town poor are supported under contract in the almshouse at Tariffville. Besides the persons thus supported during the past year, two others were maintained in the hospital for the insane.

BETHLEHEM.

Bethlehem has no almshouse, but assists its dependent poor in families and in their own homes. During the past year two families were assisted by the town and one person was supported in the hospital for the insane.

BRIDGEWATER.

There is no almshouse in Bridgewater, but the poor are boarded in families or assisted in their own homes. During the past year two persons were cared for by the town.

CANAAN.

Canaan has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor in families or assists them in their own homes. During the past year twelve persons were given relief by the town, besides one boarded in the hospital for the insane.

COLEBROOK.

There is no almshouse in Colebrook, but during the past year eleven persons were given relief by the town and one was boarded in the hospital for the insane.

CORNWALL.

There is no almshouse in Cornwall, but during the past year nine persons were given relief by the town, besides two cared for in hospitals, two in the asylum for the insane and one in the school for feeble-minded.

GOSHEN.

Goshen has no almshouse, but dependent persons are assisted in their own homes or boarded in families. During the past year four persons were given relief by the town, besides one boarded in the hospital for the insane.

HARWINTON.

Harwinton has no almshouse, but during the past year eight persons were given regular relief by the town, two were cared for in hospitals and three were supported in the hospital for the insane.

KENT.

The almshouse formerly used by the town has been given up and dependent persons are now boarded in families or assisted in their own homes. During the past year ten persons were given relief by the town, two were cared for in hospitals and two were supported in asylums for the insane.

MORRIS.

Visited by MISS BACON in June, 1905.

Morris has no almshouse, but dependent persons are boarded in families or assisted in their own homes. During the past year five persons were given relief by the town.

NEW HARTFORD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 15, 1906.

Almshouse is not owned by town but is managed by private parties and is situated two miles south of the center. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Webster. Terms, \$11.00 a month for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes clothing and medical attendance. Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 4 men, 1 woman. Number of insane, 1 woman, who helps in the housework.

The woman had a room in the keepers' house, but the male inmates were temporarily accommodated in an old house nearby, which was in poor condition. They may be brought back to the keepers' house for the winter.

NORFOLK.

Visited by MR. BRIDGMAN and MR. KELLOGG, September 2, 1905.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated about three miles east from the center, on the Winsted road. Keeper, Mr. John S. Scott. Terms, \$1.00 a week for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes clothing and medical attendance and gives the keeper the use of the farm. Number of inmates at date of visit, one male child, about three years old, who had been deserted by his mother.

The house was found in good condition, but the beds in the rooms at the rear, provided for the town poor, were old and in poor condition. New beds should be furnished and other improvements made if any number of inmates is to be cared for.

NORTH CANAAN.

There is no almshouse in North Canaan, but during the past year ten persons were given relief by the town, besides three others who were supported in the hospital for the insane.

PLYMOUTH.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 28, 1906.

Plymouth has no almshouse, but boards some of its dependent poor with Mr. F. B. Scott, in the East Church District. At the date of visit one man, seventy years old, was present. He had fairly comfortable quarters in an ell attached to the house.

ROXBURY.

Roxbury has no almshouse, but during the past year fifteen persons were assisted by the town, seven of them being regular recipients of relief. One person also was maintained in the hospital for the insane.

SALISBURY.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 12, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-half miles south from the center and an equal distance from the railway station at Lakeville. About one hundred and fifty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Melius. Terms, \$480.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 9; 7 men, 2 women. Number of feeble-minded, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

The house is an old wooden farmhouse, but is kept in excellent condition by the present keepers. Electric lights have recently been placed in the house, and other improvements, such as a bathroom and increased water supply, would be very desirable. Extensive improvements may have to be postponed until a new building is provided. The food supply was satisfactory and the inmates seemed to be very well cared for.

SHARON.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one mile west from the center, in the Sharon Valley District. Only one acre of land is attached. During the past year eleven persons were cared for in the house.

The house is a comfortable wooden building and is heated by stoves and lighted by lamps. The water supply and drainage are adequate.

THOMASTON.

Thomaston has no almshouse, but boards dependent persons in families or assists them in their own homes. During the past year fourteen persons were given relief by the town, besides two cared for in hospitals and nine supported in the hospital for the insane.

TORRINGTON.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three and one-half miles northwest from the center. About two hundred

acres of land are attached. During the past year twelve persons were inmates of the almshouse.

Quarters for the poor are situated in an annex to the keepers' house, which contains thirteen bedrooms, separate sitting-rooms for men and women, and a bathroom supplied with hot and cold water.

WARREN.

Warren has no almshouse, but during the past year four persons were given relief, two of them regularly, and two others were supported in the hospital for the insane.

WASHINGTON.

There is no almshouse in Washington, but during the past year seventeen persons were aided by the town, eleven of them being regular recipients of relief. Three others were cared for in hospitals, four were supported in the hospital for the insane and one in the school for feeble-minded.

WATERTOWN.

Watertown has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor in families or assists them in their own homes. During the past year twenty-six persons were given relief by the town, five of them being wholly supported, and five persons were cared for in the hospital for the insane.

WOODBURY.

Visited by Miss Bacon, June 19, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated in the Minortown District, two and one-half miles north from Woodbury center, and four and one-half miles south from Watertown. About eighty-five acres of land are attached. Keeper, Mr. L. J. Sheldon. Terms, \$500.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 10; 6 men, 4 women. Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

The almshouse is an unusually comfortable place and was formerly used as a private residence. Rooms for women inmates are provided upstairs, and the men are accommodated in a separate building in the yard. The house was found in excellent condition and the new keeper is evidently doing well.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

There are fifteen towns in Middlesex County, of which four maintain almshouses owned by the town.

MIDDLETOWN.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, April 13, 1905, by MISS HALL, June 4, 1905, and by MRS. MITCHELL and MR. KELLOGG, September 6, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on the River road, one and one-half miles southeast from the City Hall. About thirty-five acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Harris. Terms, \$720.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of last visit, 20; 14 men, 6 women. Number of feeble-minded, one man.

Within the past year certain improvements have been made in the almshouse, including a new steam heater, new metal ceilings in the dining-room and kitchen, and new beds in the men's department. The building, however, as a whole, and especially the men's department, is not suitable for a place of the size and standing of Middletown and should be replaced by new buildings situated on higher ground, as at present the buildings are too near the railroad and the river. At the date of visit there was no sitting-room provided for the women and it was recommended that the room reserved for chapel services be devoted to their use. There are no toilet facilities in the house and the sanitary condition of the outbuildings was very poor.

CHATHAM.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 24, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated about three miles southeast from the railway station at East Hampton. About eighty-five acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hale. Terms, \$300.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 3; 1 man, 2 women. Number of insane, one woman. Number of feeble-minded, one woman.

The rooms for the poor are situated in an ell at the rear of the keepers' house, which was very old and in poor repair. There is no cellar under that part of the building and the floors

and walls all needed attention. The rooms are heated by stoves and the water supply is obtained from a well outside, which usually runs dry in the summer. The inmates receive the same food as the family have and made no complaints, but recommendations were made for general improvements in the place.

CHESTER.

There is no almshouse in Chester, but during the past year five persons were aided by the town and two were supported in the hospital for the insane.

CLINTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 5, 1906.

There is no almshouse in Clinton and at the date of visit there were only two persons wholly supported in the town, both of whom had satisfactory boarding places. Other persons are assisted with partial support as necessary and two inmates are maintained in the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, and one in the Home for Incurable Children at Newington.

CROMWELL.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 7, 1905.

The almshouse formerly used by the town has been devoted to other purposes and the few persons wholly dependent are now boarded in the almshouse at Tariffville. During the past year two persons were supported in the Tariffville institution, nine others were given occasional relief in the town and seven were supported in the hospital for the insane.

DURHAM.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 7, 1905.

Durham has no almshouse, but during the past year seven persons were aided by the town, three of them being regular recipients of relief.

EAST HADDAM.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 24, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated in the Millington District, five and one-half miles east from Goodspeed's Landing on the Connecticut River, and six miles southeast from

Moodus. About one hundred and fifty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins Tracy. Terms, \$325.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 13; 7 men, 6 women. Number of insane, 3 women, of whom two had been previously in the State Hospital. Number of feeble-minded, one man.

The almshouse is a commodious, wooden building and is well arranged for the purpose. All departments appeared clean and comfortable, although new iron bedsteads would be an improvement upon the wooden ones now in use. The building is heated by stoves and the water supply is obtained from a cistern and a well. The addition of a bathroom in the house would be a useful convenience. The food supply appeared to be satisfactory and the inmates seemed to be well cared for.

ESSEX.

Essex maintains no almshouse, but needy persons are boarded in families or assisted in their own homes. During the past year ten persons were aided by the town, besides four who were supported in the hospital for the insane.

HADDAM.

Haddam has no almshouse, but dependent persons are boarded in families or assisted in their own homes. During the past year sixteen persons were aided by the town, besides six cared for in hospitals and six maintained in the hospital for the insane.

KILLINGWORTH.

Killingworth has no almshouse, but during the past year sixteen persons were aided by the town and four were supported in the hospital for the insane.

MIDDLEFIELD.

There is no almshouse in Middlefield and during the past year only one person came on the town for relief, besides two who were cared for in the hospital for the insane.

OLD SAYBROOK.

Visited by DR. DOWN and DR. KANE, August 25, 1905.

There is no almshouse in Old Saybrook, but dependent persons are boarded in families or assisted in their own homes.

At the date of visit it was found that five persons were being cared for by the town, besides one who was supported at the School for Imbeciles in Lakeville.

PORTLAND.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 8, 1905, and July 24, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three miles east from the center on the road to Cobalt. About eighty acres of land are attached. Keeper, Mr. Cornelius Meade. Terms, \$500.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of last visit, 9; 5 men, 4 women. Number of insane, one man, who has been previously in the State Hospital. Number of feeble-minded, two women.

The house is a wooden structure, heated by stoves and lighted by lamps. It is rather old and the rooms were in only fair condition at the time of visit. The inmates appeared to be contented and well treated.

SAYBROOK.

Saybrook has no almshouse, but during the past year four persons were aided by the town and one was cared for in the hospital for the insane.

WESTBROOK.

There is no almshouse in Westbrook, but dependent persons are boarded in families or assisted in their own homes. During the past year seven persons were aided by the town, besides three who were cared for in the hospital for the insane.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

There are thirteen towns in the County, of which two maintain almshouses owned by town, and three have almshouses which are owned and managed by private individuals.

TOLLAND.

Tolland has no almshouse, but during the past year two persons were aided by the town and two were cared for in the hospital for the insane.

ANDOVER.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 11, 1906.

There is no almshouse in Andover and at the date of visit only one person wholly supported in the town, an aged man, who was boarded at S. A. Burnham's at the rate of \$1.25 a week. The place was visited and it was found that he had an exceedingly comfortable home, being treated very much as one of the family.

BOLTON.

Bolton has no almshouse and at the date of report only one person was dependent upon the town:

COLUMBIA.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 11, 1906.

Columbia has no almshouse and at the date of visit only one person wholly supported in the town, a woman, boarded at Mason Squires', two miles south of the Hop River Station. The woman has lived in the place twenty-three years, but before that was in an asylum for the insane. She is still quite troublesome and destructive at times and her room was dirty and disorderly. It would be better if she were still retained in a hospital for the insane.

COVENTRY.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 11, 1906.

There is no almshouse in Coventry and at the date of visit there were five persons wholly supported in the town, most of

them having comfortable boarding places in North Coventry at prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week for each person.

ELLINGTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 12, 1906.

There is no almshouse in Ellington and at the date of visit no one wholly supported in the town. There were, however, three inmates maintained in the hospital for the insane at Middletown, one in the hospital for the insane at Norwich, one in the Hartford Hospital and two in the school for imbeciles at Lakeville.

HEBRON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 25, 1906.

Almshouse is not owned by town but is managed by private parties. It is situated one and one-half miles west from the center and four and one-half miles northwest from the railway station at Turnerville. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Johnson. Number of inmates at date of visit, one man.

The man present at date of visit had a room over a workshed adjoining the keepers' house. The room was heated by a stove and the occupant seemed satisfied, although the room was dirty and in disorder. Recommendation was made for a general cleaning-up. The town pays \$2.00 a week for the old man's board.

MANSFIELD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 20, 1906.

Almshouse is not owned by town but is managed by private parties. It is situated near Spring Hill, six and one-half miles north from Willimantic. Keeper, Mrs. William H. Gardiner. Terms, \$1,200.00 a year, which includes also the care of all outside poor. Number of inmates at date of visit, 9; 5 men, 4 women. Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman. Number of feeble-minded, 2 men.

The house for the inmates stands at a short distance from the keeper's house and is an old but extremely comfortable farmhouse. The rooms for the inmates are pleasant and homelike and the food supplied is varied and abundant. A general atmosphere of comfort and good care pervades the place.

SOMERS.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 12, 1906.

Almshouse is not owned by town but is managed by private parties and is situated two and one-half miles north from the center. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dwyer. Terms, \$3.00 a week for each inmate, which includes also clothing and medical attendance. Number of inmates at date of visit, one, a feeble-minded man, about thirty years of age.

The rooms used for the town poor are situated in the main part of the house and were found in fair condition. The food supplied is the same as that used by the keepers' family.

STAFFORD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 12, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on the main road in West Stafford, three miles west of Stafford Springs. About forty acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Shearer. Terms, \$450.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of visit, 10; 7 men, 3 women. Number of insane, 1 man.

The almshouse is an extremely pleasant wooden building and all of the rooms were found to be clean and comfortable. Steam heat is supplied throughout the house and there is running water in the sinks, but no bathroom. The addition of this last convenience would be a great improvement. The meals furnished the inmates are varied and sufficient and the house in general appears to be one of the best kept in the State.

UNION.

There is no almshouse in Union, but persons who are wholly dependent are boarded at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Upton, which is situated near West Ashford, and about four miles east from the railway station at West Willington. At the date of visit to Mr. Upton's place two inmates were present from the town of Union, one man and one woman.

VERNON.

[ROCKVILLE.]

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 20, 1905, and by DR. DOWN and MR. KELLOGG, March 16, 1906.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated about one mile south from Rockville. About eighty-five acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lane. Terms, \$600.00 a year. Number of inmates at date of last visit, 24; 14 men, 10 women. Number of insane, 6; 2 men, 4 women, of whom one woman has been previously in the State Hospital. Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

The original house is a two-story, brick structure, which has been enlarged by a commodious brick addition three stories in height. The building is heated by steam, a sufficient water supply is obtained from a reservoir, and fire hose is supplied in the halls. The house appeared clean and in good order in all departments and the food furnished the inmates was sufficient.

WILLINGTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 20, 1906.

The town poor of Willington are boarded, together with those of Ashford, Eastford and Union, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Upton, which is situated near West Ashford and four miles east from the railway station at West Willington. At the date of visit there were no inmates present from Willington.

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES RELATING TO THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

In each of the one hundred and sixty-eight towns and cities in Connecticut an annual report of the receipts, expenses, etc., is rendered by the proper officials, and, except in the case of a few of the smaller towns, these reports are printed. In a large majority of cases, the annual reports are issued by the selectmen and town treasurers, and it is found on examination that a marked dissimilarity exists in the manner of presenting the accounts. Comparatively few of them show the numbers of almshouse inmates and of persons otherwise supported or relieved. It is unfortunate that in matters of so much interest and importance a more uniform and detailed classification is not adopted, and it is therefore recommended that some simple but uniform statements be given in the annual reports, showing the net cost and the numbers of persons supported or assisted under the several forms of poor-relief.

In order to obtain as complete information as possible on this subject, it has been customary in recent years to request from the selectmen or charity commissioners of the towns and cities an active compliance with Section 2492 of the General Statutes, as amended by chapter 49 of the Public Acts of 1903, which provides that "Overseers of the poor shall keep full and accurate records of the paupers fully supported, and persons relieved and partially supported, and the travelers and vagrants lodged at the expense of their respective towns, together with the amount paid by them for such support and relief, and shall annually in September make return of the number of such persons supported and relieved, with the cost, to the State Board of Charities." For this purpose blank forms for statistical returns, accompanied by an explanatory letter, have been sent to the officials of every town and city, and from the answers received in reply thereto and from an examination of the printed reports referred to above, the following tables of statistics have been compiled.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1906.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums, Hospitals, etc.	Total Cost Poor, 1906.	Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals, Asylums, etc.
Hartford.....	79,850	\$49,311	\$6,222	\$42,726	\$105,995*	\$2.90	965	1,453	710
Avon.....	1,302	849	16	263	1,128	....	5	10	13
Berlin.....	3,448	220	600	820	1,640	2.50	2	10	14
Bloomfield.....	1,513	400	110	682	1,192	....	3	6	7
Bristol.....	9,643	1,005	5,487	1,283	7,775	3.00	9	75	8
Burlington.....	1,218	606	211	407	1,224	2.59	7	12	9
Canton.....	2,678	250	900	300	1,450	....	2	39	12
East Granby.....	684	....	589	411	1,000	....	...	5	7
East Hartford.....	6,406	1,416	970	3,372	5,758	....	12	...	...
East Windsor.....	3,158	645	432	590	1,667	....	9	5	9
Enfield.....	6,699	1,768	854	1,958	4,580	2.43	18	22	26
Farmington.....	3,331	853	1,897	408	3,158	2.50	7	58	11
Glastonbury.....	4,260	1,812	613	862	3,287	....	28	...	...
Granby.....	1,299	379	205	46	630	2.50	4	3	1
Hartland.....	592	....	381	204	585	....	...	10	1
Manchester.....	10,601	3,065	7,570	4,700	15,335	2.28	41	128	67
Marlborough.....	322	....	140	64	204	....	...	5	1
New Britain.....	28,202	8,125	13,554	7,587	29,266	2.43	99	186	141
Newington.....	1,041	....	124	417	541	....	2	2	4
Plainville.....	2,189	....	650	455	1,105	....	...	10	9
Rocky Hill.....	1,026	....	522	242	764	....	...	...	...
Simsbury.....	2,094	1,189	1,565	573	3,327	....	...	15	5
Southington.....	5,890	2,902	325	1,403	4,630	4.57	19	22	18
South Windsor.....	2,014	1,277	260	830	2,367	2.61	6	11	12
Suffield.....	3,521	1,653	193	689	2,535	3.50	12	14	14
West Hartford.....	3,186	....	1,074	813	1,887	....	...	16	14
Wethersfield.....	2,637	608	305	666	1,579	1.47	8	10	12
Windsor.....	3,614	1,097	889	1,351	3,337	2.55	8	17	19
Windsor Locks.....	3,062	....	3,733	836	4,569	....	...	...	10
	195,480	\$79,430	\$50,391	\$74,958	\$212,515*	Av. \$2.72	1,264	2,144	1,154

* Included for office and miscellaneous expenses, Hartford, \$7,736.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popula- tion, Census 1900.	Cost of Alms-house Support, 1906.	Cost of Poor outside Alms-house.	Cost of Poor in Asylums, Hospitals, etc.	Total Cost of Poor, 1906.	Cost per Week per Alms-house Inmate.	Number of Alms-house Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Alms-house.	Number in Hospitals, Asylums, etc.
New Haven.....	108,827	\$36,178	\$ 7,459	\$32,735	\$81,463*	\$2.15	765e	3,326	244
Waterbury.....	51,139	14,970	10,136	15,862	40,968	2.54	177	691	237
Ansonia.....	12,681	3,574	3,964	2,724	10,262	2.70	27	236	42
Beacon Falls.....	623	.....	303	104	407	.....	...	6	1
Bethany.....	517	.....	100e	208e	308e	.....	...	1	2
Branford.....	5,706	741	1,971	1,073	3,785	3.45	9	41	18
Cheshire.....	1,989	1,700e	222	260	2,182e	.....	9	4	3
Derby.....	7,930	332	4,298	3,829	8,459	.....	3	100e	38e
East Haven.....	1,167	.....	423	174	597	.....	...	5	5
Guilford.....	2,785	848	1,090	853	2,800	4.00	5	66e	17
Hamden.....	4,626	900	923	892	2,715	3.17	8	16	10
Madison.....	1,518	.....	946	130	1,076	.....	...	15	2
Meriden.....	28,695	8,919	4,273	8,191	21,383	2.55	96	126	101
Middlebury.....	736	.....	525	.....	525	.....	...	5	...
Milford.....	3,783	.....	1,524	450	1,974	.....	...	35	5
Naugatuck.....	10,541	4,404	2,636	2,508	11,217*	2.86	79	184	34
North Branford.....	814	.....	200	104	304	.....	...	2	1
North Haven.....	2,164	.....	760	104	873	.....	...	...	...
Orange.....	6,995	.....	1,448	2,744	4,192	.....	...	47	32
Oxford.....	952	77	9	462	548	2.50	3	2	6
Prospect.....	562	.....	.....	710	710	.....	...	0	2
Seymour.....	3,541	.....	2,446	632	3,078	.....	...	34	9
Southbury.....	1,238	.....	520	136	656	.....	...	4	1
Wallingford.....	9,001	2,882	736	3,359	6,977	2.50	26	73	31
Wolcott.....	581	.....	23	263	286	.....	...	1	3
Woodbridge.....	852	.....	256	258	514	.....	...	3	4
	269,163	\$75,525	\$47,209	\$78,765	\$208,259*	Av. \$2.84	1,207	5,023	848

e Signifies estimated, i. e., town officials did not give figures as requested.

* Included for office expenses, etc., New Haven, \$5,091; Naugatuck, \$1,669.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popula- tion, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1906.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums, Hospitals, etc.	Total Cost of Poor, 1906.	Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals, Asylums, etc.
New London	17,548	\$5,160	\$ 8,366	\$ 1,313	\$14,839	\$2.01	97	242	107
Norwich	24,637	9,732	15,664	14,133	39,529	1.88	105	324	102
Borrah	799	....	216	194	410	....	....	2	....
Colchester	1,991	1,950	962	1,351	4,263	2.89	13	9	14
East Lyme	1,836	....	1,337	258	1,595	....	....	6	3
Franklin	546	....	346	15	361	....	....	6	1
Griswold	3,490	644	1,518	848	3,010	1.50	13	38	12
Groton	5,962	1,699	3,598	930	5,727	2.88	13	61	19
Lebanon	1,521	....	1,340	1,103	2,443	....	....	18	13
Ledyard	1,236	459	173	328	960	....	5	3	4
Lisbon	697	....	207	274	481	....	....	....	1
Lyme	750	....	126	125	251	....	....	5	1
Montville	2,395	1,164	644	501	2,309	4.68	6	18	8
North Stonington	1,240	....	408	187	595	....	....	10	4
Old Lyme	1,180	390	1,144	626	2,160	3.00	3	16	6
Preston	2,807	....	91	157	248	....	....	3	3
Salem	468	....	157	116	273	....	....	3	2
Sprague	1,339	....	730	464	1,104	....	....	27	11
Stonington	8,540	1,885	1,506	1,666	5,057	1.41	25	89	22
Voluntown	872	....	467	208	675	....	....	6	2
Waterford	2,904	312e	1,056	586	1,954e	3.00	2	12	6
	82,758	\$23,395	\$39,556	\$25,383	\$88,334	Av. \$2.58	282	898	341

e Estimated.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1906.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums, Hospitals, etc.	Total Cost of poor, 1906.	Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals, Asylums, etc.
Bridgeport	70,996	\$21,383	\$17,783	\$21,157	\$60,323	\$1.82	737	1,555	595
Danbury	19,474	7,970	6,429	4,911	19,310	2.73	56	75	72
Bethel	3,327	.....	2,305	755	3,060	.....	.....	44	12
Brookfield	1,046	.....	410	313	723	.....	.....	5	3
Darien	3,116	.....	1,733	865	2,598	.....	.....	17	12
Easton	969	.....	426	178	604	.....	.....	6	3
Fairfield	4,489	782	1,492	1,014	3,288	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich	12,172	1,891	8,838	14,005	24,734	2.00	33	115	133
Huntington	5,572	.....	979	798	1,777	.....	.....	72	12
Monroe	1,043	.....	431	58	489	.....	.....	3	1
New Canaan	2,968	1,383	147	622	2,152	4.72	8	7	7
New Fairfield	584	.....	597	397	994	.....	.....	7	5
Newtown	3,276	.....	2,603	1,115	3,718	.....	.....	23	14
Norwalk	19,932	4,283	11,402	6,629	22,374	2.06	40	189	108
Redding	1,426	.....	325e	275e	600e	.....	.....	4	7
Ridgefield	2,626	1,014	841	521	2,376	.....	11	13	8
Sherman	658	.....	476	.....	476	.....	.....	8	.....
Stamford	18,830	5,085	8,345	5,579	19,009	1.40	70	196	75
Stratford	3,657	.....	1,318	1,166	2,484	.....	.....	26	15
Trumbull	1,867	.....	505	772	1,337	.....	.....	.....	7
Westport	840	.....	167	.....	167	.....	.....	2	.....
Westport	4,017	1,277	110	124	1,511	2.00	7	6	5
Wilton	1,598	68	482	834	1,384	2.50	2	.....	8
	184,203	\$45,136	\$68,264	\$62,088	\$175,488	Av. \$2.40	964	2,373	1,102

e Estimated.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1906.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums, Hospitals, etc.	Total Cost of Poor, 1906.	Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals, Asylums, etc.
Windham.....	10,137	\$5,287	\$ 558	\$2,423	\$8,268	\$1.69	60	133	36
Putnam.....	7,348	1,900	1,925	1,508	5,333	3.02	14	46	18
Ashford.....	757	208	318	208	734	2.00	2	17	2
Brooklyn.....	2,368	....	1,890	574	2,464	....	...	15c	5
Canterbury.....	876	810	128	....	938	3.34	10	10	0
Chaplin.....	529	....	....	38	38	....	...	0	1
Eastford.....	523	....	213	....	213	....	...	4	...
Hampton.....	629	....	351	209	560	....	...	7	2
Killingly.....	6,835	1,854	2,324	1,016	5,194	2.43	20	70	14
Plainfield.....	4,821	1,167	822	827	2,816	1.97	15	24	14
Pomfret.....	1,831	....	1,070	....	1,070	....	...	8	...
Scotland.....	471	....	146	111	257	....	...	4	2
Sterling.....	1,209	....	849	105	954	....	...	6	1
Thompson.....	6,442	1,332	3,583	400	5,315	3.30	10	176	5
Woodstock.....	2,095	870	547	253	1,670	1.73	9	14	3
	46,861	\$13,428	\$14,724	\$7,672	\$35,824	Av. \$2.43	140	534	103

e Estimated.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support 1906.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums, Hospitals, etc.	Total Cost of Poor, 1906.	Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals, Asylums, etc.
Litchfield.....	3,214	\$1,187	\$ 926	\$ 698	\$2,811	....	12	34	19
Winchester.....	7,763	1,740	1,870	1,510	5,120	....	15c	70c	22c
New Milford.....	4,804	1,765	1,134	843	3,742	\$4.04	8	51	10
Barkhamsted.....	864	....	511	208	719	....	....	4c	2
Bethlehem.....	576	....	138	104	242	....	....	12	1
Bridgewater.....	649	....	265	55	320	....	....	2	1
Canaan.....	820	....	723	104	827	....	....	12	1
Colebrook.....	684	....	500	104	604	....	....	11	1
Cornwall.....	1,175	....	508	476	984	....	....	9	5
Goshen.....	835	....	206	156	362	....	....	4	2
Harwinton.....	1,213	....	746	465	1,211	....	....	8	6
Kent.....	1,220	....	342	104	446	....	....	10	2
Morris.....	535	....	510	....	510	....	....	5	0
New Hartford.....	3,424	600	450	950	2,000	3.00	8	16	10
Norfolk.....	1,614	132	680	772	1,584	1.00	3	4	9
North Canaan.....	1,803	....	243	629	872	....	....	10	4
Plymouth.....	2,828	....	499	315	814	....	2	4	7
Roxbury.....	1,087	....	546	104	650	....	....	15	1
Salisbury.....	3,489	1,596	1,287	897	3,780	....	7	50c	11
Sharon.....	1,982	1,108	449	766	2,323	2.31	11	15	9
Thomaston.....	3,300	....	514	1,110	1,624	....	....	14	11
Torrington.....	12,453	1,895	1,972	2,750	6,617	....	12	55	37
Warren.....	432	....	312	130	442	....	....	4	2
Washington.....	1,820	....	526	595	1,121	....	....	17	8
Watertown.....	3,100	....	1,310	416	1,726	....	....	26	5
Woodbury.....	1,988	1,274	1,200	529	3,003	2.03	11	21	8
	63,672	\$11,431	\$18,367	\$14,790	\$44,588	Av. \$2.47	89	483	195

e Signifies estimated.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1906.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums, Hospitals, etc.	Total Cost of Poor, 1906.	Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals, Asylums, etc.
Middletown	17,486	\$5,075	\$8,371	\$7,136	\$20,582	\$3.61	50e	136	...
Haddam	2,015	.....	509	767	1,276	.....	...	16	13
Chatham	2,271	758	399	537	1,604	4.00	5	13	7
Chester	1,328	.....	178	209	387	.....	...	...	...
Clinton	1,429	.....	461	295	756	.....	...	6	6
Cromwell	2,031	.....	443	744	1,187	.....	...	5	8
Durham	884	.....	452	38	490	.....	...	7	1
East Haddam	2,485	706	400	516	1,622	1.12	18	7	6
Essex	2,530	.....	502	433	935	.....	...	10	5
Killingworth	651	.....	532	315	847	.....	...	16	4
Middlefield	64	.....	125	189	315	.....	...	1	2
Old Saybrook	1,431	.....	662	324	986	.....	...	7	3
Portland	3,856	1,645	2,202	1,399	5,246	2.05	15	56	27
Saybrook	1,634	.....	421	106	527	.....	...	4	1
Westbrook	854	.....	446	494	940	.....	...	7	6
	41,760	\$8,184	\$16,042	\$13,438	\$37,664	Av. \$2.69	88	291	89

e Signifies estimated

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popula- tion, Census, 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1906.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums, Hospitals, etc.	Total Cost Poor, 1906.	Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals, Asylums, etc.
Tolland	1,036	....	\$ 172	\$ 235	\$ 407	....	...	2	3
Andover	385	....	63	....	63	....	...	2	0
Bolton	457	....	239	29	268	....	...	3	1
Columbia	655	....	125	258	383	....	...	3	3
Coventry	1,632	....	988	817	1,805	....	...	15	7
Ellington	1,829	....	468	457	925	....	...	8	7
Hebron	1,016	\$ 110	265	165	540	\$2.11	2	6	2
Mansfield	1,827	1,200	50	313	1,563	....	12	4	3
Somers	1,593	370	802	419	1,591	3.00	4	10	4
Strafford	4,297	1,387	580	566	2,533	2.68	12	17	9
Union	428	....	279	....	279	....	...	5	0
Vernon	8,483	3,011	4,455	3,160	10,626	2.88	44	75	36
Willington	885	86	24	33	143	1.75	1	2	1
	24,523	\$6,164	\$8,510	\$6,452	\$21,126	Av. \$2.48	75	152	76

SUMMARY FOR THE STATE.

COUNTIES.	Population, Census, 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1906.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums, Hospitals, etc.	Total Cost of Poor, 1906.	Average Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals, Asylums, etc.
Hartford	195,480	\$79,430	\$50,391	\$74,958	*\$212,515	\$2.72	1,264	2,144	1,154
New Haven	269,163	75,525	47,209	78,765	*208,259	2.84	1,207	5,023	848
New London	82,758	23,395	39,556	25,383	88,334	2.58	282	898	341
Fairfield	184,203	45,136	68,264	62,088	175,488	2.40	964	2,373	1,102
Windham	46,861	13,428	14,724	7,672	35,824	2.43	140	534	103
Litchfield	63,672	11,431	18,367	14,790	44,588	2.47	89	483	195
Middlesex	41,760	8,184	16,042	13,438	37,664	2.69	88	291	89
Tolland	24,523	6,164	8,510	6,452	21,126	2.48	75	152	76
Total for State	908,420	\$262,693	\$263,063	\$283,546	*\$823,798	Av. \$2.58	4,109	11,898	3,908
Total for year 1903	908,420	242,240	286,383	236,355	*779,397	2.38	3,717	11,589	3,822
Total for year 1900	908,420	225,230	298,881	207,443	731,554	2.30	3,194	†15,879	....

* Including for office expense etc.: 1906, \$14,496; 1903, \$14,419. † Including, also, number in Asylums and Hospitals.

**ADDITIONAL DETAILS REPORTED CONCERNING
POOR RELIEF.**

1906.	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Total.
Outside Poor, regular recipients of relief	848	1,367	541	1,270	154	203	188	59	4,630
Outside Poor, occasional recipients of relief	1,296	3,656	357	1,103	380	280	103	93	7,268
Insane Poor, not in Asylums	37	36	10	56	5	3	6	3	156
Of these, formerly in Asylums	17	13	7	15	3	0	3	0	58
Epileptic Poor, not in Asylums	4	4	3	5	2	1	2	2	23
Illegitimate children among town poor	20	12	2	19	1	2	1	0	57
Number of Tramps and Vagrants	2,458	2,187	1,059	3,200	805	1,076	1,174	10	11,969
Cost of Tramps and Vagrants	\$402	\$291	\$222	\$221	\$273	\$186	\$74	\$73	\$1,742

TARIFFVILLE ALMSHOUSE.

MORTON SANFORD, *Superintendent.*

Visited by DR. DOWN, August 8, 1905, and by MRS. MITCHELL, DR. KANE, and MR. KELLOGG, January 9, 1906.

The almshouse at Tariffville, often miscalled the State almshouse, is owned and managed by a private individual with whom the State Comptroller contracts for the support of the few paupers permanently maintained by the State. At the date of last visit there were forty-one inmates present, twenty-six men and fifteen women, of whom only four men and one woman were State charges, the others being boarded by the towns from which they came or supported by their relatives or conservators.

Under the present arrangement three towns, Avon, Barkhamsted, and Bloomfield, board all of their town poor under contract at the Tariffville establishment. Other inmates are supported at the rate of \$2.50 or \$3.00 a week when paid for by town officials or by conservators and relatives. By the terms of the contract with the Comptroller's office, each State pauper is boarded at the rate of \$2.75 per week. The number of paupers supported by the State in various other towns for periods not exceeding six months each, averages about six, and about ten others, as a rule, receive temporary aid in hospitals, etc., as needed.

The Tariffville almshouse is situated a short distance from the railway station, and is under the direct management of a matron, the superintendent-contractor occupying a private dwelling near by. The almshouse is an old-fashioned wooden building, two stories high, with basement and garret, and there are none of the conveniences and sanitary appliances of modern houses. Men and women occupy separate portions of the house, and have their meals at different times in the basement dining-room. The usual bill of fare is as follows: for breakfast, meat hash and potatoes, bread, tea and coffee; dinner, some form of meat with potatoes and one other vegetable, bread and tea; supper, rice or Indian meal with milk or

molasses, or baked apples, bread and tea. The rooms in the basement and first story are heated by stoves, while those above receive whatever warm air rises from the rooms below. The water supply is received from a single pipe in the basement kitchen, but, owing to the lack of pressure is not carried to the upper stories. All of the inmates are required to bathe once a week, and separate bath tubs are provided for men and women, that for the women being situated in a detached wash-house in their yard. The bath-tub for men is located in a small out-building, one part of which is partitioned off for the use during the daytime of a number of men who are unfit by their condition and habits to associate with the other inmates.

A considerable proportion of the male inmates, and several of the females, are imbecile, demented or insane of a chronic type and form a class of cases difficult to care for in any institution. No especial provision is made for them, however, at Tariffville. Among the others, of the few who are able to work, the women are engaged in sewing and the various branches of housework, and the men are employed in splitting wood and in work about the place.

At the last visit the almshouse was found in as good condition as could be expected considering its age and lack of modern equipment, and the physical and mental nature of the inmates present. The chief recommendations to be made for this establishment are that an entirely new building should be erected, equipped with modern conveniences, and that a better recreation yard should be provided for the female inmates.

PRIVATE PROVISION FOR THE AGED.

THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME,

HARTFORD.

W. H. SMITH, M.D., *Superintendent*; MRS. E. J. FOX, *Matron*.

The Old People's Home is under the same management as the Hartford Hospital and was organized by an act of the General Assembly in 1873. An attractive three-storied building of brick and stone was erected for the use of the Home on Jefferson street opposite the Hospital grounds, and has accommodations for seventy-five inmates. The rooms are large and well-furnished and everything is provided which will insure to the occupants the comforts of a well-appointed home. In 1901 an attractive and convenient chapel was added at the west end of the building, the gift of certain friends of the institution.

Inmates of the Home must be citizens of Hartford County, persons of good character, not under sixty years of age, and in reduced circumstances. For several years applicants for admission have exceeded so greatly the means of the Home to support them that it has been necessary to make the entrance fee \$1,000 for permanent inmates. A few boarders are received at \$7.00 per week, and the Home is practically full all of the time.

THE CHURCH HOME,

HARTFORD.

MRS. D. W. PALMER, *Matron*.

The Church Home of Hartford was incorporated in 1876, and is under the management of an association which includes the rectors and certain lay members of all the parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Hartford. The house, especially designed for the use of the Home, is situated

at No. 123 Retreat avenue, and has accommodations for sixteen inmates. Every convenience required in a comfortable home is provided, and the heating, lighting, and plumbing systems are of the best.

Such aged persons, as a rule, old ladies only, may be admitted to the privileges of the institution as the board of managers may deem fit and on such terms and conditions as the board may establish. The usual entrance fee is \$500 or \$600 for permanent inmates, but two or three boarders are received under special circumstances, and the Home is filled all of the time. All persons who are admitted as permanent beneficiaries are required to sign an agreement conveying to the Home, under certain conditions, such property as they may then possess or may acquire afterward. Application for admission must be made to the chairman of the house committee.

THE WIDOWS' HOMES,

HARTFORD.

The Widows' Home on Market street was established in 1854 as the gift of Mr. George Beach, a resident of Hartford, and still occupies the original building at No. 133, about one block east from Main street. The Home contains twelve suites of apartments of three rooms each. The inmates do their own work, live independently, and pay a rental of from \$2 to \$6 per month. The Home is under the management of a board of trustees, which was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1860, and consists of the rectors and wardens of the Protestant Episcopal churches in the city of Hartford.

After the establishment of the Market street Home, other bequests were made from time to time to the board, until, in 1895, they were enabled to open a second Home of similar character on South Hudson street. The building is a substantial and well-appointed structure, and contains, like the pioneer Home on Market street, twelve suites of rooms. The apartments in both Homes are usually well filled and applications for admission are often on file.

THE LAWSON C. IVES WIDOWS' HOMES, HARTFORD.

The Widows' Homes at Nos. 210 and 216 Windsor avenue were established in 1867 by the will of Mr. Lawson C. Ives, an honored citizen of Hartford. The two Homes are under the management, respectively, of the pastors and prudential committees of the Farmington Avenue Congregational Church and of the Park Congregational Church, who were incorporated for that purpose by the General Assembly of 1867.

Each Home contains twelve apartments of three rooms each, and all occupants who are able to do so, pay a monthly rental of \$2 for front and \$1.50 for back rooms. The inmates do their own work and enjoy a degree of homelike privacy not found in a large institution.

ST. MARY'S HOME FOR THE AGED, HARTFORD.

Visited by MISS HALL in May, 1905.

St. Mary's Home is located on Albany avenue, about three miles northwest from the City Hall, and is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who have entire care of the Home and its inmates.

The building is a large, three-storied structure of brick and brownstone of which the central, administration section and the north wing, occupied by the women inmates, were first opened in 1896. A corresponding wing on the south side of the administration building, for the use of aged men, was completed in 1905. There are total accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five inmates, about equally divided between men and women, and all departments are pleasantly and comfortably furnished.

A valuable farm of about two hundred acres is connected with the Home, and the men whose health will permit assist in its cultivation. There are no restrictions in regard to the

residence or age of applicants for admission. An entrance fee of \$1,000 is required of all permanent inmates who have sufficient means, and others who are able to pay are boarded at rates of \$3.50 to \$5 a week; a considerable number, however, of the inmates are supported free of charge, and others pay only a small portion of their cost of maintenance. The Home is not endowed, and depends for its support upon what the inmates are able to pay, and upon funds raised by the Sisters of Mercy, who give their services gratuitously to the work.

THE ERWIN WOMAN'S HOME, NEW BRITAIN.

The Erwin Home was established in accordance with a provision of the will of the late Mr. Cornelius B. Erwin, who designed it as a home for worthy but indigent women of the town of New Britain, and was opened in 1892. The Home is located on the corner of Bassett and Ellis streets, and consists of a series of thirty suites of apartments having separate entrances, but connected by broad corridors to which the suites have direct access. Each occupant furnishes her room and does her own housework. Lighting and steam heat are provided for the halls and can be supplied to the private suites if required.

Applicants for admission must be endorsed by some responsible person or society, and persons so admitted are required to serve one month on probation. Apartments are let for one year, or less, and are practically free with the exception of a nominal charge for rental of less than \$2 per month. By the terms of the founder's will, the management is in the hands of the pastor and standing committee of the South Congregational Church of New Britain, who were incorporated for the purpose by an act of the General Assembly of 1893.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, FAIR HAVEN.

MISS PRAY, *Matron.*

Visited by MISS BACON, April 29, 1905.

The object of this institution is to provide a temporary home for friendless and homeless women and girls who, through necessity or misfortune, have no other refuge; also to provide a home for small children and for infants with their mothers. More particular mention of this branch of the work is made in a following portion of this Report. It is the only free non-sectarian home for aged women in the State.

The Home was incorporated in June, 1867, and is governed by an advisory board and a board of managers, consisting of representatives from each church in the city. It is located at the corner of Clinton avenue and Pine street, and may be reached by a short walk from the Fair Haven line of electric cars. The building is a substantial three-story structure of brick, which was erected through the generosity of Mrs. Lucy H. Boardman, and was opened for use in November, 1897. It is adjoined by a large brick wing, previously constructed, which contains apartments for the old ladies. The whole building is heated by steam and lighted by gas, and is supplied with all the conveniences of a comfortable home.

There is no positive restriction in regard to place of residence, but the preference for admission is given to applicants who are residents of New Haven. All the inmates who are able to do so are under obligations to pay a small sum weekly for board. The Home is supported by the income from a small endowment fund, by annual subscriptions, and by a yearly "donation day" contribution.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME,

NEW HAVEN.

MISS H. M. WELLS, *Superintendent.*

The Home, which is located at 125 Wall street, has accommodations for twelve inmates, and was opened in 1871. It is under the management of a committee of the Center Church, and is intended for aged and destitute women who are resident members of that church in New Haven.

Women without resources are supported free of expense, if they are members of the Center Church, but it is required that all inmates who are able to do so shall pay \$4 per week for board. As opportunities are offered, through vacancies in the Home, women from other churches may be received on payment of the same weekly rate. It is a bright, pleasant Home, suitable in size and appointments, and is well maintained.

THE TRINITY CHURCH HOME,

NEW HAVEN.

MISS ELIZABETH T. SMYTHE, *Matron.*

The Home is located at No. 303 George street, and was built in 1868 and conveyed in trust to the corporation of Trinity Church under a provision of the will of the late Mr. Joseph E. Sheffield. It was erected for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the city of New Haven a refuge for the poor and friendless members of Trinity parish. Arrangements are also made by which other persons in the diocese may be received, provided there is no Home for the aged in the person's place of residence.

The Home contains rooms for seventeen inmates, and is comfortably furnished and provided with modern conveniences. Members of other religious denominations may also be admitted, but in such cases it is required that the sum of \$4 per week shall be paid for their support. Religious services are held in the Home every week by the chaplain.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH HOME, NEW HAVEN.

REV. ROBERT BELL, *Superintendent.*

The Home was founded in accordance with the bequest of Mrs. Betsey Bradley, who left a generous sum to provide a free home and support for old ladies of St. Paul's Church, who might be in need. A fine old residence at No. 600 Chapel street, near the church, was purchased for the purpose and furnishes homelike accommodations for six old ladies and for the superintendent and his wife. Several other beneficiaries of the Bradley fund are boarded in private families outside of the Home.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED, NEW HAVEN.

Under the auspices of The Little Sisters of the Poor.

This Roman Catholic institution for the care of needy men and women is located at No. 238 Winthrop avenue, a short distance south from the George street trolley line. A large residence surrounded by five acres of land was bought for the purpose and a commodious brick building, three stories and basement in height, was erected in connection with it. The present building comprises the center and south wing of the proposed institution and provides accommodations for one hundred and thirty inmates in a number of dormitories of different sizes. Hot water heat, gas light, and an abundance of bath and toilet rooms equipped with modern fixtures are provided. A convenient chapel for religious services is located on the first floor of the new building.

The institution is designed to receive needy men and women over sixty years of age from any part of the diocese of Connecticut without charge. No restrictions are made as to the religious belief of the inmates. The Home is maintained by collections made by the Sisters in charge, who devote their lives to the care of the aged people.

THE CURTIS HOME, MERIDEN.

MISS HANNAH K. PECK, *Matron.*

The Curtis Home was founded in accordance with the provision of the will of the late Mr. Lemuel J. Curtis, its object being to found a home for aged and indigent women. The Home is under the control of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church of Meriden, whose rector, wardens, and vestrymen were incorporated for the purpose in 1885. The corporation annually appoint a board of managers, composed of one representative from each of the Protestant churches of the city, who have general charge of the internal affairs of the Home.

The conditions for the admission of applicants are that they shall be over sixty years of age, and shall have lived in the town of Meriden for at least one year prior to the date of application; it is also required that they shall be in good mental and bodily condition and shall serve a probationary term of three months. No charge is made for support, but when admitted to permanent residence inmates must convey such property as they possess to the institution.

The Home is finely situated on a hill at the end of Crown street, about a mile south from the center of the city. The building is a handsome structure of yellow brick in the colonial style, and was first occupied in April, 1896. All departments are finished in the most complete manner and are equipped with every appliance for the comfort and convenience of the inmates. A passenger elevator furnishes easy access to the upper floors, and the building is provided with a fire-proof hall and stairway. The Home has accommodations for thirty inmates, and is amply endowed.

THE SOUTHMAYD HOME, WATERBURY.

MRS. THOMAS DONALDSON, *Superintendent.*

The Southmayd Home for the care of aged and indigent women was opened in September, 1898. It was established through the energy of the superintendent-founder and the contributions of a considerable number of charitably disposed residents of the city, and is under the direction of a board of trustees, who are incorporated, assisted by a board of women managers.

The property purchased for the purpose is located on North Main street, opposite Division street, and consists of a large yard and two houses, one of which is rented to assist in the support of the Home. The house reserved for the use of the Home is a pleasant, wooden structure, and has accommodations for seven inmates. It is heated by a hot-water system and lighted by gas, and is supplied with all needed conveniences. The price of board at the Home is \$4 per week and includes lodging, board, and washing. All old ladies who are without homes, and whose friends and relatives can pay the small weekly rate required, and who come suitably recommended, are eligible as inmates; no restrictions are observed in regard to denominational creeds.

THE SMITH MEMORIAL HOME, NEW LONDON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 19, 1905.

This Home was founded under a provision in the will of the late Dr. Seth Smith, a practicing physician of New London. It was opened for the reception of inmates in December, 1885, and occupies a large house pleasantly situated at the corner of Union and Masonic streets, directly opposite the City Hall. The control of the Home is vested in a self-perpetuating board of trustees composed of six gentlemen of the city, and is entirely non-sectarian in its character.

Applicants for admission must have resided in New London for at least five years, and must be not less than sixty-five years of age, except in special cases to be determined by the trustees. Persons accepted as inmates are required to pay an entrance fee of \$100 and to convey to the Home all property owned by them. The institution is liberally endowed and the annual income is more than sufficient to meet the current expenses. Part of it is derived from an adjoining apartment house and a cottage which may be used to increase the capacity of the Home when needed.

THE ELIZA HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL HOME, NORWICH.

MISS ADELAIDE M. GORTON, *Matron*.

The Home is located at No. 99 Washington street and occupies a pleasant old-fashioned house surrounded by attractive grounds. It was formerly the residence of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, whose generosity established the Home as a memorial to his wife. The original endowment has been increased until it now amounts to about ninety thousand dollars, and the income from this largely supports the Home.

The inmates are limited to eight old ladies, each of whom must be not less than sixty years of age and must pay an entrance fee of \$500. Applicants for admission must be residents of Norwich at the time of entrance, or must have lived in the city previously. The Home is non-sectarian in character.

THE STERLING WIDOWS' HOME, BRIDGEPORT.

MRS. D. C. HOGAN, *Matron*.

The Sterling Widows' Home is situated in a substantial and commodious brick building on Prospect street, near Park avenue. It contains a number of apartments of two rooms each and has accommodations for thirty-six occupants. Part of the

residents come to a general dining-room, while others board themselves in their rooms. Admission is limited, as a rule, to widows who must be residents of the city of Bridgeport, and the admission fee for life members is \$500. The pressure upon the accommodations of the Home became so great some time ago that an adjoining house was purchased, which provides additional accommodations for eight persons.

THE BURROUGHS HOME FOR WOMEN, BRIDGEPORT.

The Burroughs Home for Women was organized in accordance with a bequest left for the purpose by Mrs. Catharine Pettingill of Bridgeport, and was opened in 1904. The institution is under the direction of a board of trustees and is designed in the will of the founder to provide a home for indigent, unmarried, Protestant females over the age of eighteen years.

In accordance with the founder's desire, a building was erected on Fairfield avenue in the western part of the city of Bridgeport, opposite the building of the Bridgeport Protestant Orphan Asylum. It is a handsome two-story structure of brick and contains nine two-room apartments and twelve single apartments, which are rented to occupants at the rate of \$1.50 a month for each room. A general dining-room is provided where occupants of the single rooms may obtain board at \$3 per week. It is expected that the occupants of the two-room apartments will keep house in their own rooms. The building is heated throughout by steam and is provided with gas and electric lights and hose for fire protection in the hallways.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH HOUSE, STAMFORD.

MISS MARTHA E. BROWN, *Matron*.

The Home is maintained in connection with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church for the care of members of that

church, who for various causes become dependent temporarily or permanently. Admission is granted by vote of the trustees. The buildings are situated on Pacific street, about one-third of a mile south from the railway station and consist of the Home structure, a chapel belonging to St. John's Church, and the Edward Ferguson Memorial, a parish house established in connection with the chapel.

The Home proper has accommodations for fourteen inmates; the living rooms are large and bright, and all departments are equipped with modern conveniences. The Ferguson Memorial contains a gymnasium, reading-room, and assembly hall, and classes and clubs of various sorts are maintained for both youths and adults of the neighborhood.

THE ELIZABETH HOME CORPORATION,

WINSTED.

By an act of the General Assembly of 1899, eleven citizens of the town of Winchester and their duly elected successors were constituted the Elizabeth Home Corporation to execute the trusts to be created by a deed of gift from Mr. Lucien V. Pinney of Winsted. The purpose of the gift is to carry out the benevolent intentions of Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps Pinney of the town of Colebrook, to establish and maintain a home for worthy and indigent elderly women.

With this end in view, Mr. Pinney erected a commodious building on Highland Park, not far from the center of Winsted, which, in time, will be transferred to the Elizabeth Home Corporation. The building is of stone, three stories in height, and contains sixteen suites of four rooms each. These suites will be rented at nominal rates, preference being given to residents of the towns of Winchester and Colebrook.

THE HARRIET MAKINSTER HOME, MIDDLETOWN.

MISS BERTHA BAUMANN, *Matron*.

The Home was established in 1860 under the name of St. Luke's Home, and in 1892 was moved into a new and commodious building on the corner of Pearl and Lincoln streets, which was given by Mrs. Harriet M. Makinster and since that time has borne her name. It is an attractive, three-storied structure of brick with accommodations for twelve inmates, and is always well filled.

Aged and destitute women may be admitted without regard to their place of residence or creed, but, as a rule, no inmates are received under sixty-five years of age. No entrance fee is charged, but each inmate is expected to pay something towards her board. Full board is placed at the sum of \$4 per week, but the management have authority to receive persons at lower rates in special cases. In such event, however, it is agreed that the inmate shall give to the Home all funds which she may have or acquire. The Home has a small invested fund, but depends largely for support upon donations and collections from its friends. It is under the management of trustees and a board of lady managers.

STATISTICS OF HOMES

	Old People's Home.	L. C. Ives Homes.	St. Mary's Home.	Erwin Home.	Old Ladies' Home.	Trinity Home.	St. Paul's Home.
Number of inmates at beginning of fiscal year.....	73	24	142	26	7	8	7
Received during the year.....	9	0	....	4	2	1	0
Total cared for	82	24	142	30	9	9	7
Left the Home during year.....	1	0	....	2	0	0	0
Died.....	11	0	....	2	1	1	0
Remaining at end of fiscal year.....	70	24	142	26	8	8	7
Total.....	82	24	142	30	9	9	7
Normal capacity of Home.....	75	24	150	26	12	10	7
Entrance fee for life members.....	\$1,000	....	\$1,000	....	...	...	..
Price of board per week.....	\$7.00	Rooms 37c-50c	\$3.50	Rooms 43c	\$4.00	\$4.00	..
Average cost per week per inmate.	\$5.10	42c	....	....	...	...	..
Net cost of Home for year.....	\$19,012	\$241	....	\$1,995	...	...	..
Fiscal year ends...	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Oct. 1	Nov. 30	May

FOR THE AGED, 1906.

Home for Friendless.	Curtis Home.	Southmayd Home.	Smith Home.	Huntington Home.	Sterling Home.	Burroughs Home.	St. John's Home.	Makinster Home.	Total.
37	25	8	19	8	39	11	9	12	455
17	6	5	1	2	6	7	6	2	68
54	31	13	20	10	45	18	15	14	523
9	0	6	0	0	4	3	3	1	29
1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	1	25
44	30	7	19	8	39	15	10	12	469
54	31	13	20	10	45	18	15	14	523
50	32	7	19	8	40	25	18	12	515
....	....	....	\$100	\$500	\$500	...	...	...	...
\$3.00	....	\$4.00	....	..	...	\$2.85	...	\$4.00	...
....	....	\$5.00	....	..	\$5.00	\$4.62	...	\$4.23	...
\$7,326	....	\$2,075	\$10,000	..	\$7,600	\$3,606	\$3,225	\$2,752	...
Dec. 1	May 31	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	June	Oct. 1	May	Oct. 31	Apr. 1	...

PRIVATE PROVISION FOR THE YOUNG.

THE HARTFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM, HARTFORD.

REV. AND MRS. FOSTER R. WAITE, *Superintendent and Matron.*

The Asylum is situated in the southwestern part of the city, on Putnam street, and may be easily reached from the Capitol avenue or Zion street lines of electric cars. A charter was granted to the incorporators in 1833, and the present building was first occupied in October, 1878. It is an attractive brick structure, three stories in height, and has accommodations for one hundred and forty children.

The institution is designed for the protection and education of orphans, half-orphans, and neglected and destitute children in the city of Hartford. Children from out of town may be received as the accommodations permit, on the payment of the full amount of a fixed weekly rate. A majority of the inmates of the Asylum are partially supported by relatives or friends. Children are placed out in family homes by indenture, or given in adoption as opportunities are found.

A large number of the boys and girls attend the public school on Lawrence street, and are maintained as inmates of the Asylum until they are prepared for the High School, when homes are found for them with relatives or other persons. Outside of school hours the girls assist in the performance of minor household duties in the dormitories and dining hall, and during vacation time receive two hours instruction in sewing daily, Saturdays excepted. The boys also help in various departments of housework, and in work about the grounds. Devotional exercises are held on week-day mornings and evenings, and on Sundays the children attend service and Sunday school in neighboring churches.

The Asylum is supported by the income from invested funds, by board paid for children, and by annual contributions. The various departments present an appearance of good order and cleanliness, and the institution in general gives evidence of excellent management.

THE WATKINSON FARM SCHOOL, HARTFORD.

E. B. SMEAD, *Principal.*

The School was established in 1884, under a provision of the will of the late Mr. David Watkinson, a merchant of Hartford, and is designed to furnish an industrial home for neglected boys, who from their environment are in danger of falling into vice. They are not formally committed according to legal process, but make application to the managers for admission, and on approval of their applications are enrolled as inmates. Boys are admitted from the age of twelve years upward, and may be received from any part of the State, but the preference is usually given to residents of Hartford.

The school building is an attractive brick structure which was first occupied in 1895 and has accommodations for fifty boys. It is situated on a portion of the Handicraft Farm, a tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres, located at the corner of Albany and Bloomfield avenues, about two and a half miles northwest from the center of the city. The Handicraft Farm is under the management of a board of trustees whose object is to establish schools in connection therewith which will afford an opportunity to combine work upon a farm with instruction in manual training.

A distinguishing feature of the Watkinson School is its home-like character; the boys are made to feel that they are members of a common family, and that they are expected to share in the varied duties and responsibilities of the home and farm. There is daily instruction in the usual English branches in the school-room, and on Sundays the boys attend the Center Church and Sunday school. In connection with the handicraft schools, courses of training are given to members of the Watkinson School in drawing, carpentry, cabinet work, pattern making, forging, painting, glazing and masonry. Courses in horticulture and forestry, both practical and technical, are open to advanced or graduate pupils of the School.

About twenty-five boys can be admitted entirely free to the Watkinson School, "on the foundation," as it is termed. About

five more can be received as partial beneficiaries, that is, at a charge of three to four dollars per month. All others are charged three dollars per week, which covers all expenses except clothing. Opportunity is offered the boys to earn money for themselves during their spare hours by extra work upon the farm, and an effort is made to secure employment for them when they leave the institution.

ST. JAMES'S ASYLUM, HARTFORD.

Under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy.

This institution is located at 93 Church street in a central part of the city, and is limited, as a rule, to the reception of children from the church parish with which it is connected. The inmates include orphans, half-orphans, and children of dissipated and neglectful parents. The earliest age at which children are received is two years, and the usual system is followed by placing them in family homes as opportunity offers. The inmates attend the parochial school on Allyn street. The average rate of board in the Asylum is about \$6 a month, and is paid by the church or the city or by relatives of the children.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, HARTFORD.

Under the direction of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Visited by MISS HALL and DR. KANE in May, 1905, by MRS. MITCHELL and MR. KELLOGG, October 5, 1905, and by MR. KELLOGG, November 20, 1906.

The House of the Good Shepherd, on Sisson avenue in the western part of the city, is one of a number of similar institutions throughout the country for the care of wayward girls and women needing assistance and restraint. It was opened for occupancy in December, 1902, and in August, 1906, a large, new building, especially designed for the uses of the institution,

was completed and dedicated. The building is built of brick, of practically fireproof construction, and has accommodations for three hundred inmates.

It is the plan of the Sisters in charge, when the number of inmates increases, to divide them into two classes,—intermediates between ten and sixteen years of age, and penitents including all those over sixteen years old—, and for this purpose separate dormitories, infirmaries, dining-rooms, sewing-rooms, and recreation rooms for the two classes are provided in the new building. All departments are comfortably furnished and there is a handsome and commodious chapel for religious services. A large part of each day is devoted to the manufacture of garments for sale, the numerous sewing-machines used being run by electric power, instruction is given in the common-school branches, and some time is allowed for recreation. Religious instruction is an important part of the home life and the Sisters show great devotion to the care of the girls under their charge.

Of the fifty-two inmates present at the close of the fiscal year, seventeen were supported by the State, having been committed to the House under the provisions of chapter 233 of the Public Acts of 1905, which specifies that any unmarried female between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years who is leading a vicious life or is in manifest danger of falling into vice, may be committed to any institution that is chartered for the purpose until she shall reach the age of twenty-one. Nine of the other inmates were placed in the House by their relations and were partially supported by them, while the remaining twenty-six were supported gratuitously by the institution.

HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN,

NEWINGTON.

Under the management of the Connecticut Children's Aid Society.

Visited by MRS. MITCHELL, October 4, 1905, and by MISS BACON and MR. KELLOGG, June 28, 1906.

The Home for Incurable Children was established by the Connecticut Children's Aid Society in June, 1898, and is situated about a quarter of a mile east from the trolley station at Newington Center. The property devoted to the purpose includes

forty-six acres of land, two large buildings for boys and girls, respectively, a small house used as a temporary home for well persons, children or adults, in the care of the Society, and a new school building containing a commodious schoolroom and other rooms that may be used for instruction in manual training. All of the buildings are comfortably and pleasantly furnished, and a sufficient number of helpers and attendants for the children is provided.

At the close of the fiscal year there were eighty-one children in the Home, of whom a large proportion were supported by the State, having been committed to the Home under the provisions of chapter 51 of the public acts of 1903. The statute limits the commitment of children as State charges to those who are of sound mind but are crippled or afflicted with any non-contagious, incurable disease. A number of the inmates are crippled or deformed, while others are scrofulous, tuberculous, or suffering from epilepsy or other chronic ailments. All of the children who are teachable attend school in the new school building and those who are able assist in the housework and in the care of the garden.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME, NEW BRITAIN.

MISS FLORENCE PIERCE, *Matron*.

The Home was organized in May, 1903, and is situated about a mile from the center of the city on the trolley line between New Britain and Plainville. Two houses are occupied for the purpose and provide accommodations for forty children. The Home receives any child who is in need, between the ages of two and twelve years, without regard to place of residence or religious belief.

The Home depends entirely on the voluntary contributions of its friends for support, and has no fixed charges for board nor organized collection or subscriptions. The matron has a number of assistants and the older children help in the housework. The home life is that of a large family and the children appear comfortable and happy. All who are of suitable age attend the public school near by.

NEW HAVEN ORPHAN ASYLUM,

NEW HAVEN.

MISS CAROLINE MISSLER, *Matron*.

This Asylum was chartered by the State in 1833 and was established for the protection and education of orphans, half-orphans, and homeless and destitute children. The charter provides that the children must be residents of the town of New Haven, and that none shall be received who are over ten years of age. It is under the control of a board of nine trustees, citizens of New Haven, and of a board of sixty lady managers, who visit the Home at regular intervals and have a general oversight of its internal management.

The main building of the Asylum, a commodious brick structure, was first occupied in 1855, and is situated in an enclosure of six acres comprising the block bounded by Elm, Beers and Platt streets and Edgewood avenue. A part of the property is used as a playground for the children. The Asylum has accommodations for about one hundred and forty inmates, and a sufficient number of attendants and nurses is employed to care for the children. The Nina-Lynette Nursery for infants is an attractive cottage located on the grounds and has accommodations for twelve inmates. Here infants are retained until they reach the age of two years, when they are transferred to the house nursery in the main building.

The inmates of the Asylum attend school in a detached building on the grounds, and a kindergarten, also, is conducted for the younger children. In addition, the girls are given two hours exercise in sewing each week under competent instructors, and a number of the older boys are taught the use of tools in a carpenter's shop. In another part of the Asylum yard stands a hospital building which is intended for children suffering from contagious diseases. On Sundays all of the children over eight years of age attend service and Sunday school at the United Church, and in the afternoon services are held at the Asylum.

The regular expenses of the institution are met by the income from endowment funds, by subscriptions, and by an annual

"donation day" contribution. The city of New Haven appropriates \$2,000 annually towards the Asylum's expenses, and may in turn exercise the right to send to the institution such children as are legally chargeable to the town.

When the children reach the age of twelve years, an effort is made to place them in selected family homes, and after they have been so placed the intention is to visit them once a year, or to have them visit the Asylum, until they reach the age of eighteen. All the departments of the Asylum are admirably clean and in good order, and bear evidence of being under careful and experienced management.

ST. FRANCIS' ORPHAN ASYLUM,

NEW HAVEN.

REV. J. F. CORCORAN, *Treasurer.*

Visited by MISS BACON.

The Asylum is situated on Whitney avenue, about a mile and a half from the City Hall, on property which was purchased for the purpose in 1864. It is designed for the reception and care of orphans, half-orphans, and homeless and destitute children, whose parents are of the Roman Catholic faith. Children are received from all parts of the State, but those living outside Connecticut are not eligible, unless in exceptional cases. The institution is under the management of a self-perpetuating board of trustees and a board of managers who have charge of the financial and secular affairs of the orphanage. The internal management of the institution is intrusted to the Sisters of Mercy, who serve without remuneration, and devote their lives to the welfare of the children under their charge.

The Asylum building is a large, three-storied structure, of brick, arranged on the congregate dormitory plan, which has been extensively enlarged from time to time until it now furnishes accommodations for about five hundred children. About thirteen acres of land are included in the Asylum property, a portion of which is set apart as playgrounds for the children.

The inmates of the Asylum attend school in the building, and out of school hours the girls are taught sewing and both girls and boys assist in the domestic work of the various departments.

The usual charge for the support of each child is one hundred dollars a year, for the payment of which a satisfactory guarantee must be obtained from a parish priest or from the town authorities when the child is admitted. Children under two years of age are not received into the Asylum, nor those who are feeble-minded, crippled, or suffering from incurable or contagious diseases.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were three hundred and eighty-four children present in the Asylum, of whom one hundred and thirty were supported at State expense by the managers of county temporary homes, being placed there under the provisions of chapter 184 of the public acts of 1901 which permits the boarding of county home wards in any duly chartered orphan asylum. Ninety-four of the number mentioned were from the Fairfield County Home, and twenty-four from the Hartford County Home.

An annual appropriation of \$2,000 is received from the city of New Haven, and in return the Asylum gives support to a large number of children who are committed to it by the city authorities. It has the use also of an income from invested funds, which it has received from time to time in the form of bequests, and is materially helped by annual subscriptions, and a "donation day" collection of cash and gifts.

It is the intention of the Asylum managers to place out children in family homes as soon as possible after they reach the age of fourteen, and it is expected that reports of their condition will be made to the Asylum every six months. Children who are placed in family homes are subject to the supervision of the parish priests, and are kept within the jurisdiction of the Asylum to the effect that they may be recalled if, at any time, the conditions of the new homes prove undesirable.

THE CHILDREN'S BRANCH OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, FAIR HAVEN.

Visited by Miss BACON, April 29, 1905.

The Children's Branch is a department of the Home for the Friendless, and occupies the same building and is under the same management as the department for aged women, already described. Its purpose is to provide a temporary home for young children, and for infants with their mothers.

It is the intention of the management to limit the number of children accommodated to fifteen, as a rule. The older children attend the public school nearby, while the little ones are cared for and given kindergarten instruction in the Home. Only such children are taken as are ineligible for admission to the orphan asylums, and can find, for the time, no other home, and they are returned to their parents or guardians as soon as these persons are able to care for them. In cases where parents or guardians are unable or unfit to have the custody of children, good homes are found for them by the managers of the Home. The children's board while in the Home is paid for either by relatives, or by members of the board of management representing one of the city churches.

MT. CARMEL CHILDREN'S HOME, HAMDEN.

MISS FRANCES E. BEACH, *Matron*.

The Mount Carmel Children's Home was opened in September, 1896. Its declared purpose is to form a basis of coöperation for the various Protestant churches of the State whereby a home may be provided for children of Protestant Christian parentage, who, for various causes, may be left homeless, and in no way to seek to do the work of other state, county, or city orphan asylums, previously established.

The property of the Home comprises sixteen acres of land near the center of Mt. Carmel village and may be reached by electric cars from New Haven, which pass the grounds. The house occupied is a comfortable wooden structure, and there are total accommodations for thirty children. All parts are well heated by a modern furnace and there is a sufficient water supply from an artesian well and a storage tank on the hill. A small cottage near the main house is comfortably equipped for use as an isolation hospital in case of need.

The children in the Home attend the public school nearby and on Sundays are present at service in the Congregational and Episcopal churches in Mt. Carmel and Centerville, respectively. The ages of the children, as a rule, are between four and twelve years, but a child under four years may be received under special circumstances. The board of each child in the Home is paid as far as possible by its friends or by some interested organization at the rate of \$2.00 a week, according to circumstances. The Home is largely supported, however, by the contributions of individuals and churches throughout the State. Permanent homes are found for children who are admitted to the Home without either father or mother living, and in other cases the circumstances of the parents often become so improved as to make it possible for the children to be returned to their care.

THE CURTIS HOME FOR CHILDREN,

MERIDEN.

MISS HANNAH K. PECK, *Matron*.

The Curtis Home for Children occupies an attractive, three-story brick building on grounds adjoining the Curtis Home for Aged Women on Crown street, about a mile south from the center of the city.

The general object of the Home is to provide care and instruction for orphans and destitute children, with the ultimate purpose in view of fitting them to provide for self-support. Children to be received must have lived in the town of Meriden for at least one year before the date of application, and

must be not less than two nor more than ten years of age. It is essential also that they should be in good mental and physical condition. There are total accommodations for thirty children in the Home. A commodious brick building, two stories in height, on the grounds provides admirable facilities for manual training on the first floor, and a roomy, well-lighted gymnasium on the floor above.

While in the Home, the girls receive instruction in sewing, cooking and the lighter forms of housework, and the boys have manual training and simple duties about the place. The older children attend the public school in the neighborhood, and primary instruction for the little ones is provided in the Home. All are expected to be present at the regular services at the Episcopal Church. Everything that can contribute to their comfort and well-being is provided without charge. It is customary not to place the children in family homes until after they have completed the Grammar grade in school, and situations at suitable employment are usually obtained for boys and girls who are not returned to their relatives.

THE ROCK NOOK HOME, NORWICH.

MISS A. D. HOLMES, *Matron*.

This worthy charity was established in 1882, and is conducted under the auspices of the United Workers' Society. It is situated about two miles north from the center of the city and may be reached by the Norwich Town line of electric cars.

The Home provides accommodations for thirty children in pleasantly furnished rooms, nurseries, etc., and children of any age under twelve years are admitted, the preference being given to residents of the town and city of Norwich. The life of the Home is that of a family rather than of a formal institution. All of the children who are old enough attend the public school in the neighborhood, and on Sundays are present at service and Sunday school in the Congregational church. A majority of the children in the Home are boarded by relatives, friends, or charitably disposed persons.

It is the intention of the management to place the children in family homes so far as possible, and, when so placed, they are kept under supervision until they reach the age of twenty-one years. In certain cases they are given in adoption. The Home is conducted on a non-sectarian basis and is doing excellent work.

BRIDGEPORT PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,

BRIDGEPORT.

MRS. M. M. MARSH, *Matron*.

The Asylum was established in 1868, and the present building was completed and opened in October, 1900. It is situated in the Black Rock district, and may be reached by the Fairfield avenue line of electric cars.

The building is a handsome structure of brick and brown-stone, three stories in height, and provides accommodations for sixty children, the two sides of the building being arranged for boys and girls respectively. A well-equipped schoolroom is located on the first floor and is under the charge of a competent teacher. The building is heated by steam, is equipped for both gas and electric lighting and is provided with fire-hose in the halls. Children who are old enough assist in the lighter forms of housework. The grounds of the Home are only two acres in extent, but a portion is set aside as a playground for the children.

The Asylum is entirely supported by private charity and is under the direction of a board of trustees and a board of fifty lady managers. Relatives of children placed in the Home pay fifty cents to a dollar a week for each child, according to their ability. Children are received at the age of three years or over and are kept in the Asylum until they are fourteen years old, when the usual plan is followed of placing them out in family homes. Supervision is maintained over them thereafter for a number of years by an annual interchange of visits between the children and the Asylum.

THE DANBURY HOME FOR DESTITUTE AND HOMELESS CHILDREN,

DANBURY.

MISS CATHERINE SMITH, *Matron*.

This is a non-sectarian institution whose stated object is "to provide a suitable temporary home for orphans, homeless, and destitute children." It is under the direction of a board of management composed of eighteen men and women of the city, and has no endowment fund, but depends for its support largely upon the gifts and subscriptions of its friends.

The Home occupies a comfortable, two-storied house situated near the center of the city, and is surrounded by a pleasant yard. There are accommodations for about fifteen children, and all who are of suitable age attend the public school in the neighborhood. For the last few years almost all of the inmates have been children from the Fairfield County Home, who are boarded here on account of the inability to accommodate them at the County institution.

When other children are received they become beneficiaries of the Home or their board is paid by their friends or by the town at the rate of two dollars a week. Admission is not restricted to Danbury children, although in most cases they are given the preference. It is customary to return wards of the Home to their parents or friends as soon as their circumstances make it advisable to do so, or to place them out in family homes, where watch is kept of their future development by the managers of the Home. Children under two years of age are not received.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME, STAMFORD.

MRS. M. E. RENAUD, *Matron.*

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, February 26, 1906.

The Children's Home of Stamford was first opened in December, 1895, and is under the direction of a board of managers who were incorporated for the purpose in 1899. It is designed for the care of destitute and neglected children between the ages of three and twelve years for boys, and three and fourteen years for girls. Parents do not relinquish control of the children when placed in the Home, but may withdraw them when circumstances render it advisable.

The Home occupies a large, three-storied wooden house on East Main street, surrounded by two or three acres of land, and has accommodations for about twenty-five children. There is also an infirmary building of brick, containing two wards for sick children, nurse's room, kitchen, etc., for use in case of need. Inmates of the Home attend the public school in the neighborhood and on Sundays are present at service in the city churches, Protestants and Roman Catholics attending the churches of their own faith.

The Home has a moderate-sized endowment fund for the purpose of income, but parents, relatives, or friends of the children are expected to pay from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a week for their board according to their ability. There is also an annual "donation day" in the fall, and the gifts of charitably disposed people assist in the support of the Home. The committee on admission and dismissal may place children who have reached the age limit in family homes when their parents are unable to receive them. Boys at the age of twelve years are frequently sent to the Good Will Farm at East Fairfield, Maine.

THE GILBERT HOME, WINSTED.

MR. AND MRS. DWIGHT S. CASE, *Superintendent and Matron.*

*Visited by MR. DOWN, April 25, 1905, by MR. KELLOGG, June 14, 1906,
and by MRS. MITCHELL and MR. BRIDGMAN, December 7, 1906.*

The Home is named after the donor, the late W. S. Gilbert of Winsted, and is managed by a self-perpetuating board of sixteen trustees, who, owing to the generous endowment left for the purpose, will probably never lack liberal funds for its support.

The object of the institution is to provide a home where, for a nominal sum per week, parents or friends may board children for such length of time as circumstances may require. Children may be received from any part of the State at a customary rate of \$1 a week, and are not placed out in families, but are kept at the Home under the assurance that they will be given back to parents or friends whenever it is convenient or possible for the latter to care for them suitably.

The property devoted to the purpose is situated in the western part of Winsted and includes about one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, a large Home building of brick, three stories and basement in height, a commodious school building connected therewith, a gymnasium-playroom for boys, and a detached cottage hospital. Accommodations are provided for three hundred inmates and all departments are completely and comfortably furnished. The five schoolrooms in the Home are under the charge of competent teachers.

In addition to the superintendent and matron and the teachers, there is an adequate force of assistants and employees to care for the children and the Home. A number of the older children assist in the housework and sewing classes are conducted for all girls over six years of age. A well-drilled military company of boys is a feature of the Home. Besides the Gilbert Home children, the wards of the Litchfield County Home are boarded in the institution, as described in the chapter on County Temporary Homes, but are kept under the control of the County Home board of management. On September 30, 1906, there were present one hundred and ninety-nine Gilbert Home children and sixty-five wards of the County Home.

THE SWEDISH ORPHANAGE, CROMWELL.

MR. AND MRS. C. A. CARLSON, *Superintendent and Matron.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 7, 1905.

The Swedish Orphanage was opened on May 30, 1900, for the reception of Swedish children who are orphans or half-orphans, or whose parents are unable or unfit to care for them at home. It is owned by the Eastern Mission Association of the Swedish Congregational Churches and is supported largely by contributions from these churches. The orphanage is situated in a comfortable farmhouse, which was presented to the Association by Mr. Pierson of Cromwell and which has been twice enlarged by extensive additions. There are total accommodations for sixty children, and all parts of the building are simply but comfortably furnished.

It is customary to receive children between three and twelve years of age, and \$2.00 a week is the price fixed for full board. Children are placed in the Orphanage by their parents or relatives, and when they become fourteen years of age are returned to them or are placed in family homes. At the date of visit there were fifty-eight children present, twenty-eight boys and thirty girls, of whom some of the older boys and girls assisted in the housework. The children attend the public school nearby, but have prayers and singing in the Home night and morning. There is a good-sized barn and an apple orchard on the place, and the children enjoy many of the benefits of farm life.

STATISTICS OF CHILDREN'S

	Healdton Orphan Asylum	Watkinson Farm School	St. James's Asylum	House of Good Shepherd	Norington Home	New Britain Home	New Haven Asylum
<i>In Home at beginning of fiscal year</i>	111	25	42	35	33	22	131
<i>Received new cases</i>	53	12	14	31	25	13	50
<i>Returned to Home</i>	9	9	6	4	7	5	9
<i>Total cared for</i>	164	46	56	75	100	44	181
<i>Placed in families</i>	2	10	2	6	5	6	11
<i>Given in adoption</i>	1	0	12	0	0	0	2
<i>Returned to friends</i>	49	0	0	25	19	10	47
<i>Sent to other institutions</i>	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
<i>Died</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Otherwise discharged</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>In Home at end of fiscal year</i>	120	30	41	52	81	32	120
<i>Total</i>	164	40	56	78	109	44	181
<i>Capacity of Home</i>	150	33	45	350	90	40	138
<i>Av. cost per week per child</i>	\$3.50	...	\$1.50	\$4.86	\$3.32	\$2.00	\$2.87
<i>Net cost of Home for the year</i>	\$15,629	...	...	\$10,000	\$12,424	\$4,500	\$19,419
<i>Fiscal year ends</i>	Apr. 30	Feb. 1	...	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	May 22	May 15

HOMES FOR 1906.

St. Francis' Asylum.*	St. Francis' Co. Home Children.	Mt. Carmel Home.	Curtis Home.	Rock Nook Home.	Bridgeport Asylum.	Stamford Home.	Gilbert Home.	Swedish Orphanage.	Totals.
256	112	25	21	16	58	19	195	61	1,195
119	48	12	3	18	17	15	100	14	572
48	7	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	89
423	167	37	24	34	75	35	314	75	1,856
54	15	1	3	1	8	0	0	9	121
0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	19
104	20	4	0	10	5	15	115	7	421
5	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	15
5	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	11
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
254	130	31	20	22	56	19	199	58	1,265
423	167	37	24	34	75	35	314	75	1,856
500	....	30	30	25	60	20	300	65	1,876
\$1.64	....	\$2.72	...	\$3.00	\$2.27	...	\$1.85	\$2.00	...
\$28,262	....	\$3,962	...	\$5,000	\$7,092	...	\$25,365	\$4,522	...
Dec. 31	Sept. 30	...	...	Dec. 31	May 1	Dec. 4	June 30	Sept. 1	...

* Figures are for 1905.

APPENDIX.

BY-LAWS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,

AS AMENDED NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

What Officers—Their Election.

SECTION 1. The Board shall have a President and a Secretary, who shall be elected by the Board at their regular annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose.

Annual Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Board shall be held in the month of July, but may be postponed by a majority vote of the members.

Method of Election.

The method of election shall be by ballot, and the first ballot in each case shall be an informal ballot for the purpose of nomination only, each person who receives one or more votes on said ballot being, thus placed in nomination for the office under consideration at the time. A majority vote of the Board shall be required to constitute an election.

Terms of Office.

They shall hold their offices until the first day of July in the year next succeeding the year of their election, and until their successors shall be elected, unless they shall sooner die, resign, or be removed by the Board for cause, upon charges and specifications filed by a member of the Board, after reasonable notice thereof, and full hearing thereon before the Board.

Duty of President.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Board.

May Issue Notices of Meetings.

He may issue notices of meetings of the Board, both regular and special, in the manner hereinafter provided.

To Perform His Duties as a Member, Unless—

He shall, unless excused by vote of the Board, do his part of its work as a member thereof, in addition to his duties as its President.

President Pro Tem.

In his absence from any meeting a President *pro tem.* shall be elected.

Duties of the Secretary.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board; to conduct its correspondence; to prepare its annual reports; to give notice of its regular meetings; to make, at each regular meeting, and at special meetings when called for, a report of his work since the last regular meeting; to inspect, yearly, all institutions in which the State has beneficiaries; to procure, so far as possible, the reports of Boards of Charities of other States and of National Conferences of Charities and Correction, and deposit the same in the office of the Board; and, in general, to perform such duties as the Board shall by vote assign to him as its Secretary.

Secretary Pro Tem.—His Duties.

In his absence from any meeting a Secretary *pro tem.* shall be elected, who shall make the record of the proceedings at such meeting, and shall transmit the same to the Secretary within three days thereafter.

The President and Secretary to Bring the Petitions of the Board in Certain Cases.

SEC. 4. The authority of the Board, under section 2795 of the General Statutes of 1902, to petition for the commitment of children to the Temporary Homes provided for in said act, shall be exercised by its President and Secretary, as its committee, with the full powers of the Board; petitions brought by them shall be signed in the name of the Board by its Secretary, and shall be countersigned by its President.

Duties of Agents for County Homes.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the special agents appointed by the Board in connection with the work of the County Temporary Homes, to visit family homes in which dependent and neglected children under the charge of the Temporary Homes in the several counties may be placed, to recommend suitable family homes to the County Boards, and to perform such further duties in connection with the dependent and neglected children under the charge of such Temporary Homes as the Board may prescribe.

Regular Meetings, When and Where Held.

SEC. 6. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held at its office in Hartford, on the first Wednesday of each month.

Notices of Regular Meetings, When and How to be Given—What to Contain.

Notices of regular meetings shall be given to all members of the Board by mail, postpaid, not less than seven days in advance, exclusive of the first and inclusive of the last day; and shall name the day, date, and

hour of meeting; and shall mention any matters of special importance to be acted upon thereat, so far as they may be known to the officer giving the notice at the time of issuing the same; and any member intending to bring forward any matter of special importance at any regular meeting shall file with the Secretary written notice of such intention with a written statement of the particular matter to be so brought up, sufficient to clearly indicate its character and scope, not less than twelve days before such meeting; but nothing contained in this sixth section shall limit the power of the Board to act upon any matter brought before it at a regular meeting.

Special Meetings, by Whom and Where Called—Not to be at Private Residence, Except—

SEC. 7. Special meetings may be called by the President, the Secretary, or any three members of the Board, at the office of the Board, in Hartford, or at any State institution; but they shall not be called at any private residence, except with the written consent of all the members of the Board previously obtained.

Notices of Special Meetings, When and How Given—What to Contain.

Notices of special meetings shall be given to all members of the Board by mail, postpaid, or by telegram, not less than three days in advance, exclusive of the first and inclusive of the last day; and shall name the day, date, hour, and place of meeting; and shall mention the purpose of calling the same.

Limitation of Action At.

No matter not included in the purpose of the meeting, as stated in the notice, shall be acted upon thereat, except by the unanimous consent of all members of the Board, both present and absent.

Quorum.

SEC. 8. Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for business at its meetings.

Order of Business.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Secretary's report of his work since the last regular meeting—at regular meetings only, unless called for.
3. Reports by members of their work since the last regular meeting—at regular meetings only, unless called for; to be reduced to writing, and filed with the Secretary, when required by the vote of the Board.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New business, including, at regular meetings, assignments of members, or officers, to visitations, required by the statutes, or by the Board, during the month.

State of Connecticut.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 20.

REPORT

OF THE

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

TO

THE GOVERNOR.

For the Two Years ended September 30, 1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.:

PELTON & KING, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

1906.

**PUBLICATION APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.**

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

— — — — —	- - -	New London County,	-	— — — — —
FRANKLIN W. PERRY,	- - -	Windham County,	-	Putnam
FREEMAN F. PATTEN,	- - -	Tolland County,	-	Stafford
WILLIAM WALDO HYDE,	- - -	Hartford County,	-	Hartford
HENRY WOODWARD,	- - -	Middlesex County,	-	Middletown
HENRY J. HENDY,	- - -	Litchfield County,	-	Torrington
JAMES G. GREGORY, M. D.,	- - -	Fairfield County,	-	Norwalk
FRANK C. BUSHNELL,	- - -	New Haven County,	-	New Haven
ELIJAH K. HUBBARD,	- - -	- - - - -	-	Middletown
FRANK B. WEEKS,	- - -	- - - - -	-	Middletown
SAMUEL RUSSELL,	- - -	- - - - -	-	Middletown
E. IRVING BELL,	- - -	- - - - -	-	Portland

WILLIAM H. BURROWS, - - - - - *Treasurer*

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HENRY S. NOBLE, M. D.,	- - -	<i>Superintendent and Physician</i>
WILLIAM E. FISHER, M. D.,	- - -	<i>Assistant Superintendent</i>
CHARLES E. STANLEY, M. D.,	}	<i>Assistant Physicians</i>
ARTHUR B. COLEBURN, M. D.,		
ALBERT C. THOMAS, M. D.,		
GEORGE STREIT, M. D.,		
JAMES M. KENISTON, M. D.,		
EDMUND G. SUGG, M. D.,	}	<i>Assistant Physician and Pathologist</i>
A. R. DIEFENDORF, M. D.,		
JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D.,	- - -	<i>Assistant Pathologist</i>
THOMAS M. DUFFEE,	- - -	<i>Business Manager</i>
WILLIAM S. WETHERBEE,	- - -	<i>Assistant Business Manager</i>
JOSEPH J. SMITH,	- - -	<i>Farmer</i>
MRS. MARGARET DUTTON,	- - -	<i>Matron</i>

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of patients should be addressed to the Superintendent. Blanks will be furnished upon application.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

The Trustees of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane present for your information their report of the condition of the hospital, and an account of the principal features of the work accomplished in the two years just past, together with such suggestions as they consider appropriate for the best interests of the state in caring for this already large and ever increasing number of unfortunates who require custodial care.

During the last session of the legislature the question arose as to certain classes of patients confined in the hospital, and cared for wholly or in part by the state. The attorney-general consulted with the officers of the hospital as well as with members of the legislature, but it was understood that the conclusion reached was that it was too late in the session to give the matter the consideration it deserved.

There are three classes of patients committed to hospitals for the insane who undoubtedly require custodial care, but not necessarily hospital care; still, as they are legally committed, the hospital authorities are obliged to receive them, and the state is called upon to provide room and contribute to their support. Of the classes referred to one has been in the past, and will probably continue in future to be, a moot question.

Alcoholic patients are committed by the courts, many of them for definite terms. Some suffering from delirium and others weakened both in mind and body by the use of stimulants. Many of these people, after a short period in the hospital, are not insane in the true sense of the word, even if a very liberal interpretation of the term had declared them to be so at the time of commitment. Still they must be retained until their sentence expires. What disposition to make of these unfortunate people is a very serious question affecting many families and homes.

Another class of patients is the dotards, people who through advancing years have become enfeebled in mind and body; through lapse of memory or bodily ailments they are declared insane. They have become a care in their homes or in the almshouse and are consequently thrown upon the state.

Still another class is the idiotic, who are also classed as the insane. It is for the state to decide if they will continue to provide for these unfortunate people in institutions of this kind, or whether they will appropriate the room occupied by them to patients who are insane in the true sense of the word, and whose cure is retarded and in many instances rendered impossible owing to the delay in receiving them from lack of room in our over-crowded hospitals for the insane.

The work of the hospital has been somewhat retarded by an unfortunate combination of circumstances. The contagious building, for which appropriation was made at the last session of the legislature, is practically complete. The construction was seriously hampered by ill health of the contractor, which caused much delay, but we are happy to report that it is nearly ready for occupancy should occasion require.

June 21, 1906, the amusement hall and chapel, dynamo, engine and tool rooms were destroyed by fire, and the main hospital was threatened with destruction. Fortunately the fire was confined to the building mentioned. One life was lost, but not of any one connected with the hospital. The person killed was a spectator who refused to heed repeated warnings, and was crushed by a falling wall. Plans were immediately completed for the erection of a building for engine and electrical apparatus, cold storage machinery, etc., and the building is well under way. It will be of stone, with concrete floors and roof and iron window frames. No wood enters into the construction except the doors, and these will be lined with tin, as recommended by the insurance companies, and the whole building will be absolutely fire proof. The insurance, amounting to \$30,499.04, was promptly adjusted, and enabled us to proceed with the work at once. This leaves the hospital without an amusement hall or chapel, and we shall ask you to make an appropriation for the same. With a population of nearly three thousand patients and employees, it is necessary

that they should have something to break the monotony of their existence during the long winter months, when cold and inclement weather confines them within the buildings.

At the last session of the legislature we presented plans for a wharf and railway, to enable us to handle our coal supply, flour and other heavy freight more economically. We will again present plans and ask you to give them careful consideration.

For additional protection in case of fire the trustees have heretofore presented plans for a system of sprinkling the various parts of the hospital, at an estimated cost of \$30,000, which we will again present for your consideration. This system of protection has worked very successfully in case of a fire which occurred in the old laundry building several years ago; also we consider that it was the means of saving valuable electrical machinery in the recent fire. It would possibly be the means of saving life in case of a conflagration in the wards.

During the two years covered by this report much has been accomplished in the way of improvements. Following is a brief summary of the more important work:

There has been installed a new fire alarm system, with 24 stations, covering the entire premises, sending a repeating signal to the central station, where an organized fire department is always on duty.

Electric lights have been installed in the administration building of the main hospital, annex, main cottage, carpenter's shop, five barns, five cottages occupied by employees, superintendent's cottage, two wards of the main hospital, and ten lights outside of the buildings on the grounds. Additions will be made as time and funds permit.

Floors in toilet and bath rooms of the middle hospital have been removed and replaced by cement. The plumbing of this hospital has been renewed and rain baths substituted for bath tubs.

There has also been constructed a general bath room in the basement of the congregate building, with complete hydrotherapeutic department. The interior of the north hospital has been painted throughout and there has been erected two steel verandas and fire escapes in connection with the infirmary wards.

The ice harvesting machinery has been renewed and the ice houses have undergone extensive repairs. Metal ceilings have replaced plaster in entrance hall of main hospital and the medical office, superintendent's office, general reception room and matron's room. Two brick hose houses have been built for storage of hose carriages. The Roberts cottage (occupied by patients) has been replastered and painted and steam heat installed. Duplicate refrigerating machinery for cold storage plant has been purchased, at a cost of \$3,400, and pipes have been laid to ponds on the grounds to economize waste of water. A new reservoir has been built at an elevation above water table of hospital buildings of 321 feet. This reservoir can be emptied into No. 2 reservoir without piping. Plans have been made to connect this reservoir with the fire service of the hospital by a 16-inch main, at a cost of about \$40,344, which will require a special appropriation if it meets your approval. The cost of the reservoir is about \$24,000.

A new high pressure emergency steam main has been laid from central boiler house to middle and south hospitals for summer service, also to be available in case of accident to the regular system. There has been installed a duplex fire pump, rated to lift against 250 feet head, at a cost of \$2,383. A tank has been built in connection therewith of 50,000 gallons capacity.

The wood stairs in middle hospital have been replaced by slate and iron, at a cost of \$2,650. The wood fence on the west side of grounds has been replaced by one of iron, at a cost of \$5,145. Overhead bridges have been built to connect female wards of middle hospital with dining room, at a cost of \$13,200, of which \$7,825.35 was covered by special legislative appropriation for "finishing congregate dining room and accessories."

An underground root and vegetable cellar for storing year's supply of potatoes and vegetables has been completed, at a cost of \$5,983.

Changes in the administration building of the north hospital are in progress which will provide a second staircase and additional room for employees, which will cost about \$2,000.

The enumerated needs of the hospital which will require appropriations are as follows:

Amusement hall.

Sixteen-inch water main for fire purposes.

Facilities for handling coal and heavy supplies.

Additional quarters for employees.

Additional fire protection by automatic sprinkling.

During the fiscal year just closed we have been deprived of the services of two faithful and conscientious trustees through the death of Wilbur B. Foster, member for Tolland County, and that of David A. Billings, for New London County. Freeman F. Patten was appointed trustee for Tolland County, to succeed Mr. Foster, but the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Billings has not yet been filled.

The terms of office of the following members of the Board of Trustees will expire on July 1, 1907: Henry J. Hendy, Litchfield County; James G. Gregory, M. D., Fairfield County; Frank C. Bushnell, New Haven County; Henry Woodward, Middlesex County; Samuel Russell, Middletown, and E. Irving Bell, Portland, local trustees.

GOVERNOR HENRY ROBERTS.

FRANKLIN W. PERRY.

FREEMAN F. PATTEN.

WILLIAM WALDO HYDE.

HENRY WOODWARD.

HENRY J. HENDY.

JAMES G. GREGORY, M. D.

FRANK C. BUSHNELL.

ELIJAH K. HUBBARD.

FRANK B. WEEKS.

SAMUEL RUSSELL.

E. IRVING BELL.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the by-laws of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane I herewith submit for your consideration a report of its operations for the biennial period ending September 30, 1906, to which is appended the usual statistical tables and financial statements. At the beginning of the period under consideration there were 2,412 patients present in the hospital, 1,156 males and 1,256 females. During the period 879 have been admitted, 469 males and 410 females, which gives as the aggregate of all persons under treatment 3,291, of whom 1,625 were males and 1,666 females. Deducting the 804 persons discharged during the period, 447 males and 357 females, leaves us with a population of 2,487 at the close of the present biennial period, 1,178 males and 1,309 females. This shows an increase of 75 in the population of the hospital, 25 for the first year and 50 for the second. This additional number has been cared for, not through any increase of accommodations, but by the further crowding of those already at our disposal. The annual increase in the number of accumulated insane provided for in the state during the past two years is somewhat larger than it has been for several preceding years.

Table 1 shows the movement of population during the biennial period under consideration. During the first year 466 persons were admitted and 413 in the second. The discharges during the period numbered 804, of whom 441 were discharged the first year and 363 the second. Of the recoveries 80 are credited to the first year of the period and 72 to the second, a total of 152 as against 145 for the preceding biennial period. During the two years ending September 30, 1906, 327 persons have died, 178 the first year and 149 the second. The percentage of recoveries reckoned on the total admissions is a trifle higher than for preceding biennial periods, 17.2 per

cent. as against 16.4 per cent. No person discharged as recovered is reckoned as such in our statistics unless he is still absent from the hospital at the close of the fiscal year. This prevents those persons who may recover and relapse several times during the fiscal year from contributing a fictitious number of recoveries to the general statistics.

A glance at the statistical tables shows that notwithstanding our inability to receive patients as fast as they have applied, there has nevertheless been an increase of 50 in the accumulated insane in the institution during the past year, and 75 for the biennial period. Adding to this the increase at Norwich hospital for the same period gives us 245 as the approximate increase in the state for the two years. The Norwich Hospital for the Insane was not opened for the reception of patients until October 10, 1904, yet on September 30, 1905, it had a population of 120. Of that number 41 were transferred from this institution on December 6, 1904, and the balance was drawn from the general population of the state. On September 30, 1906, the population had risen to 170, an increase of 50 during the second year of the biennial period, or 170 for the two years. This shows an annual increase of 122.5 in the number of insane to be cared for in the state. The outlook is not an encouraging one. It implies that unless present conditions can be radically changed provision for an additional 100 or 120 insane persons will have to be made each year. In the report for two years ago I attempted to show that there had been an absolute and relative increase in the insanity of the state for many years, and that this increase was alarmingly rapid and largely due to the foreign element of population. The last national census of the insane and feeble-minded by special agent John Koren concedes this fact as well as the other conclusions deduced. Lord Rosebery has recently stated that during the last fifty years the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain has increased 75 per cent., but that lunacy had been augmented by 230 per cent. The sum of \$150,000,000 has been invested in public asylums, or as he terms it, in "tombs for the intellectually dead," and that \$15,000,000 annually are spent for the maintenance of the inmates. His lordship, in common with philanthropists in

other parts of the civilized world, bemoans these most unproductive of all public investments, and argues that steps should be taken to arrest the altogether phenomenal increase of insanity. In India, with a population of 300,000,000 of people who are subject periodically to the most terrible scourges to which humanity is liable, such as famine, pestilence, etc., the percentage of insanity to the population is almost infinitesimal as compared with that of Great Britain. China has a population of over 400,000,000, and the struggle for existence is fierce and unceasing, yet in no part of the world is mental alienation so infrequent. Granting that it is, as has been claimed, the fatalism of the Oriental that exempts him from lunacy, and that the disease is a product of modern civilization, it behooves us who are in close touch with the rapidly increasing scourge to seek for its causes and if possible arrest its progress. All sorts of reasons have been assigned, several of which undoubtedly contain a modicum of truth. The strenuous life, the struggle for existence, and the complex conditions of modern civilization may all supply contributory causes of mental alienation, but I do not believe they furnish the key to the perplexing problem. All diseases, whether mental or physical, result from causes which are either preventable or unpreventable. If, therefore, we attempt to protect ourselves from epidemic and contagious disease by the removal of causes, there would seem to be no good reason why we should not exercise the same prophylaxis in the case of mental disease where this is possible. It is an established fact that there is a constant and alarming increase of insanity in our state as elsewhere, which is year by year becoming a more grievous burden upon the taxpayer. Expensive and extensive buildings must first be provided, and the financial drain is then continued by the cost of support. There is scarcely a state institution East, West, North, or South, that is not overcrowded. Texas is just completing new buildings in which to care for the rapidly increasing numbers of the insane, and it is estimated that after filling the new buildings to the limit of their capacity there will still be more than six hundred in excess of the accommodations available.

Is there any remedy—even a partial one, and if so where is it to be sought? It must be at once conceded that a considerable percentage of the cases of mental alienation are due to causes beyond control. Measures for the prevention of the vast bulk of hereditary insanity must extend over two or three generations and may be regarded as impracticable in the present state of science. The offspring of the mentally defective, the vicious, inebriate, and degenerate offer little encouragement to any form of treatment, prophylactic or otherwise, so far as it concerns the individual. Senile insanities will undoubtedly continue to prevail unless some treatment is discovered to prevent the ravages of advancing age. Traumatic insanities, though few in number, are scarcely preventable, since accidents are bound to happen more or less frequently. Eliminating all the insanity resulting from the causes named there still remains a large percentage of cases where mental derangement has resulted directly from the vicious indulgences of the individual. Such insanity is preventable because due to preventable causes, or causes which need not necessarily have existed. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906, 415 persons were admitted to this hospital. In 83 of these, 63 males and 20 females, a trifle over 20 per cent., insanity was directly due to intemperate habits. Taking the male admissions alone, 205 in number, we find that in 30.7 per cent. of cases, nearly one third, alcohol was given as the etiological factor. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1905, 466 persons were admitted to the hospital, 264 males and 202 females. In the 264 male patients admitted over-indulgence in alcohol was alleged as the cause of insanity in 71 cases, or 27 per cent. of all males admitted. I dwell especially upon the male sex in the presentation of these figures for the reason that the man is supposably the bread winner, and upon his health and capacity for labor the material welfare of the family depends. It would be an interesting problem to estimate the total loss to the commonwealth which the immoderate use of alcohol entails. That, however, is a question of economics and has no place here; nor is it broached to "point a moral or adorn a tale." No attempt is made to estimate the remote effects of these alcoholic psychoses—those which may operate

upon the offspring of the afflicted. To claim that such conditions can exist without far-reaching and disastrous results is absurd. The remedy is no doubt difficult to apply, but it ought not to be impossible. I have given the plain statistical facts, not as a propagandist of temperance, but because they are startling and of too vital interest to the community to be ignored. If nearly one-third of the cases of insanity admitted to the hospital result directly from the intemperate use of alcohol in its various forms, it is a fact of which the public should be made aware and a remedy sought for.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The extent of space covered by the institution and the numerous departments and buildings which go to make it up renders it imperative that in case of fire there should be some system of alarm by which notice can be promptly given at a central point, from whence aid can be quickly summoned. To subserve this purpose a complete electric fire alarm system has been installed with twenty-four stations covering the entire premises. An alarm turned in from any of the numerous boxes to the central station indicates the point where the fire is located, and is repeated several times in the quarters occupied by the organized fire department of the institution.

The ice-harvesting machinery and conveyor have been renewed and extensive repairs made on the ice-house itself. As the season of 1905 and 1906 was unfavorable for the ice crop we were unable to harvest a sufficient supply to meet the unusual demands which followed the fire, on account of the large number of help employed during the summer months. In the month of August we were obliged to call into requisition our plant for the manufacture of artificial ice. Since that time about 1,500 pounds daily has been produced at practically no cost to the hospital, which has sufficed to meet all reasonable demands.

Our coal handling apparatus at the wharf was put in as good condition as possible and has enabled us to discharge our year's supply of coal with but one serious accident. Nevertheless an entirely new and modern apparatus will have to be substituted with as little delay as possible. In view of the fact that the rebuilding of our coal handling apparatus was imperative, a

scheme was presented to the general assembly at its last session for handling and delivering at the hospital buildings not only the 8,000 tons of coal consumed annually, but the 5,000 barrels of flour and all other supplies and heavy commodities. This scheme involved an industrial railway connecting the hospital with the river front and Valley railroad, such as would be deemed indispensable by private enterprises of less than half the magnitude of the state hospital, yet the wisdom of the undertaking did not commend itself to the gentlemen of the committees to which it was referred and therefore failed. One year ago a laboring man lost his life while discharging coal for the state hospital, and this year another was injured so severely that for several weeks his life was despaired of, though he finally recovered from his injuries.

Nearly two-thirds of the flag-walks on the grounds have been raised and relaid above the level where melting snows and standing water are likely to prove annoying.

A duplicate refrigerating machine of fifteen tons capacity has been added to our cold storage plant to guard against the loss of perishable commodities from the breaking down of the old machine, which has already once occurred, and that, too, in the hottest of weather, when some of the rooms were well stocked with butter and eggs designed for the following winter's use. Although through good fortune and prompt action nothing was lost on the occasion referred to, the result might not have been so favorable had the accident been of a more serious character, or had the manufacturer of the machine been unable to duplicate promptly the parts required.

REPAIRS ON HEATING SYSTEM.

The wood boxes enclosing the indirect radiators in the basement of the main hospital have, after many years' service, become so dilapidated as to allow the dissipation of a considerable part of the heat in the cellar, instead of its being conducted up the flues to the halls above. The old radiator boxes are being removed and new ones of galvanized iron substituted. The work is now well on toward completion. They have been built so as to be readily removable without injury in case repairs are needed in the stacks, which was not the case with those hitherto in use. It would seem that convenience, durability, and economy of heat would be secured by the change.

HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

In December, 1904, one case of scarlet fever and six of diphtheria developed almost simultaneously, the former at the south, and the latter at the main hospital. By prompt measures we were able to prevent any extension of the infection, a much more fortunate result than that which followed the introduction of diphtheria into the hospital six years ago, when over sixty cases developed before the disease was finally under control. In order to afford us adequate protection in case of an invasion of our over-crowded wards by contagious disease, the last general assembly made provision for an isolation hospital, or hospital for contagious diseases, and appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose. The building is located apart from the other hospital structures and is nearly completed. The sum appropriated will undoubtedly be sufficient to complete and furnish it ready for occupation. It is a fire proof structure and has been built according to modern ideas. The floors throughout the building are made of a plastic material laid without cracks or angles, impervious to moisture, and affording no lodgment for germs, dirt, or impurities of any description. It will afford accommodations for twenty-five patients of each sex and the requisite number of nurses to care for that number. It is lighted by electricity and heated by steam from our central heating plant. A complete sterilizing apparatus will be provided so that nothing will leave the building that has not been thoroughly disinfected. A service room with small gas range for the preparation of invalid diet is provided for on each ward.

WATER SUPPLY.

The protracted drought of the summer of 1905 suggested two things; first, that it was necessary to exercise economy in the use of the water we already had, and second, that it was imperative to provide for the future storage of a larger supply. A constant and considerable waste of water in the cold storage plant was stopped by laying two pipes to the pond on the grounds by means of which, with a small pump, we were enabled to use the same water over and over again in the refrigerating plant without loss. The water was allowed to

flow to the pond by gravity, and having cooled was pumped back and used again in the refrigerating plant. The storage of an adequate supply to meet all future emergencies has been provided for by the construction of a new reservoir on Bear Hill at a considerable elevation above our present Nos. 1 and 2, and on the same stream. As timber is cut and land cleared on the watersheds, the period during which the flow of water is abundant is very much shortened and even springs soon dry up. It is necessary, therefore, to store the water during the brief period that it is abundant or we do not get it at all. The reservoir just built was primarily for storage purposes and stands at an elevation of three hundred twenty-one feet above the water-table of the hospital. This elevation suggests possibilities as a protection against fire of sufficient importance, it is hoped, to warrant the laying at some time of a sixteen inch pipe to the hospital buildings to connect this large body of water with our hydrant system. The protection thus afforded against fire would be the simplest, most efficient and satisfactory of any that could be devised.

BURNING OF THE ASSEMBLY ROOM.

The burning of the assembly room on the morning of June 21, was the most serious catastrophe in the history of the institution, and one upon which perhaps it is futile to dwell except with a feeling of gratitude that it was no worse. In the early history of the hospital comparatively little was known of fire proof construction and as a natural consequence the hospital buildings first erected lack those features of safety which characterize those of more recent construction. When we consider the close proximity of other buildings on three sides of the structure destroyed, all crowded with insane and helpless patients, it is easy to imagine the terrible results which even a very moderate gale of wind would have produced. Though a costly experience in many ways, it was attended with no loss of life or serious injury to any person connected with the institution. The calamity has served a valuable purpose in exposing the inadequacy of the fire protection upon which we have relied in fancied security for so many years, and has led to the adoption of additional measures for protection in the form of a powerful fire pump, in

process of installation, to be supplemented later perhaps by automatic sprinklers, or a large water main from the new reservoir. Through such means the ever present danger would be reduced to a minimum.

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION.

Considerable has been accomplished during the past two years in the way of extraordinary repairs and permanent construction. As the more important of these have already been referred to in your report it is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon them here. It may, however, in truth be said that in no preceding biennial period have so many and so important improvements been made, or those which enhance in so many respects the welfare of the institution. The vegetable cellar, the iron fence upon the grounds, the over-head bridges, the slate and iron stairs at the middle hospital, and new reservoir are all permanent improvements, the advantages of which will be felt and appreciated as long as the institution itself shall continue its mission for the public good.

LABORATORY.

The pathological investigation has been pursued along the same lines designated in previous reports. During the two years from October 1, 1904, to October 1, 1906, there have been 6,557 specimens examined and recorded in our accession books. This number includes:

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
Blood examinations, estimation of hæmoglobin, number of erythrocytes, etc., - -	552	56
For malarial plasmodia, - - - - -	8	10
For Widal test (typhoid), - - - - -	44	53
For Widal test (dysentery), - - - - -	924	2536
Throat cultures, - - - - -	164	33
Sputum, - - - - -	181	75
Special urine, - - - - -	135	214
Exudates, - - - - -	16	20
Stomach contents, - - - - -	4	17
Feces, - - - - -	53	171
From cow barn, - - - - -	15	7
Piggery, - - - - -	3	6
Tumors, - - - - -	12	13
Water analyses, - - - - -		4
Urine (chemical), - - - - -		121

Besides the special urine examinations noted above, there have been about 3,516 specimens examined from the new admissions. A large number of the specimens indicated under dysentery were a part of the problem on dysentery which has been continued during the past two summer seasons.

The continued prevalence of severe diarrheas at times almost epidemic in nature and their apparent intimate relationship to dysentery has offered an unusual opportunity for the continuation of the investigation of these diseases.

As a result of this work it has been determined that the bacillus dysentericus is always found in cases of hospital dysentery. The organism has always been of the Flexner Manila type with one exception when the Shiga type was discovered. A most painstaking and exhaustive study of diarrhea failed to disclose the presence of this specific dysentery organism except in two cases. A similarly exhaustive search in artificially induced diarrheas in normal individuals did not disclose the dysentery organism in a single case. This result not only substantiates our former reports, but also proves with certainty that the dysentery organism is not found even in small numbers in our insane patients free from diarrheal disorder. The discovery of the dysentery organism in but two cases of diarrhea is not in accord with the suspicion that there is a relationship between the bacterial origin of dysentery and diarrhea, or that the dysentery organism is the cause of diarrhea.

In the pursuit of this problem, there has been discovered by Dr. J. W. Fisher a new organism, named by her bacillus F. This organism was found in large numbers in eight of nineteen artificially induced diarrheas, in two of eighteen pathologic diarrheal stools, and in only one of ninety-nine dysenteric stools. Its presence in large numbers in these stools and its almost universal absence in dysentery stools would seem to accord to it some importance. This organism is very closely allied to the dysentery organism both in its cultural characteristics and in its toxicity to laboratory animals. Its true significance is still being investigated.

In the dysentery problem it was essential to determine whether or not the dysentery and associated organisms gave rise to specific agglutinins for each organism. The effects of simultaneous immunizations of rabbits with different types

of dysentery organisms, typhoid, colon and paratyphoid were studied on thirty rabbits. These were inoculated with dead cultures for a period of three months. The organisms were inoculated singly and in combinations of twos, threes, fours, fives, and sixes. When the blood of the animal reached the highest agglutinating power the animal was killed and the blood serum saved for absorption tests. These absorption tests, while not entirely finished, have so far tended to show that each organism is capable of producing specific agglutinins for itself even when inoculated simultaneously with other organisms and is capable of removing from the immune serum the specific agglutinins for itself with little effect on agglutinations of other organisms. In other words, simultaneous inoculations of different organisms give rise to specific agglutinins for each organism.

In the pursuit of this problem it has been possible to refute substantially certain claims for the efficiency of fermentation tests in differentiating the various types of dysentery organisms. Twenty-one organisms of the colon, typhoid, dysentery, and paradysentery groups were inoculated at three different times upon the litmus serum media containing the various sugars (lactose, maltose, dextrose, saccharose, galactose, dextrine, inulin, mannite, and glucose). The results, in spite of the greatest care in the preparation of the media, showed clearly that the test cannot be depended on, as some organisms present different reactions during successive tests.

The results of all the work on dysentery are now being prepared for publication. The investigation of dysentery begun in the summer of 1904 and referred to in the previous report was completed during the following winter and presented conjointly by Drs. Diefendorf and Fisher at the annual meeting of the Connecticut State Medical Society and published in their annual report in 1905. In connection with this problem Mr. F. M. Meader made a study of "The Relative Number of Organisms in Clinical Dysentery," which was published in the report of the State Board of Health.

In connection with the fasting experiments conducted at Wesleyan University under the grant of the Carnegie Institute, extensive blood examinations were made by us to determine the blood state during fasting. These results will be published in the report of the Carnegie Institute.

During the past year the metabolism of women suffering from various forms of insanity as determined by the kreatin and kreatinin output has been studied under the direction of Prof. Francis G. Benedict of Wesleyan University. These patients were placed on a purin free diet for several days, during which time the total urine excreted was collected and examined. As the result of this investigation it was determined that in none of the psychoses, including senile dementia, forms of dementia praecox, dementia paralytica, paranoia, forms of manic-depressive insanity, imbecility and melancholia was there any disturbance of metabolism as measured by these products, with the exception of two cases of great mental agitation where some unique results were obtained. This study is now being prepared for publication by Prof. Benedict and Victor C. Myers.

Another important study has been carried on in connection with the determination of metabolism and body weight in a fasting patient, which throws some additional light on the new theory of protein metabolism recently set forth by Folin. This investigation is being prepared for publication by Prof. Benedict and Dr. Diefendorf.

In the summer of 1906 a study of intestinal conditions among the insane by means of test diets was undertaken. The ultimate object of this investigation was in the line of research to determine the value of certain claims that some forms of insanity are the result of auto-intoxications taking place in the intestinal tract. The immediate purpose was first to establish data which would enable us to determine the functional power in individual cases. Some time was spent in discovering a modification of the diet formulated by Schmidt and Strassburger which would be palatable and suitable for Americans. This was followed by a study of the putrefactive processes going on in the intestinal tract in different individuals under exactly the same conditions and finally an attempt was made to establish if possible a "normal picture" in the stained smears of the feces. Observations were also made upon the time required for the passage of food through the intestinal tract. This study will be resumed next summer.

During the fall of 1904 an epidemic broke out in the piggery which upon bacteriological investigation proved to be pyaemia arising from the use of furnace ashes as a coating in the yards. As soon as this was discovered and the conditions remedied the epidemic rapidly disappeared.

Of the number of cattle slaughtered and examined very few have been found tuberculous, which shows a healthy condition of our herd.

The study of intestinal parasites noted in our previous report, has been published as Bulletin 28 of the Hygienic Laboratory, by Dr. C. Wardell Stiles and Dr. Philip E. Garrison, under the title of "A Statistical Study of the Prevalence of Intestinal Worms in Man."

During the biennial period eighty-four autopsies were performed. From this material Dr. Jessie W. Fisher is about to publish in the Medical Record an article entitled "Report of Two Cases of Dementia Paralytica—One Associated with a Large Hemorrhagic Lesion, the other with Atrophy of the Optic Tract." Dr. Geo. S. Streit published a case of "Vol-vulus of the Stomach" in the American Journal of Medical Sciences, May, 1906.

CLINICAL WORK.

The daily staff meetings have been continued, at which all the new cases are carefully examined and discussed by the entire staff of physicians. Such discussions afford an opportunity for the interchange of opinion as well as comparison of the methods of observation and interpretation of mental phenomena presented. That the members of the staff do not always agree and that as a result spirited discussions sometimes occur is perhaps no disparagement to the observers, for it is a familiar fact that experts in insanity outside of hospitals do not always arrive at the same conclusions even with the same set of facts before them. The difficulty seems to lie in the interpretation of the data presented. During this staff hour, from 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., there is also an opportunity for each physician to report upon the general health of his service and to discuss methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Papers presented by members of the medical staff, Connecticut Hospital for the Insane.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.	WHERE READ.	PUBLISHED.
Oct., 1904,	Dr. A. R. Diefendorf,	Prolonged Warm Bath in the Treatment of Mental Diseases,	Middlesex County Medical Society,	-
Feb., 1905,	Dr. LaPierre, -	Gastric Ulcer, - - - - -	Central Medical Association, -	-
May, 1905,	{ Dr. A. R. Diefendorf, Dr. Jessie W. Fisher, }	A Contribution to the Study of Dysentery,	Conn. State Medical Society, - -	Proceedings Conn. Med. Soc., 1905.
May, 1905,	Dr. A. B. Coteburn, -	Senile Heart, - - - - -	Central Medical Association, -	-
May, 1905,	Dr. A. R. Diefendorf, -	Modern Methods of Treatment of Insane, -	Wesleyan Scientific Association, -	-
May, 1905,	Dr. J. M. Keniston, -	Organic Dementia, - - - - -	Amer. Medico-Psychological Association, - - - - -	Proceedings of Amer. Medico-Psychological Association.
Oct., 1905,	Dr. Geo. S. Streitt, -	Volvulus of Stomach, - - - - -	Middlesex County Medical Society,	Amer. Jour. Med. Science, May, 1906.
Oct., 1905,	Dr. A. R. Diefendorf, -	Unusual Cases of Dementia Paralytica, -	Middlesex County Medical Society,	Yale Medical Journal, Jan., 1906.
Oct., 1905,	Dr. A. B. Coteburn, -	A Case of Haematothorax, - - - - -	Middlesex County Medical Society,	-
Oct., 1905,	Dr. H. S. Noble, -	Curable Forms of Insanity, - - - - -	Central Medical Association, -	-
May, 1906,	Dr. H. S. Noble, -	The Case of Mich. Fischel, - - - - -	Central Medical Association, -	-
May, 1906,	Dr. A. R. Diefendorf, -	The Case of Mich. Fischel, - - - - -	Central Medical Association, -	-
May, 1906,	Dr. A. R. Diefendorf, -	The Need of Psychopathic Wards in General Hospitals, - - - - -	Conn. State Medical Society, -	Proceedings Conn. Med. Soc., 1906.
Aug., 1906,	Dr. A. R. Diefendorf, -	Etiology of Dementia Paralytica, -	British Medical Association, Toronto,	British Medical Journal, Oct., 1906.

A list of articles written and published by members of the staff appears on the preceding page.

During the past two years much time has been devoted to a summary study of the two thousand cases admitted from the time of the establishment of the clinical work, *i. e.* 1899 to 1905. As the result of this work one exhaustive article on "The Etiology of Dementia Paralytica" was prepared by Dr. A. R. Diefendorf and read before the British Medical Association and later published in the British Medical Journal. Other articles are now being prepared from this material which will throw some light on the existing condition in Connecticut that give rise to mental disease. The material is also being utilized in his second edition of "Clinical Psychiatry" by Dr. Diefendorf.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Miss Anna C. Farley, after one year of conscientious service, resigned her position as superintendent of nurses and head of the training school in December, 1905. She was succeeded by Miss Anna E. Shepherd of Hartford. Miss Shepherd comes to us well versed in general hospital methods, and is equally familiar with the requirements of hospitals for the insane. Her faithful and intelligent service in her sphere of duty during the past year has abundantly demonstrated her admirable fitness for the position she occupies. Four young ladies complete the course of study and training this year, three of whom still remain in the service of the institution.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The evening entertainments in the assembly room which have played so important a rôle in the social life of the institution and contributed in no small degree to the restoration of minds diseased, will have to be dispensed with until some proper place of meeting can be provided. The deprivation is one that will be keenly felt, and is one for which no substitute can be devised. The season for indoor entertainments having closed several weeks prior to the burning of the assembly room, its loss as a chapel in which to hold religious service on Sunday is the only one thus far severely felt. Entertainments in about the usual number and variety have been provided

during the past two seasons. Friends in the vicinity have on several occasions contributed their time and talents to the entertainment of our people, for which I desire to express our grateful acknowledgments.

AMUSEMENTS—SEASON OF 1904-05.

- Dances: Nov. 8, 22, Dec. 3, 20, Jan. 3, 17, 31, Feb. 15, 28, March 14, 28, April 11. Employees dances:
- Nov. 15. Wesleyan Glee Club Concert.
- Nov. 18. Lecture, "The St. Louis Fair," Prof. F. A. Holden.
- Nov. 30. Dramatic entertainment, "Who is to Win Him," Home Talent.
- Dec. 2. Lecture, Prof. H. E. Northrop.
- Dec. 9. Lecture, "Trip Across the Continent through the Panama Canal," Rev. Nestor Light.
- Dec. 13. Concert, Hospital Orchestra and Miss Boardman.
- Dec. 27. Concert, Prof. Peterson and family.
- Dec. 30. Dramatic, "Retribution," Home Talent.
- Jan. 2. Lecture, Prof. H. E. Northrop.
- Jan. 10. Concert, Mr. Joe Lorraine.
- Jan. 12. Moving Pictures, Mr. Dorr.
- Jan. 25. Dramatic, "More Blunders Than One," Home Talent.
- Feb. 2. Reading, Miss Evelyn Knorzer.
- Feb. 8. Sleight of Hand, Prof. Brignatti.
- Feb. 17. Concert, Hospital Orchestra assisted by Miss Murliss and Mrs. Coleburn.
- Feb. 24. Lecture, Stereopticon, Prof. H. E. Northrop.
- Mar. 7. Dramatic, "Among the Breakers," Home Talent.
- Mar. 9. Concert, L. A. Wheeler & Co.
- Mar. 23. Concert, Hartford Co. from Al. Fenner's Minstrels.
- Mar. 31. Dramatic, "My Turn Next—The Fellow that looks like Me," Home Talent.
- April 4. Impersonations, Harry Bryant.
- April 17. Monologist, F. G. Reynolds.
- April 20. Concert, Hospital Orchestra.
- April 28. Minstrels, Home Talent.
- May 12. Minstrels, Knights of Columbus.

Twelve patients dances, four employees dances, twenty-five other entertainments.

AMUSEMENTS—SEASON OF 1905-06.

- Dances: Nov. 21, Dec. 5, 19, Jan. 2, 16, 30, Feb. 13, 27, Mar. 13, 27, April 10, 23. Employees dances: Nov. 28, Feb. 6, 21.
- Dec. 6. Entertainment, Portland Minstrel and Vaudeville Co.
- Dec. 8. Stereopticon lecture, "Canadian Rockies," Rev. J. J. Lewis.
- Dec. 15. Stereopticon lecture, F. A. Holden.
- Dec. 21. Concert, Bacon Banjo Trio.

- Dec. 29. Stereopticon lecture, "Russia," H. E. Northrop.
Jan. 9. Concert, L. A. Wheeler & Co.
Jan. 17. Entertainment, Walter Eccles.
Jan. 23. Concert, Middletown Brass Band.
Jan. 26. Minstrels, George Mildrum & Co.
Jan. 31. Sleight of Hand, Prof. Brignatti.
Feb. 8. Moving pictures, W. H. Rhodes.
Feb. 16. Reading, Mrs. Gregory.
Feb. 19. Humorist, Mr. Prescott.
Feb. 23. Stereopticon lecture, Prof. H. E. Northrop.
Mar. 2. Whistling and Music, E. Waldo Hodge.
Mar. 9. Concert, Hospital Orchestra.
Mar. 19. Entertainment, Charles Taggart.
Mar. 23. Concert, Miss Murliss and Hospital Orchestra.
Mar. 28. Entertainment, F. G. Reynolds.
April 3. Farce, Home Talent, and Singing by Miss Eva Wallmo.
April 5. Farce, Home Talent, assisted by Miss Ann Duff.
April 17. Entertainment, American Vaudeville Club.
April 26. Concert, North Church Choir.
May 2. Two Sketches, Home Talent.
May 8. Entertainment, Musical and Literary, Miss Rosamond Dixon.
May 30. Stereopticon lecture, "Broux Animals," Miss M. V. Worstell.

ATHLETIC FIELD.

The athletic field subserves the same purpose as regards diversion during the summer months as that fulfilled by the assembly room during the winter. Athletic contests in which prizes were awarded to the successful contestants were held on July 4, 1905, but on the last Fourth, occurring so soon after the fire, the usual festivities were omitted. The national game maintains its popularity at the institution the same as elsewhere, as is evidenced by the undiminished attendance and enthusiasm. Forty games have been played during the two seasons, resulting in twenty-eight victories and twelve defeats. The benefit derived from these out-of-door exhibitions consists in a breaking up of habits of introspection and a diversion of the thoughts from morbid channels, to say nothing of the afternoons spent in the open air, of which many would fail to avail themselves were it not for the fact that a definite purpose of the outing was afforded.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Thoughtful friends of the institution have continued to remember us by contributions of books, papers, and magazines

in increasing quantities. The greater the variety of reading matter on the wards of the hospital the larger will be the number of those who avail themselves of its benefits. Thanks are especially due the publishers of various periodicals in the state for their continued courtesy in sending gratuitous copies of their publications.

The following is a partial list of the contributions:

Illustrated papers, magazines, and periodicals, by G. Ellsworth Meech, Mrs. F. E. B. Nichols, Mrs. Jennie E. Bellows, J. Gilbert Wilson, Buck Library, C. C. Camp, H. C. Ward, Frank B. Weeks, Eugene H. Burr, M. B. Crawford, Mr. McIntire, H. C. Holmes, Mrs. S. B. Hale, Charles Williams, F. C. Gerard, Mrs. Ira Gardner, Mrs. Jarvis Miller, F. A. Beach, Edward Cutts, Middlesex Hospital, and Rev. A. W. Hazen.

Religious papers by Eugene H. Burr and Mrs. S. B. Hale.

Volumes of bound books by Buck Library, Josephine Peck, Frank B. Weeks, Dr. J. M. Keniston and Miss Lucy Hubbard.

Seymour Record.

Hartford Courant, daily.

Hartford Times, weekly.

The Tolland County Journal, weekly, Rockville.

The Standard, weekly, Bridgeport.

The Catholic Transcript.

Quantity of hats for distribution, by Krentler & Sons, New Haven.

Crate of holly, by C. S. Brewer, Hartford.

Cash, five dollars, for trolley ride for patients, by Mrs. Adams.

Prizes for July 4th celebration; Ladies' and gents' neckties, by Horsfall and Rothschild; Perfumery, by T. Sisson & Co.; Gun metal watch and cash, by Wilson & Burr; Pipes and cigars, by C. G. Lincoln & Co.; Cigars, by R. N. Fitzgerald, C. S. Brewer & Co., D. L. Briggs & Co., L. D. Mills, Dillen & Douglas, Stoddard, Gilbert & Co., and Clark, Chapin & Bushnell; Silk umbrella and watch fob, by Willis & Wilson; Decorated plates, by William Greaves; Lady's hand bag, by James H. Bunce; Silver card case, by Clark & True; Cash, by Noxon & Whitney, and L. O. & E. S. Davis; Picture, by Meech & Stoddard; Vase, by Mellen & Hewes; Shoes, by Butler & Tyler; and Stationery, by L. R. Hazen.

The long-experienced and faithful heads of the various outside departments remain unchanged. The farm has been well managed and the crops, with occasional exceptions, have been excellent. In the summer of 1905 a new silo was added to the permanent improvements on the farm, as the increase in our herd of cows necessitated the storing of a larger quantity of ensilage. The continued exemption of our herd of cows from tuberculosis demonstrates the success of the methods

employed to rid our stock of the scourge which had made such serious ravages before its prevalence was discovered. We have happily escaped any visitation of hog cholera during the past two years, and the quantity of pork raised and consumed on the place amounted to one hundred three thousand five hundred seven pounds for the first year of the biennial period, and seventy-two thousand nine hundred six pounds for the second.

The electrical and engineering department has labored under many disadvantages since the destruction of the shop by fire. Notwithstanding the inconveniencies the work has, however, gone on systematically and results accomplished have been extensive and satisfactory.

CHANGES.

Dr. Charles H. Glover received the appointment of junior assistant physician on September 1, 1905, and resigned on April 28, 1906, to accept a more responsible position in another similar institution. The vacancy thus created has been very acceptably filled by the appointment of Dr. Edmund G. Sugg, who comes to us with extensive experience and excellent recommendations. He began duty on June 20, 1906, and has thus far proven himself a valuable addition to our staff.

On September 1, 1906, Dr. Leon F. LaPierre resigned his position as assistant physician to engage in the general practise of medicine. Dr. LaPierre was in charge of the middle hospital for two years and had proved himself an active and conscientious officer. His place has been filled by the re-appointment of Dr. James M. Keniston who had, prior to the appointment of Dr. LaPierre, been in charge of the building for over twenty years. Dr. Keniston's long and faithful service to the hospital is too well known by the members of the board to require any word of encomium from me.

The business department continues under the efficient management of Mr. Thomas M. Durfee and his assistant, Mr. William S. Wetherbee. The numerous changes and constantly recurring needs of the hospital render the labor and responsibility of this department a matter of no small magnitude, even during ordinary times, but on account of the

unusual repairs and improvements accomplished during the biennial period just closed, they have been immeasurably increased. I should regard myself derelict in duty if I failed to mention the harmonious coöperation of the business department in every measure tending to the success and welfare of the institution.

In reviewing the chapter of the hospital's history just closed we cannot but feel that notwithstanding its misfortunes substantial progress has been made. Parts of the institution have been built many years and now require the outlay of money and labor to keep them in satisfactory repair for the purposes they were intended to subserve.

To you, Gentlemen of the Board, I again desire to express my grateful appreciation of your unvarying kindness and courtesy, and of your encouragement and timely counsel under many trying conditions and perplexities. Credit for such measure of success as has been achieved belongs largely to the co-workers on the medical staff, most of whom have become veterans in the service.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. NOBLE, *Superintendent.*

September 30, 1906.

TABLE I.
General statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1904-1905.			
Number at beginning of the year, - -	1,156	1,256	2,412
Persons admitted in the year, - -	264	202	466
Total present in the year, - -	1,420	1,458	2,878
Discharged:			
Recovered, - - - - -	26	54	80
Improved, - - - - -	56	23	79
Stationary, - - - - -	56	48	104
Died, - - - - -	105	73	178
Remaining at the end of the year, -	1,177	1,260	2,437
Average present during the year, -	1,156.83	1,261.05	2,417.88
1905-1906.			
Number at beginning of the year, - -	1,177	1,260	2,437
Persons admitted in the year, - -	205	208	413
Total present in the year, - -	1,382	1,468	2,850
Discharged:			
Recovered, - - - - -	27	45	72
Improved, - - - - -	64	18	82
Stationary, - - - - -	34	26	60
Died, - - - - -	79	70	149
Remaining at the end of the year, -	1,178	1,309	2,487
Average present during the year, -	1,182.80	1,290.21	2,473.02

TABLE 2.
*Admissions and discharges since the opening of the hospital,
April 30, 1868.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases admitted, - - - - -	6,357	5,588	11,945
Cases discharged—Recovered, - -	1,163	1,151	2,314
Improved, - - - - -	1,029	691	1,720
Stationary, - - - - -	1,202	923	2,125
Died, - - - - -	1,785	1,514	3,299

TABLE 2.—(Continued.)

*Average number present each year since the opening of the hospital,
April 30, 1868.*

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1868-69,	79.35	6.12	85.47
1869-70,	110.63	114.54	225.17
1870-71,	115.97	117.72	233.69
1871-72,	124.21	118.44	242.65
1872-73,	132.11	132.43	264.54
1873-74,	146.43	193.29	339.72
1874-75,	198.54	227.19	425.73
1875-76,	225.60	227.02	452.62
1876—April 1 to November 30,	228.39	228.57	456.97
1876-77,	231.45	232.43	463.88
1877-78,	236.11	238.06	474.17
1878-79,	244.57	253.76	498.34
1879-80,	250.08	263.95	514.63
1880-81,	293.17	315.39	608.51
1881-82,	357.26	432.01	789.27
1882-83,	385.61	468.89	854.50
1883-84,	402.58	480.64	883.22
1884—December 1 to June 30, 1885,	427.55	518.76	946.31
1885-86,	487.86	589.98	1,077.84
1886-87,	541.00	652.87	1,193.87
1887-88,	560.40	709.84	1,270.24
1888-89,	598.38	740.76	1,339.14
1889-90,	607.38	746.40	1,353.78
1890-91,	640.15	783.93	1,424.08
1891-92,	687.53	811.35	1,498.88
1892-93,	668.08	810.01	1,508.09
1893-94,	730.09	824.77	1,554.87
1894-95,	758.02	835.05	1,593.07
1895—July 1 to September 30, 1896,	815.64	907.90	1,723.54
1896-97,	856.89	944.04	1,801.53
1897-98,	873.61	996.83	1,870.44
1898-99,	901.93	1,038.80	1,940.73
1899-1900,	959.79	1,077.37	2,037.16
1900-01,	1,000.15	1,126.49	2,126.16
1901-02,	1,050.10	1,142.86	2,192.96
1902-03,	1,111.83	1,187.70	2,299.53
1903-04,	1,134.14	1,228.92	2,363.07
1904-05,	1,156.83	1,267.05	2,417.88
1905-06,	1,182.83	1,290.27	2,473.02

TABLE 3.

Forms of disease of those admitted since the adoption of the present classification in 1898.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	1904-05.			1905-06.			SINCE ADOPTION OF PRESENT CLASSIFICATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fever delirium, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5
Infection psychosis, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Korssakow's disease, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Amentia, - - -	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	14	20
Collapse delirium, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	7
Acquired neurasthenia, - - -	5	5	10	2	5	7	17	26	43
Toxic insanity, morphinism, bromism, cocaineism, etc., - -	3	2	5	3	—	3	18	5	23
Toxic delirium, - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
Chronic alcoholism, - - -	19	1	20	11	5	16	110	31	141
Delirium tremens, - - -	7	1	8	5	1	6	62	7	69
Alcoholic delusional insanity, - -	14	3	17	22	4	26	132	18	150
Alcoholic paranoia, - - -	3	—	3	4	—	4	19	2	21
Alcoholic paresis, - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2
Dementia { Hebephrenic form, - - -	40	22	62	25	13	38	269	259	528
{ Catatonic form, - - -	24	28	52	18	30	48	140	141	281
{ Paranoid form, - - -	17	19	36	8	16	24	107	148	255
General paresis, - - -	25	2	27	16	8	24	171	47	218
Organic dementia, - - -	14	7	21	9	6	15	74	43	117
Melancholia, - - -	2	13	15	3	17	20	24	95	119
Senile dementia, - - -	25	31	56	18	19	37	173	204	377
Manic-depressive insanity, { a. Maniacal states, - - -	22	22	44	15	31	46	119	163	282
b. Hypomania, - - -	11	7	18	15	5	20	91	73	164
c. Delirious states, - - -	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	7	9
d. Depressive states, - - -	9	18	27	10	19	29	84	141	225
e. Mixed states, - - -	—	1	1	—	2	2	9	13	22
Paranoia, - - -	4	—	4	2	1	3	37	42	79
Epileptic insanity, - - -	6	10	16	5	7	12	78	59	137
Hysterical insanity, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	7
Impulsive insanity, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Compulsive insanity, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Imbecility, - - -	9	5	14	9	13	22	100	63	163
Idiocy, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Not insane, - - -	3	3	6	2	—	2	12	10	22
Total, - - -	264	202	466	205	208	413	1,865	1,634	3,499
Admitted before adoption of present classification, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,492	3,954	8,446
Total, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,357	5,588	11,945

TABLE 4.

Forms of disease of those admitted before the adoption of the present classification in 1898.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	NUMBER RECEIVED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania—Acute, - - - - -	924	748	1,672
Sub-acute, - - - - -	20	7	27
Chronic, - - - - -	1,019	1,110	2,129
Melancholia—Acute, - - - - -	706	674	1,380
Chronic, - - - - -	375	333	708
Attonita, - - - - -	7	7	14
Dementia—Acute, - - - - -	30	20	50
Chronic, - - - - -	194	257	451
Organic, - - - - -	59	37	96
Epileptic insanity, - - - - -	243	125	368
Hysterical “ - - - - -	—	16	16
Neurasthenic “ - - - - -	2	5	7
Puerperal “ - - - - -	—	97	97
Recurrent “ - - - - -	93	128	221
Senile “ - - - - -	183	221	404
Toxic “ - - - - -	205	42	247
Paranoia, - - - - -	76	17	93
General paresis, - - - - -	174	23	197
Imbecility, - - - - -	133	64	197
Not insane, - - - - -	49	23	72
Total, - - - - -	4,492	3,954	8,446

TABLE 5.

Forms of mental diseases in cases admitted and discharged since the adoption of the present classification in 1898.

FORMS OF DISEASES.	CASES ADMITTED.			PER CT. OF EACH FORM ADMITTED			RE-COVERED.			IMPROVED.			STATION-ARY.			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Fever Delirium.	5	3	8	26	18	44	3	1	4	7	1	8	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	—	4
Infection psychosis.	—	3	3	—	18	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Korsakow's disease.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amenia.	6	12	18	32	85	117	3	13	16	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	13	19
Colapex delirium.	1	6	7	—	36	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquired dementia.	17	26	43	91	159	250	—	—	—	8	9	17	6	3	9	—	2	2	15	22	37
Toxic insanity.	18	7	25	96	42	138	9	4	13	7	—	7	1	2	3	—	—	—	17	6	23
Acquired insanity, morphinism, brom- chism, cocaine, etc.,	110	31	141	586	186	772	14	11	25	3	55	3	19	4	23	15	7	22	100	25	125
Chorea.	62	7	69	332	42	374	37	4	41	11	11	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	86	5	91
Delirium tremens.	132	18	150	707	110	817	37	10	47	19	3	22	17	5	22	16	2	18	86	26	112
Alcoholic delusional insanity.	10	2	12	101	12	113	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	8	—	8
Alcoholic paranoia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic paresis.	2	—	2	91	12	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic insanity.	269	259	528	1442	1580	3022	6	19	25	48	23	71	69	54	123	60	87	147	181	183	364
Dementia { Hebephrenic form, præcox, } Catatonic form.	140	141	281	750	862	1612	7	18	25	37	24	61	33	32	65	42	31	73	118	92	210
Paranoid form.	107	148	255	571	905	1476	—	—	—	15	16	31	33	29	62	35	81	116	83	106	189
General paresis.	171	47	218	916	287	1203	—	—	—	10	16	26	10	24	34	14	23	37	72	37	109
Organic dementia.	74	43	117	396	263	659	—	—	—	8	1	9	12	4	16	54	34	88	73	39	113
Melancholia.	24	95	119	126	581	707	—	—	—	16	21	37	21	28	49	14	22	36	38	102	141
Senile dementia.	173	377	550	1248	1055	2303	5	—	5	6	8	8	6	32	32	134	170	304	148	198	346
Manic-depressive insanity.	110	163	273	638	997	1635	48	31	79	141	20	26	5	10	15	10	3	13	88	40	128
Manic-depressive insanity.	91	73	164	487	446	933	55	34	89	17	4	21	3	2	5	10	6	16	110	10	120
Manic-depressive insanity.	84	141	225	450	862	1312	35	8	43	14	37	2	8	16	24	10	11	21	76	112	188
Delirious states.	9	13	22	198	257	455	8	6	14	9	4	13	11	16	27	5	14	18	32	34	78
Depressive states.	37	42	79	198	361	559	—	—	—	3	4	20	27	13	40	37	35	72	81	51	132
Mixed states.	78	59	137	418	361	779	—	—	—	17	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paranoia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hysterical insanity.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impulsive insanity.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compulsive insanity.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idiocy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not insane.	100	63	163	536	385	921	—	—	—	4	—	4	31	11	42	22	28	50	57	39	96
Total.	1265	1634	3499	268	339	607	325	145	470	328	249	577	648	605	1253	1569	1338	2907	1569	1338	2907

TABLE 6.—Number of admissions and attacks in patients since the adoption of the present classification in 1898.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	ADMISSIONS.													ATTACKS.												
	Males.													Females.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1 ^a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1 ^a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1 ^a	
Fever delirium, -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infection psychosis, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Korsakow's disease, -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Anetia, -	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Collapse delirium, -	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acquired neurasthenia, -	23	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Toxic insanity, morphism, bromism, cocaineism, etc., -	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chronic alcoholism, -	83	18	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Delirium tremens, -	53	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Alcoholic delusional insanity, -	122	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Alcoholic paranoia, -	15	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Alcoholic paresis, -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dementia { Hebephrenic form, -	214	38	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
{ Catatonic, -	122	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
{ Paranooid, -	87	17	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
General paresis, -	159	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Organic dementia, -	69	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Melancholia, -	21	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Senile dementia, -	167	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manic-depressive insanity, { a. Maniacal states, -	82	18	11	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
b. Hypomania, -	42	19	16	2	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
c. Delirious states, -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
d. Depressive states, -	56	15	7	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
e. Mixed states, -	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paranoia, -	34	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Epileptic insanity, -	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hysterical insanity, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Compulsive insanity, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impulsive insanity, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Imbecility, -	80	11	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Idiocy, -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not insane, -	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, -	1539	214	69	19	9	7	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1621	106	57	23	9	2	5	6	16	20

¹ Several. ² Unknown.

TABLE 7.
Cause of insanity in those admitted.

CAUSES ALLEGED.	1904-05.			1905-06.			SINCE THE OPENING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety, - - - - -	—	12	12	6	13	19	182	145	327
Arsenic habit, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Abortion, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	11	11
Apoplexy, - - - - -	8	5	13	3	5	8	91	56	147
Cerebral tumor, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	4
Cerebro-spinal meningitis, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	9	11
Confinement, - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	26	—	26
Chloral habit, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital defect, - - - - -	3	4	7	1	7	8	129	67	196
Connected with the affections, - - - - -	—	4	4	1	2	3	120	255	375
Domestic difficulties, - - - - -	—	4	4	—	4	4	49	140	189
Diabetes mellitus, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dissipation, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	12	14	26
Epilepsy, - - - - -	6	10	16	2	7	9	288	184	472
Excessive venery, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	2	27
Fluctuations of fortune, - - - - -	4	2	6	—	1	1	83	40	123
Fevers, - - - - -	2	3	5	—	1	1	33	40	73
Hysteria, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	25	25
Ill health, - - - - -	8	10	18	3	8	11	243	425	668
Influenza, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	12	30
Injuries to head and spine, - - - - -	4	2	6	1	—	1	153	37	190
Intemperance, - - - - -	66	8	74	68	14	82	1,179	242	1,421
Masturbation, - - - - -	1	1	2	1	1	2	206	45	251
Menopause, - - - - -	—	8	8	—	7	7	—	136	136
Menstruation, disorders of, - - - - -	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	36	36
Meningitis, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
Nervous shock, - - - - -	2	1	3	—	2	2	15	43	58
Nostalgia, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	1	1	4	11	15
Not insane, - - - - -	3	3	6	2	—	2	60	29	89
Old age, - - - - -	23	31	54	8	19	27	265	359	624
Over-study, - - - - -	—	2	2	—	2	2	22	32	54
Opium habit, - - - - -	2	2	4	4	1	5	23	27	50
Overwork, - - - - -	8	9	17	5	13	18	140	208	348
Partial insolation, - - - - -	2	1	3	4	—	4	75	10	85
Puberty, - - - - -	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	7	7
Puerperal state, pregnancy, etc. - - - - -	—	7	7	—	10	10	—	237	237
Religion, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	53	73	126
Syphilis, - - - - -	6	2	8	3	2	5	69	49	118
Tobacco, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
Tuberculosis, - - - - -	—	2	2	—	1	1	3	14	17
Uterine disease, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	56	56
Starvation and privation, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	22	25
Unknown, - - - - -	115	61	176	91	78	169	2,764	2,482	5,246
Total, - - - - -	264	202	466	205	208	413	6,357	5,588	11,945

TABLE 8.
Ages of those admitted.

AGE.	1904-05.						1905-06.					
	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.			WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 15, -	—	—	—	14	11	25	—	—	—	8	9	17
15 to 20, -	17	9	26	18	9	27	8	10	18	10	11	21
20 to 25, -	22	13	35	33	11	44	27	14	41	36	17	53
25 to 30, -	41	26	67	39	29	68	26	15	41	22	19	41
30 to 35, -	22	25	47	22	23	45	29	24	53	26	28	54
35 to 40, -	34	17	51	26	22	48	25	30	55	25	19	44
40 to 45, -	23	25	48	24	17	41	17	28	45	13	24	37
45 to 50, -	22	22	44	11	14	25	10	19	29	7	21	28
50 to 60, -	30	20	50	23	15	38	26	29	55	18	16	34
60 to 70, -	25	16	41	20	21	41	16	20	36	16	12	28
70 to 80, -	18	23	41	12	13	25	14	11	25	12	13	25
80 and over, -	6	3	9	5	—	5	2	6	8	1	3	4
Unknown, -	1	—	1	14	14	28	3	2	5	9	16	25
Not insane, -	3	3	6	3	3	6	2	—	2	2	—	2
Total, -	264	202	466	264	202	466	205	208	413	205	208	413

TABLE 9.
Number at each age since the opening of the Hospital.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, - -	18	18	36	307	165	472
15 to 20, - -	250	202	452	410	357	767
20 to 25, - -	659	467	1,126	772	648	1,420
25 to 30, - -	872	635	1,507	829	746	1,575
30 to 35, - -	815	683	1,498	735	691	1,426
35 to 40, - -	775	722	1,497	633	647	1,280
40 to 45, - -	661	611	1,272	532	505	1,037
45 to 50, - -	566	544	1,110	400	418	818
50 to 60, - -	781	777	1,558	560	521	1,081
60 to 70, - -	504	484	988	411	313	724
70 to 80, - -	288	273	561	184	197	381
80 and over, - -	80	114	194	45	55	100
Unknown, - -	28	29	57	479	296	775
Not insane, - -	60	29	89	60	29	89
Total, - -	6,357	5,588	11,945	6,357	5,588	11,945

TABLE 10.

Duration of insanity before entrance of those admitted.

DURATION.	1904-1905.			1905-1906.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month, -	58	18	76	42	34	76	831	695	1,526
1 to 3 months, -	35	24	59	31	26	57	882	655	1,537
3 to 6 " -	19	20	39	11	17	28	571	507	1,078
6 to 9 " -	8	15	23	9	12	21	383	331	714
9 to 12 " -	5	7	12	8	4	12	190	142	332
12 to 18 " -	23	15	38	19	15	34	541	461	1,002
18 to 24 " -	2	7	9	4	6	10	176	158	335
2 to 3 years, -	20	20	40	23	23	46	538	476	1,014
3 to 5 " -	26	18	44	17	14	31	505	532	1,037
5 to 10 " -	23	17	40	6	15	21	491	565	1,056
10 to 15 " -	10	8	18	2	6	8	251	267	518
15 to 20 " -	4	2	6	2	7	9	143	151	294
20 to 25 " -	7	4	11	4	5	9	104	103	207
25 to 30 " -	1	4	5	—	3	3	62	55	117
30 and over, -	7	5	12	3	2	5	91	114	205
Unknown, -	13	17	30	22	19	41	537	347	884
Not insane, -	3	1	4	2	—	2	60	29	89
Total, - - -	264	202	466	205	208	413	6,357	5,588	11,945

TABLE II.
Nativity of those admitted.

NATIVITY.	1904-1905.			1905-1906.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alabama, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
California, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	4	9
Connecticut, - - -	127	84	211	89	79	168	3,300	2,383	5,683
Delaware, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
District of Columbia, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Florida, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Georgia, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Illinois, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	5
Indiana, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Iowa, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Kansas, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Kentucky, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Louisiana, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
Maine, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	23	17	40
Maryland, - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	11	8	19
Massachusetts, - - -	11	4	15	4	1	5	181	131	312
Michigan, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	3	10
Mississippi, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Missouri, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nevada, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
New Hampshire, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	18
New Jersey, - - -	2	2	4	1	1	2	33	24	57
New York, - - -	15	11	26	16	20	36	352	320	672
North Carolina, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	19	7	26
Ohio, - - -	1	—	1	—	2	2	7	10	17
Pennsylvania, - - -	—	2	2	2	3	5	36	26	62
Rhode Island, - - -	1	1	2	—	1	1	64	38	102
South Carolina, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Tennessee, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	5
Texas, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	5
Vermont, - - -	2	—	2	1	—	1	26	22	48
Virginia, - - -	2	4	6	—	3	3	29	37	66
Wisconsin, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Austria, - - -	8	3	11	13	4	17	57	36	93
Bermuda, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Canada, Dominion of, - - -	3	3	6	4	8	12	121	95	216
China, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Cuba, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7
Denmark, - - -	—	2	2	1	—	1	15	10	25
England, - - -	5	6	11	3	7	10	197	190	387
France, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	30
Germany, - - -	14	13	27	10	19	29	321	346	667

TABLE II. (Continued.)

NATIVITY.	1904-1905.			1905-1906.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland, - - -	34	45	79	22	28	50	1,031	1,480	2,511
Italy, - - -	15	3	18	11	7	18	90	39	129
Japan, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norway, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	7
Panama, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Portugal, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Russia, - - -	8	6	14	13	9	22	109	62	171
Scotland, - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	31	39	70
Spain, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Sweden, - - -	7	9	16	5	7	12	114	127	241
Switzerland, - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—	18	11	29
Turkey, - - -	1	—	1	2	—	2	7	2	9
Wales, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	10
West Indies, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Unknown, - - -	4	1	5	7	1	8	68	57	125
Total, - - -	264	202	466	205	208	413	6,357	5,588	11,945

TABLE 12.

Residence of patients admitted.

RESIDENCE.	1904-1905..			1905-1906.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at large, - -	21	6	27	24	8	32	650	63	713
Hartford County, -	89	63	152	36	50	86	1,350	1,301	2,651
New Haven County, -	83	59	142	63	67	130	1,695	1,666	3,361
New London County, -	1	2	3	1	1	2	520	514	1,034
Windham County, -	2	1	3	—	—	—	206	200	406
Litchfield County, -	13	14	27	6	17	23	311	337	648
Middlesex County, -	16	16	32	24	15	39	487	452	939
Tolland County, -	4	8	12	—	1	1	138	161	299
Fairfield County, -	35	33	68	51	49	100	990	892	1,882
Elsewhere, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	12
Total, - - -	264	202	466	205	208	413	6,357	5,588	11,945

TABLE 13.
Occupation of those admitted.

OCCUPATION.	1904-1905.			1905-1906.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accountants, - - -	3	—	3	3	—	3	68	1	69
Actors, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8
Agents, - - -	1	2	3	4	—	4	68	8	76
Artists, - - -	3	1	4	—	—	—	14	4	18
Brokers, - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	5
Clerks, - - -	13	3	16	2	—	2	182	19	201
Clergymen, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	23
Dentists, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7
Domestics, - - -	—	42	42	—	40	40	—	1,028	1,028
Druggists, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	24	—	24
Factory employees, -	30	13	43	12	15	27	579	388	967
Farmers, - - -	41	—	41	17	—	17	951	—	951
Fishermen, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	15	—	15
Housekeepers, - - -	—	8	8	—	10	10	—	308	308
Housewives, - - -	—	83	83	—	85	85	—	2,282	2,282
Journalists, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
Laborers, - - -	78	—	78	74	—	74	1,510	—	1,510
Landlords, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	11	—	11
Lawyers, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	15
Machinists, - - -	6	—	6	3	—	3	225	—	225
Manufacturers, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35
Mechanics, - - -	4	—	4	14	—	14	539	—	539
Merchants, - - -	2	—	2	3	—	3	123	1	124
Newsboys, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	13	—	13
No employment, - -	19	40	59	9	42	51	473	1,044	1,517
Nurses, - - -	—	3	3	—	2	2	1	38	39
Peddlers, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	1	28
Physicians, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	28	—	28
Railroad employees, -	1	—	1	1	—	1	78	—	78
Sailors, - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	81	—	81
Saloon Keepers, - -	4	—	4	4	—	4	53	1	54
Speculators, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Soldiers, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Students, - - -	3	1	4	2	—	2	41	50	91
The trades, - - -	42	5	47	38	8	46	948	210	1,158
Teachers, - - -	1	1	2	3	5	8	30	121	151
Teamsters, - - -	3	—	3	1	—	1	96	—	96
Telegraph operators, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
Unknown, - - -	1	—	1	7	1	8	51	66	117
Undertakers, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Waiters, - - -	2	—	2	1	—	1	20	1	21
Total, - - -	264	202	466	205	208	413	6,357	5,588	11,945

TABLE 14.—*Civil condition of those admitted.*

	1904-05.			1905-06.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single, -	151	80	231	95	84	179	3,290	2,207	5,497
Married, -	90	90	180	83	97	180	2,504	2,493	4,997
Widowed, -	21	32	53	20	24	44	470	829	1,299
Unknown, -	2	—	2	7	3	10	93	59	152
Total, -	264	202	466	205	208	413	6,357	5,588	11,945

TABLE 15.—*How committed.*

	1904-05.			1905-06.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By friends, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	107	245
Probate Judges, -	228	191	419	163	200	363	5306	5378	10684
Judge of Superior Court, -	6	—	6	9	—	9	237	16	253
Governor's orders, -	11	6	17	13	4	17	249	31	280
Soldier's Hospital Board, -	5	—	5	3	—	3	162	—	162
Justice or Police Courts, -	14	5	19	17	4	21	219	53	272
Order General Assembly, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
County Commissioners, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	2	47
Total, -	264	202	466	205	208	413	6357	5588	11945

TABLE 16.—*How supported.*

	1904-05.			1905-06.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By self or friends, paying, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	123	289
State and friends, indigent, -	97	86	183	69	101	170	2,126	2,514	4,640
State and Town, pauper, -	123	110	233	112	101	213	3,367	2,892	6,259
State alone, -	44	6	50	24	6	30	698	59	757
Total, -	264	202	466	205	208	413	6,357	5,588	11,945

TABLE 17. *Forms of disease of those recovered since the adoption of the present classification in 1898.*

DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CT. RECOVERED OF EACH FORM ADMITTED.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Fever delirium, - - -	3	—	3	60.00	—	60.00
Infection psychosis, - - -	—	1	1	—	25.00	25.00
Amentia, - - - - -	3	13	16	50.00	92.86	80.00
Collapse delirium, - - -	—	4	4	—	66.66	57.14
Acquired neurasthenia, - -	1	8	9	5.88	30.76	20.93
Toxic insanity, morphinism, bromism, cocaineism, etc., -	9	4	13	50.00	57.14	56.91
Chronic alcoholism, - - -	15	12	27	13.63	38.70	19.14
Delirium tremens, - - -	37	4	41	59.67	57.14	59.42
Alcoholic delusional insanity, -	37	10	47	28.03	55.55	31.33
Alcoholic paresis, - - -	1	—	1	50.00	—	50.00
Dementia { Hebephrenic form, -	6	19	25	2.23	7.36	4.73
{ Catatonic form, -	7	16	23	5.00	11.33	8.18
Melancholia, - - - - -	5	24	29	20.83	26.34	24.36
Manic- { a. Maniacal states, -	42	101	143	35.29	61.96	50.70
depressive { b. Hypomania, -	58	32	90	63.73	43.83	54.87
insanity, { c. Depressive states, -	36	77	113	42.85	54.60	50.22
{ d. Delirious states, -	—	4	4	—	57.14	44.44
{ e. Mixed states, -	8	5	13	88.88	30.76	59.05
Hysterical insanity, - - -	—	4	4	—	57.14	57.14
Impulsive insanity, - - -	—	1	1	—	100.00	100.00
Total, - - - - -	268	339	607	—	—	—
Recovered before the adoption of the present classification, -	895	813	1708	—	—	—
Total, - - - - -	1163	1152	2315	—	—	—

TABLE 18. *Forms of disease of those recovered before the adoption of the present classification in 1898.*

DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CT. RECOVERED OF EACH FORM ADMITTED.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania—Acute, - - -	426	311	737	46.10	40.24	44.07
Sub-acute, - - -	20	2	22	100.00	28.56	81.48
Chronic, - - - - -	60	90	150	5.00	8.10	7.04
Melancholia—Acute, - - -	252	222	474	35.83	32.93	34.34
Chronic, - - - - -	57	71	128	15.20	21.02	18.07
Attonita, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	14.28	7.14
Dementia—Acute, - - -	6	5	11	20.00	25.00	22.00
Epileptic insanity, - - -	4	1	5	1.64	.80	1.36
Hysterical insanity, - - -	—	9	9	—	56.25	56.25
Neurasthenic insanity, - - -	1	3	4	50.00	60.00	57.14
Puerperal insanity, - - -	—	59	59	—	60.80	60.80
Recurrent insanity, - - -	38	31	69	40.86	24.37	31.17
Toxic insanity, - - -	31	8	39	14.63	19.64	15.79
Total, - - - - -	895	813	1,708	—	—	—

TABLE 19.—*Causes (exciting) of diseases of those recovered since the opening.*

CAUSES.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED OF EACH FORM ADMITTED.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Abortion, - - - - -	—	2	2	—	18.18	18.18
Anxiety of mind, - - -	54	60	114	29.67	41.37	34.83
Connected with the affections, Connected with fluctuations of fortune, - - - - -	44	73	117	36.66	28.62	31.20
Connected with religion, -	21	13	34	25.30	15.65	27.64
Domestic difficulties, - -	21	24	45	38.49	32.87	35.71
Epilepsy, - - - - -	14	42	56	28.57	30.00	29.62
Excessive venery, - - - -	4	1	5	1.38	.54	1.05
Fevers, - - - - -	6	2	8	24.00	100.00	29.62
Ill health, - - - - -	14	7	21	42.42	17.05	28.76
Intemperance, - - - - -	59	126	185	24.27	29.64	27.69
Injuries to nervous system, -	314	77	391	26.63	31.83	27.44
Masturbation, - - - - -	26	11	37	16.99	29.72	19.47
Menopause, - - - - -	28	11	39	13.59	24.44	15.13
Nostalgia, - - - - -	—	25	25	—	18.38	18.38
Over-study, - - - - -	—	3	3	—	27.27	20.00
Partial insolation, - - -	4	5	9	18.18	15.60	16.66
Puerperal state, pregnancy, etc.	13	1	14	17.33	10.00	16.47
Tobacco, - - - - -	—	102	102	—	43.03	43.03
Confinement, - - - - -	5	—	5	33.33	—	33.33
Overwork, - - - - -	10	—	10	38.46	—	38.46
Syphilis, - - - - -	33	65	98	23.57	31.25	25.38
Opium, - - - - -	3	7	10	4.34	14.28	8.47
Starvation and privation, -	9	6	15	39.12	22.22	30.00
Unknown, - - - - -	—	7	7	—	31.08	28.00
	481	482	963	17.40	19.41	18.35
Total, - - - - -	1163	1152	2315	—	—	—

TABLE 20.

Recovered of those attacked at the several ages since the opening.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CT. RECOVERED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 15, - - - - -	—	4	4	—	2.42	.84
15 to 20, - - - - -	71	85	156	17.31	23.80	20.33
20 to 25, - - - - -	153	167	320	19.81	25.77	22.53
25 to 30, - - - - -	169	160	329	20.38	21.44	20.88
30 to 35, - - - - -	169	163	332	22.99	23.58	23.28
35 to 40, - - - - -	167	161	328	26.38	24.85	25.62
40 to 45, - - - - -	124	124	248	23.30	24.55	23.90
45 to 50, - - - - -	107	90	197	26.75	21.53	24.08
50 to 60, - - - - -	121	146	267	21.60	28.12	24.69
60 to 70, - - - - -	69	45	114	16.74	14.37	15.74
70 to 80, - - - - -	10	6	16	5.43	3.04	4.19
Over 80, - - - - -	3	1	4	6.66	1.81	4.00
Total, - - - - -	1163	1152	2315	—	—	—

TABLE 21.

Recovered after various durations of disease before treatment since the opening.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 month, - - -	396	396	792	47.53	56.97	51.83
1 to 3 months, - - -	312	302	614	35.37	46.10	39.93
3 to 6 " - - -	169	198	367	29.59	39.05	33.11
6 to 9 " - - -	82	90	172	20.88	27.18	24.08
9 to 12 " - - -	55	29	84	28.94	20.42	25.30
1 to 2 years, - - -	67	76	143	9.34	12.27	10.68
2 to 3 " - - -	45	25	70	8.36	5.25	6.89
3 to 5 " - - -	19	18	37	3.76	3.38	3.56
5 to 10 " - - -	11	11	22	2.24	1.94	2.08
Over 10 " - - -	7	7	14	.57	.65	.60
Total, - - -	1,163	1,152	2,315	—	—	—

TABLE 22.

Duration of treatment of those recovered since the opening.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - -	105	43	148
1 to 2 months, - - -	193	129	322
2 to 3 " - - -	169	192	361
3 to 6 " - - -	293	346	639
6 to 9 " - - -	143	161	304
9 to 12 " - - -	86	84	170
12 to 18 " - - -	76	85	161
18 to 24 " - - -	21	38	59
2 to 3 years, - - -	42	34	76
3 to 5 " - - -	24	26	50
Over 5 " - - -	11	14	25
Total, - - -	1,163	1,152	2,315
Average duration of all, - -	6.73 + mos.	8.24 + mos.	7.56 + mos.

TABLE 23.

Duration of disease of those recovered since the opening.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - - -	43	16	59
1 to 2 months, - - - -	111	48	159
2 to 3 " - - - -	104	79	183
3 to 6 " - - - -	242	305	547
6 to 9 " - - - -	169	217	386
9 to 12 " - - - -	124	147	271
12 to 18 " - - - -	145	122	267
18 to 24 " - - - -	56	68	124
2 to 3 years, - - - -	85	66	151
3 to 5 " - - - -	54	45	99
Over 5 " - - - -	30	39	69
Total, - - - -	1,163	1,152	2,315
Average duration of all, - -	11.93 + mos.	13.16 + mos.	12.13 + mos.

TABLE 24.

Ages at death.

AGE.	1904-1905.			1905-1906.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 15, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
15 to 20, - - -	1	1	2	1	—	1	15	16	31
20 to 25, - - -	2	2	4	1	3	4	46	41	87
25 to 30, - - -	7	—	7	9	3	12	96	66	162
30 to 35, - - -	7	3	10	6	5	11	125	82	207
35 to 40, - - -	8	3	11	11	4	15	181	119	300
40 to 45, - - -	19	9	28	11	8	19	209	121	330
45 to 50, - - -	6	5	11	10	3	13	177	125	302
50 to 60, - - -	12	15	27	8	11	19	300	264	564
60 to 70, - - -	19	16	35	10	13	23	308	273	581
70 to 80, - - -	16	19	35	10	14	24	225	283	508
80 to 90, - - -	7	—	7	2	6	8	98	106	204
Over 90, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	20
Total, - - -	105	73	178	79	70	149	1,785	1,513	3,298

TABLE 25.—Deaths and the causes.

CAUSES.	1904-1905.			1905-1906.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Abscess, hip, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Abscess, lumbar, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Abscess, lungs, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Abscess, multiple, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Abscess, tonsils, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Aneurism, aorta, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Aneurism, carotid, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Angina pectoris, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Arteritis, chronic (atheromatous), - - -	1	1	2	—	2	2	24	27	51
Arteritis, chr. (osseous), - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Arteritis, chr. (aneurismal), - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Apoplexy, - - -	12	11	23	9	7	16	162	139	301
Appendicitis, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Asphyxia, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Broncho pneumonia, - - -	8	2	10	6	3	9	43	40	83
Burns, multiple, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcinoma, - - -	1	1	2	3	5	8	28	43	71
Carbuncle, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cellulitis, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cerebral atrophy, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
Cerebral embolism, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Cerebral softening, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	7	26
Cerebral thrombosis, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cholecystitis, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chorea, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	10
Collapse delirium, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cyst, ovarian, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Cystitis, chronic, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Diphtheria, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Drowning, accidental, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3
Diabetes mellitus, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Dysentery, - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	11	17	28
Epilepsy, - - -	2	6	8	3	1	4	103	61	164
Empyema, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Endocarditis, acute, - - -	1	—	1	2	2	4	11	9	20
Enteritis, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	30	33	63
Entero-colitis, - - -	2	4	6	3	5	8	6	27	33
Erysipelas, - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	34	23	57
Fractures, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Gangrene, lungs, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	12
Gangrene, senile, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	9	14
General paresis, - - -	18	3	21	15	5	20	304	58	362
Hemorrhage, secondary, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hemorrhage, uterine, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Heart, paralysis of, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	12
Heart, rupture of, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	6
Heart, fatty degeneration, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	13
Heart, valvular disease, - - -	20	11	31	10	11	21	149	146	295
Heart, thrombosis of, - - -	1	2	3	1	1	2	7	3	10
Heart, acute dilatation of, - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	6
Hernia, strangulated, - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	6
Intestinal obstruction, - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	8	4	12

TABLE 25.—(Continued.)

CAUSES.	1904-1905.			1905-1906.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Intestinal hemorrhage, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Injuries from fall, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Leukaemia, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Liver, cirrhosis of, -	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	4	10
Liver, fatty degeneration, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Lung, oedema of, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	13
Lymphadenoma, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Manic-depressive insanity, exhaustion, -	2	1	3	1	1	2	98	87	185
Melancholia, exhaustion, -	—	—	—	—	1	1	28	37	65
Marasmus, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	48	89
Meningitis, -	1	—	1	1	—	1	25	15	40
Neuritis, multiple, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nephritis, acute, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12
Nephritis, chronic, -	4	6	10	1	2	3	42	41	83
Osteoarthritis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Parotitis, suppurative, -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pericarditis, suppurative, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Phlebitis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pleuritis, -	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	6	21
Pneumonia, -	4	2	6	1	3	4	91	64	155
Peritonitis, acute, -	—	2	2	1	—	1	18	15	33
Pernicious anaemia, -	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	7
Pyæmia, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Pyonephrosis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Senility, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	123	194
Septicaemia, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Shock from injuries, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Spleen, rupture of, -	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Strangulation from food, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Suicide, -	2	—	2	1	—	1	25	14	39
Syphilis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7
Sclerosis, diffused cerebral, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Spastic paraplegia, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Spine, caries of, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tetanus, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tonsillitis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, -	17	11	28	17	14	31	234	297	531
Tuberculosis, intestinal, -	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	8
Tumor, cerebral, -	2	2	4	—	—	—	7	3	10
Tumor, ovarian, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tumor, uterine, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Typhoid fever, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	9
Undetermined, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
Ulcer, gastric, -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ulceration of gall bladder, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Violence, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Total, - - -	105	73	178	79	70	149	1785	1513	3298

TABLE 26.

Duration of insanity of those who died since the opening of the hospital.

DURATION.	FROM ADMISSION INTO THE HOSPITAL.			FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - -	193	120	313	30	21	51
1 to 2 months, - - -	113	80	193	39	28	67
2 to 3 " - - -	120	53	173	32	10	42
3 to 6 " - - -	157	104	261	67	39	106
6 to 9 " - - -	112	87	199	66	34	100
9 to 12 " - - -	90	49	139	49	22	71
12 to 18 " - - -	160	106	266	147	49	196
18 to 24 " - - -	59	64	123	95	55	150
2 to 3 years, - - -	153	109	262	207	141	348
3 to 5 " - - -	162	159	321	226	159	385
5 to 10 " - - -	224	192	416	261	241	502
10 to 15 " - - -	105	125	230	152	154	306
15 to 20 " - - -	58	69	127	95	106	201
20 to 25 " - - -	34	27	61	71	71	142
25 to 30 " - - -	14	17	31	45	53	98
30 to 40 " - - -	10	8	18	43	56	99
40 to 50 " - - -	8	—	8	28	41	69
Unknown, - - -	13	1	14	132	90	222
Total, - - -	1,785	1,370	3,155	1,785	1,370	3,155
Average of all, - - -	38.04 mos.	61.09 mos.	51.13 mos.	7.82 yrs.	9.54 yrs.	8.32 yrs.

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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TABLE 27.—(Continued.)

YEAR OR PERIOD ENDING.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						DIED.			Whole No. in Year.	No. at end of Year.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	RECOVERED.		IMPROVED.		STATIONARY.		Males.	Females.	Total.					
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						Males.	Females.	Total.
June 30, 1888,	193	202	395	49	51	100	39	26	65	43	34	77	57	48	105	1639	1292
June 30, 1889,	193	193	386	39	46	85	29	27	56	51	51	102	45	53	98	1678	1337
June 30, 1890,	197	171	368	36	39	75	29	24	70	57	21	78	48	57	105	1705	1377
June 30, 1891,	234	188	422	44	41	85	31	28	59	40	24	64	49	48	97	1799	1494
June 30, 1892,	190	176	366	28	34	62	29	31	60	29	58	87	87	58	145	1860	1506
June 30, 1893,	169	169	338	42	32	74	21	20	41	34	42	76	57	61	118	1844	1535
June 30, 1894,	213	145	358	39	24	63	41	27	68	32	49	81	59	42	101	1963	1580
June 30, 1895,	208	172	380	42	28	70	25	15	40	32	38	70	68	50	118	1960	1662
September 30, 1896,	281	251	532	62	48	110	48	29	77	42	39	81	77	67	144	1914	1782
September 30, 1897,	198	152	350	42	30	72	39	19	58	39	27	66	59	49	108	2132	1898
September 30, 1898,	216	195	411	30	31	61	61	28	68	60	36	96	69	50	119	2239	1895
September 30, 1899,	218	207	425	33	48	81	23	15	38	45	23	68	75	66	141	2320	1992
September 30, 1900,	247	203	450	48	45	93	32	18	50	31	35	66	84	71	155	2442	2078
September 30, 1901,	229	195	424	35	35	70	41	17	58	41	28	69	74	79	153	2502	2152
September 30, 1902,	239	198	437	30	36	66	26	19	45	37	24	61	72	86	158	2589	2329
September 30, 1903,	225	200	425	36	37	73	50	17	67	33	25	58	77	87	164	2684	2322
September 30, 1904,	238	221	459	33	39	72	33	18	51	51	40	91	82	73	155	2781	2412
September 30, 1905,	264	202	466	26	54	80	56	23	79	56	48	104	105	73	170	2878	2437
September 30, 1906,	205	208	413	27	45	72	64	18	82	34	26	60	79	70	149	2850	2487
Total, - - -	6357	5588	11945	1163	1132	2315	1029	691	1720	1202	923	2125	1785	1513	3398	-	-

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Annual Statement of the Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane for the Year ending September 30, 1905.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash on hand October 1, 1904,	-	-	-	-	\$8,500	31
Amount of revenue from the Hospital in October,	-	-	-	-	52,141	40
“ “ “ November,	-	-	-	-	38,174	12
“ “ “ December,	-	-	-	-	22,984	64
“ “ “ January, 1905,	-	-	-	-	48,901	18
“ “ “ February,	-	-	-	-	33,697	89
“ “ “ March,	-	-	-	-	24,288	73
“ “ “ April,	-	-	-	-	52,914	95
“ “ “ May,	-	-	-	-	33,610	78
“ “ “ June,	-	-	-	-	22,929	37
“ “ “ July,	-	-	-	-	46,669	83
“ “ “ August,	-	-	-	-	35,482	11
“ “ “ September,	-	-	-	-	24,849	93
Sargent Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	40 00
Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	841 02
						\$446,026 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in October, 1904,	-	\$30,720	81
“ “ “ November,	-	34,533	46
“ “ “ December,	-	36,132	33
“ “ “ January, 1905,	-	26,480	35
“ “ “ February,	-	24,736	96
“ “ “ March,	-	24,051	96
“ “ “ April,	-	29,823	12
“ “ “ May,	-	28,861	21
“ “ “ June,	-	34,147	28
“ “ “ July,	-	28,864	11
“ “ “ August,	-	34,102	03
“ “ “ September,	-	41,748	98
Balance of cash on hand September 30, 1905,	-	71,823	66
			\$446,026 26

WILLIAM H. BURROWS, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN, October 1, 1905.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of William H. Burrows, Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1905, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the treasurer, September 30, 1905, on deposit in the Middletown National Bank, was seventy-one thousand eight hundred twenty-three dollars and sixty-six cents (\$71,823 66).

JAMES P. BREE, } *Auditors of*
WILLIAM P. BAILLY, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., November 16, 1905.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Annual Statement of the Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane for the Year ending September 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash on hand October 1, 1905,	-	-	-	\$71,823	66
Amount of revenue from the Hospital in	October,	-	-	59,045	68
" " " "	November,	-	-	29,875	37
" " " "	December,	-	-	22,845	56
" " " "	January, 1906,	-	-	60,984	37
" " " "	February,	-	-	26,702	18
" " " "	March,	-	-	27,181	65
" " " "	April,	-	-	53,432	57
" " " "	May,	-	-	36,598	41
" " " "	June,	-	-	24,849	86
" " " "	July,	-	-	50,311	83
" " " "	August,	-	-	42,313	39
" " " "	September,	-	-	48,951	83
Amount of interest on Sargent Fund,	-	-	-	40	40
Amount of interest from Middletown National Bank,	-	-	-	1,592	02
					<u>\$556,548 78</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in October, 1905,	-	\$43,619	64
“ “ “ November,	-	38,064	87
“ “ “ December,	-	34,045	42
“ “ “ January, 1906,	-	29,244	81
“ “ “ February,	-	30,283	78
“ “ “ March,	-	29,508	15
“ “ “ April,	-	34,086	43
“ “ “ May,	-	38,517	69
“ “ “ June,	-	41,499	33
“ “ “ July,	-	42,509	02
“ “ “ August,	-	50,954	38
“ “ “ September,	-	48,031	41
Balance of cash on hand September 30, 1906,	-	96,183	85
		<u>556,548</u>	78

WILLIAM H. BURROWS, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1, 1906.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of William H. Burrows, Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the treasurer, September 30, 1906, on deposit in the Middletown National Bank, was ninety-six thousand one hundred eighty-three dollars and eighty-five cents (\$96,183 85).

WILLIAM P. BAILEY, } *Auditors of*
EDWARD M. YEOMANS, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 14, 1906.

SUPERINTENDENT'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 30, 1905.

DEBTOR.

Oct. 1, 1904.	Treasurer's balance,	-	-	-	\$8,175 17
" 1, "	Cash balance,	-	-	-	552 68
" 31, "	Revenue,	-	-	-	52,141 40
Nov. 30, "	"	-	-	-	38,174 12
Dec. 31, "	"	-	-	-	23,073 38
Jan. 31, 1905.	"	-	-	-	48,901 18
Feb. 28, "	"	-	-	-	33,697 89
Mar. 31, "	"	-	-	-	24,288 73
Apr. 30, "	"	-	-	-	53,069 78
May 31, "	"	-	-	-	33,610 78
June 30, "	"	-	-	-	23,232 80
July 31, "	"	-	-	-	46,669 83
Aug. 31, "	"	-	-	-	35,482 11
Sept. 30, "	"	-	-	-	25,183 95
					<u>\$446,253 80</u>

CREDITOR.

Oct. 31, 1904.	Paid vouchers,	-	-	-	\$30,393 23
Nov. 30, "	"	-	-	-	34,750 77
Dec. 31, "	"	-	-	-	35,883 75
Jan. 31, 1905.	"	-	-	-	27,181 87
Feb. 28, "	"	-	-	-	24,718 98
Mar. 31, "	"	-	-	-	23,767 77
Apr. 30, "	"	-	-	-	29,988 91
May 31, "	"	-	-	-	28,121 01
June 30, "	"	-	-	-	34,507 79
July 31, "	"	-	-	-	28,633 71
Aug. 31, "	"	-	-	-	34,577 50
Sept. 30, "	"	-	-	-	40,959 65
" 30, "	Treasurer's balance,	-	-	-	71,593 64
" 30, "	Cash balance,	-	-	-	1,175 22
					<u>\$446,253 80</u>

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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Balance Sept. 30, 1905, - - - - -	\$71,593 64
Outstanding vouchers.—Order No. 38023, - - - - -	39 60
Order No. 38055, - - - - -	70 84
Order No. 38103, - - - - -	42 50
Order No. 38116, - - - - -	50 00
Order No. 38139, - - - - -	27 08
Treasurer's balance, - - - - -	<u>\$71,823 66</u>

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1905, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the superintendent, September 30, 1905, was one thousand one hundred seventy-five dollars and twenty-two cents (\$1,175.22).

JAMES P. BREE, } *Auditors of*
WILLIAM P. BAILEY, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., November 16, 1905.

SUPERINTENDENT'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 30, 1906.

—•••—

DEBTOR.

Oct. 1, 1905.	Treasurer's balance,	-	-	-	\$71,593 64
" 1, "	Cash balance,	-	-	-	1,175 22
" 31, "	Revenue,	-	-	-	59,045 68
Nov. 30, "	"	-	-	-	29,875 37
Dec. 31, "	"	-	-	-	23,163 57
Jan. 31, 1906.	"	-	-	-	60,984 37
Feb. 28, "	"	-	-	-	26,702 18
Mar. 31, "	"	-	-	-	27,572 55
Apr. 30, "	"	-	-	-	53,432 57
May 31, "	"	-	-	-	36,598 41
June 30, "	"	-	-	-	25,357 81
July 31, "	"	-	-	-	50,311 83
Aug. 31, "	"	-	-	-	42,313 39
Sept. 30, "	"	-	-	-	49,367 39
					<u>\$557,493 98</u>

CREDITOR.

Oct. 31, 1905.	Paid vouchers,	-	-	-	\$44,072 39
Nov. 30, "	" "	-	-	-	37,898 88
Dec. 31, "	" "	-	-	-	33,960 52
Jan. 31, 1906.	" "	-	-	-	29,616 37
Feb. 28, "	" "	-	-	-	30,195 03
Mar. 31, "	" "	-	-	-	29,221 83
Apr. 30, "	" "	-	-	-	34,423 73
May 31, "	" "	-	-	-	38,296 14
June 30, "	" "	-	-	-	40,974 32
July 31, "	" "	-	-	-	42,983 21
Aug. 31, "	" "	-	-	-	51,322 49
Sept. 30, "	" "	-	-	-	46,211 74
" 30, "	Treasurer's balance,	-	-	-	96,104 31
" 30, "	Cash balance,	-	-	-	2,213 02
					<u><u>\$557,493 98</u></u>

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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Sept. 30, Treasurer's balance,	- - - - -	\$96,104 31
Outstanding vouchers.—Order No. 39481,	- - - - -	44 50
Order No. 39513,	- - - - -	3 71
Order No. 39517,	- - - - -	17 04
Order No. 39519,	- - - - -	14 29
		<u>\$96,183 85</u>
Treasurer's balance,	- - - - -	\$96,104 31
Amount received from Ins. Co's for fire loss,	- - \$30,499 04	
Amount payable on unfinished contract,	- - 31,638 00	
		<u>62,137 04</u>
Actual surplus,	- - - - -	\$33,967 27

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the superintendent at the end of the year was two thousand two hundred thirteen dollars and two cents (\$2,213.02).

WILLIAM P. BAILEY, } *Auditors of*
EDWARD M. YEOMANS, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 14, 1906.

TABLE 28—Abstract of vouchers for year ending September 30, 1905.

	October, 1904.	November.	December.	January, 1905.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Salaries of officers, -	\$1555 85	1514 18	1697 52	1514 18	1539 19	1539 19	1639 19	1689 20	1722 53	1655 86	1822 53	1755 86	19645 28
Pay of employees, -	9252 42	9262 52	9203 14	9076 44	8823 82	8640 70	8905 43	8873 89	9019 68	9067 96	9127 34	9135 38	108388 72
Furniture, fixtures, -	597 90	367 20	153 52	112 25	800 22	45 00	342 05	1190 32	383 85	592 38	129 28	6993 88	5707 85
Fuel, lights, -	3804 96	—	1547 50	—	—	1908 75	—	16 75	1179 87	2541 68	1804 95	6304 35	19108 81
Dry goods, clothing, -	1964 60	3326 69	2619 65	1558 70	1231 27	900 22	1518 86	1167 13	1856 01	1268 78	1022 27	1416 06	19850 24
Stat'y, books, postage, -	124 21	159 09	344 03	519 75	375 64	544 79	234 67	221 19	114 72	189 47	144 31	212 35	3184 22
Provisions, -	1590 89	7228 91	6270 23	808 80	1004 74	1077 92	5759 58	2124 28	3359 05	3030 44	10284 27	5026 30	47025 41
Fish, -	326 31	476 61	621 94	751 33	653 64	297 28	331 68	315 09	256 86	398 95	309 42	367 71	5106 82
Flour, -	977 00	2874 45	3104 30	3062 25	175 65	69 52	1488 40	870 00	6299 70	—	351 37	5697 96	24970 60
Meat, -	2725 48	2247 17	3083 95	2653 83	2777 47	2976 18	3218 97	3401 85	3269 61	3648 27	3390 70	3765 38	37158 86
Groceries, -	2098 88	2553 46	2490 63	1410 83	1147 49	788 77	662 90	1153 54	1227 77	1273 91	1422 43	1425 02	17655 63
Farm and Garden, -	1940 98	843 01	1160 47	1397 57	2453 52	1516 51	1864 09	2009 56	1763 39	1074 09	1212 17	1798 05	19033 41
Construction, -	391 54	828 17	1277 05	1518 39	679 11	733 43	431 17	1230 53	1076 08	382 14	262 59	236 48	9046 68
Drugs, -	236 04	172 28	187 90	268 80	489 63	310 39	206 70	450 44	209 01	322 81	387 44	186 83	3428 27
Burial, -	13 00	6 25	57 25	—	19 50	28 25	35 50	—	—	—	17 15	—	176 90
Refunded, -	147 56	64 86	112 49	115 67	109 93	189 78	107 82	181 18	130 75	266 47	110 06	200 56	1737 13
Repairing, -	2001 67	1092 03	1079 65	1369 55	1040 04	1533 93	1315 42	2149 45	1664 57	1785 00	1998 06	1258 17	18287 54
Insurance, -	—	250 00	—	—	—	—	—	52 50	563 01	—	—	—	865 51
Miscellaneous, -	272 63	268 55	295 13	406 87	575 05	250 85	308 60	321 05	317 67	364 34	351 01	239 43	3971 18
Supplies, -	371 31	1215 34	577 40	636 66	793 07	416 31	1617 88	703 06	656 67	208 15	430 15	939 88	8535 88
Total, -	30393 23	34750 77	35883 75	27181 87	24718 98	23767 77	29988 91	28121 01	34507 79	28633 71	34577 50	40959 65	373484 94

TABLE 29—Abstract of vouchers for year ending September 30, 1906.

	October, 1905.	November.	December.	January, 1906.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Salaries of officers,	1739 20	1755 87	1755 87	1766 48	1743 63	1755 27	1864 20	1789 20	1764 20	1730 86	1810 57	1789 19	21294 54
Pay of employees,	9158 52	9217 18	9158 95	9430 74	9539 12	9278 40	9452 29	9177 74	9226 68	9188 33	9509 18	9577 98	111925 11
Furniture, fixtures,	648 76	905 34	597 69	1353 76	583 13	586 67	1767 30	910 69	592 23	636 78	640 49	886 88	10119 72
Fuel, lights,	10768 95	4109 45	1406 25	42 02	—	3199 80	3367 86	5788 72	4822 85	3963 41	6423 28	2821 72	46714 31
Dry goods, clothing,	4012 64	1589 92	2952 73	1439 45	1726 56	1368 28	1389 89	823 70	1286 77	2630 36	2504 63	1552 67	23277 60
Stat'y, books, postage	177 67	204 71	300 58	164 27	459 28	142 58	521 27	81 45	231 76	68 00	212 64	136 42	2720 63
Provisions,	2337 47	5041 96	4596 48	742 46	2286 24	1866 69	1033 55	5578 15	3559 40	7679 68	7305 57	1169 36	43197 01
Fish,	360 12	447 97	468 32	448 95	390 66	357 18	166 27	211 33	603 14	227 34	203 35	286 75	4201 38
Flour,	981 88	4000 00	1195 41	—	1934 90	1877 00	2079 51	2036 02	316 45	2097 65	2755 70	2268 50	21543 02
Meat,	2515 06	2718 39	4151 61	2301 88	3022 85	1967 42	2988 94	2888 94	4868 31	2265 43	3974 31	3844 64	37507 78
Groceries,	4102 30	1780 67	1418 77	867 76	856 81	872 92	1570 66	1091 92	1082 47	1918 76	1608 19	1180 44	18351 67
Farm and Garden,	2729 59	949 88	1134 33	2345 61	1628 98	1233 72	1658 07	3245 35	1937 11	967 05	1001 27	2265 55	21096 51
Construction,	2055 32	1966 97	725 94	5692 42	3190 24	1974 59	1487 31	1305 92	6274 64	5940 88	9427 23	14488 38	54469 84
Drugs,	164 05	332 92	172 50	175 36	149 21	305 21	417 12	317 72	142 41	242 78	467 68	313 11	3200 07
Burial,	13 00	15 20	—	14 00	6 50	—	—	—	12 75	—	60 45	—	121 90
Refunded,	146 14	216 31	166 58	169 91	55 43	159 42	147 70	107 41	150 60	92 86	99 43	106 45	1618 24
Repairing,	1591 92	2021 95	2889 59	1915 31	1396 15	1478 98	2465 99	2155 89	2018 49	2229 87	1644 51	2822 01	24630 66
Insurance,	—	—	—	—	—	—	900 00	52 50	1126 04	—	187 67	—	2266 21
Miscellaneous,	293 55	210 76	435 82	362 75	435 88	309 51	247 01	361 75	249 52	440 07	390 48	189 00	3926 10
Supplies,	276 25	473 43	433 10	353 24	789 46	488 19	858 79	371 74	708 50	663 10	1095 86	482 69	6994 35
Total,	44072 39	37898 88	33960 52	29616 37	30195 03	29221 83	34423 73	38296 14	40974 32	42983 21	51322 49	46211 74	459176 65

STATISTICAL FORM

For State Institutions, prepared in accordance with a Resolution
of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Adopted May 15, 1906.

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane.

POPULATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, - - - -	1156	1256	2412
Number received during the year, - - - -	264	202	466
Number discharged or died during the year, -	243	198	441
Number at end of the fiscal year, - - - -	1177	1260	2437
Daily average attendance (i. e. number of inmates actually present) during the year, -	1156.8	1261.0	2417.8
Average number of officers and employees during the year, - - - -	188.2	168.7	357.2

EXPENDITURES.

Current Expenses:

1904-05.

1. Salaries and wages, - - - -	\$128,034 00
2. Clothing, - - - -	19,850 24
3. Subsistence, - - - -	151,626 13
4. Ordinary repairs, - - - -	18,287 54
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses, -	46,640 35
Total, - - - -	<u>\$364,438 26</u>

Extraordinary Expenses:

1. New buildings, land, etc., - - - -	\$20,000 00
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings, - - - -	9,046 68
Total, - - - -	<u>\$293,484 94</u>

STATISTICAL FORM

For State Institutions, prepared in accordance with a Resolution
of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Adopted May 15, 1906.

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane.

POPULATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, - - - - -	1177	1260	2437 *
Number received during the year, - - - - -	205	208	413
Number discharged or died during the year, - - - - -	204	159	363
Number at end of the fiscal year, - - - - -	1178	1309	2487
Daily average attendance (i. e. number of inmates actually present) during the year, - - - - -	1182.8	1290.2	2473.0
Average number of officers and employees during the year, - - - - -	186.2	167.2	353.4

EXPENDITURES.

Current Expenses:

1905-06.

1. Salaries and wages, - - - - -	\$133,219 65
2. Clothing, - - - - -	23,277 60
3. Subsistence, - - - - -	171,515 17
4. Ordinary repairs, - - - - -	24,630 66
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses, - - - - -	52,063 73
Total, - - - - -	\$404,706 81

Extraordinary Expenses:

1. New buildings, land, etc., - - - - -	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings, - - - - -	\$54,469 84
Total, - - - - -	\$459,176 65

FARMER'S REPORT.

1904-5.

	Amount.	Value.
Hay, - - - - -	287 tons, - - - - -	\$4,305 00
Soiling, - - - - -	404 tons, - - - - -	1,616 00
Ensilage, - - - - -	825 tons, - - - - -	3,300 00
Potatoes, - - - - -	1,585 bushels, - - - - -	951 00
Squash, summer, - - - - -	423 bushels, - - - - -	211 50
Squash, winter, - - - - -	16,980 pounds, - - - - -	339 60
Cabbage, - - - - -	21,360 heads, - - - - -	854 40
Onions, rare ripers, - - - - -	186 bushels, - - - - -	186 00
Onions, winter, - - - - -	828 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, - - - - -	621 00
Carrots, - - - - -	393 bushels, - - - - -	157 20
Beets, - - - - -	645 bushels, - - - - -	258 00
Beets, sugar, - - - - -	1,477 bushels, - - - - -	443 10
Beet greens, - - - - -	348 bushels, - - - - -	174 00
Spinach - - - - -	391 bushels, - - - - -	195 50
Spinach, forced, - - - - -	79 bushels, - - - - -	79 00
Beans, string, - - - - -	382 bushels, - - - - -	191 00
Beans, pole and shell, - - - - -	492 bushels, - - - - -	246 00
Parsnips, - - - - -	594 bushels, - - - - -	297 00
Cucumbers, - - - - -	316 bushels, - - - - -	158 00
Cucumbers, pickles, - - - - -	64 bushels, - - - - -	64 00
Asparagus, - - - - -	28 pounds, - - - - -	3 36
Tomatoes, - - - - -	658 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, - - - - -	273 40
Corn, - - - - -	7,482 dozen, - - - - -	598 56
Celery, - - - - -	13,500 head, - - - - -	540 00
Peppers, - - - - -	28 bushels, - - - - -	28 00
Lettuce, forced, - - - - -	665 dozen, - - - - -	399 00
Lettuce, summer, - - - - -	2,923 dozen, - - - - -	876 90
Parsley, - - - - -	95 bunches, - - - - -	9 50
Peas, - - - - -	283 bushels, - - - - -	283 00
Rhubarb, - - - - -	420 pounds, - - - - -	8 40
Raspberries, - - - - -	676 quarts, - - - - -	67 60
Apples, - - - - -	62 barrels, - - - - -	93 00
Apples, - - - - -	48 barrels, - - - - -	96 00
Grapes, - - - - -	21 barrels, - - - - -	21 00
Pears, - - - - -	114 barrels, - - - - -	57 00
Cider, - - - - -	2,156 gallons, - - - - -	215 60
Veal, - - - - -	350 pounds, - - - - -	24 50

Beef, - - - - -	35,940 pounds,	- - - - -	\$1,976 70
Pork, - - - - -	103,507 pounds,	- - - - -	7,245 49
Milk, - - - - -	386,630 quarts, -	- - - - -	13,532 05
• Pigs sold, - - - - -	243 - - - - -	- - - - -	880 80
Calves sold, - - - - -	86 - - - - -	- - - - -	251 30
Miscellaneous sales, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	212 51
			\$42,340 97

Inventory of Live Stock.

Horses, Farm, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	24
Horses, Driving, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	6
Hogs, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	138
Shoats, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	213
Pigs, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	314
			665
Cows, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	133
Bulls, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	2

FARMER'S REPORT.

1905-6.

	Amount.	Value.
Hay, - - - - -	254 tons, - - -	\$3,810 00
Soiling, - - - - -	413 tons, - - -	1,652 00
Ensilage, - - - - -	950 tons, - - -	3,800 00
Corn, - - - - -	128 tons, - - -	1,024 00
Potatoes, - - - - -	1,190 bushels, - - -	714 00
Squash, summer, - - -	480 bushels, - - -	220 00
Squash, winter, - - -	39,435 pounds, - - -	788 70
Pumpkin, - - - - -	3,100 pounds, - - -	31 00
Cabbage, - - - - -	36,617 heads, - - -	1,464 68
Rare ripe, onions, - - -	130 bushels, - - -	104 00
Onions, - - - - -	914 bushels, - - -	594 10
Carrots, - - - - -	430 bushels, - - -	172 00
Beets, - - - - -	568 bushels, - - -	255 60
Beets, sugar, - - - - -	2,140 bushels, - - -	535 00
Beet greens, - - - - -	639 bushels, - - -	255 60
Spinach, summer, - - -	291 bushels, - - -	145 50
Spinach, forced, - - -	92 bushels, - - -	92 00
Beans, string, - - - - -	447 bushels, - - -	223 50
Beans, pole, - - - - -	218 bushels, - - -	109 00
Parsnips, - - - - -	625 bushels, - - -	312 50
Sweet corn, - - - - -	6,220 dozen, - - -	497 60
Cucumbers, - - - - -	324 bushels, - - -	162 00
Cucumbers, pickles, - - -	138 bushels, - - -	138 00
Tomatoes, - - - - -	804 bushels, - - -	321 60
Radish, - - - - -	388 bushels, - - -	194 00
Celery, - - - - -	15,000 heads, - - -	600 00
Peppers, - - - - -	41 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, - - -	41 50
Lettuce, forced, - - - - -	682 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen, - - -	409 50
Lettuce, summer, - - - - -	3,038 dozen, - - -	911 40
Parsley, - - - - -	142 bunches, - - -	14 20
Peas, - - - - -	142 bushels, - - -	142 00
Rhubarb, - - - - -	390 pounds, - - -	7 80
Apples, - - - - -	82 bushels, - - -	41 00
Grapes, - - - - -	10 bushels, - - -	10 00
Pears, - - - - -	48 bushels, - - -	36 00
Veal, - - - - -	267 pounds, - - -	19 36

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

65

Beef, - - - - -	26,512 pounds, - - - - -	\$1,590 72
Hides, - - - - -	4,069 pounds, - - - - -	488 28
Pork, - - - - -	72,906 pounds, - - - - -	5,285 68
Milk, - - - - -	394,059 quarts, - - - - -	13,792 06
Pigs sold, - - - - -	365 - - - - -	1,094 95
Calves sold, - - - - -	312 - - - - -	303 60
Miscellaneous sales, - - - - -	- - - - -	155 48
		\$42,559 91

Inventory of Live Stock.

Farm horses, - - - - -	26
Driving horses, - - - - -	6
Hogs, - - - - -	273
Shoats, - - - - -	225
Young pigs, - - - - -	266
Cows, - - - - -	142
Bull, - - - - -	1
Cattle, - - - - -	2 yoke.
Soft soap made, - - - - -	1,620 bbls.
Potash lye used on wards, - - - - -	1,600 lbs.

SEWING ROOM REPORT.

Articles.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Aprons, - - - - -	494	268
Bedspreads, - - - - -	160	60
Blankets hemmed, - - - - -	1,521	1,592
Bureau covers, - - - - -	8	—
Bandages, - - - - -	683	487
Bibs, - - - - -	38	42
Caps cut, - - - - -	425	409
Carpets, - - - - -	10	3
Chemises, - - - - -	975	878
Clothes Bags, - - - - -	28	39
Carriage cover, - - - - -	1	—
Curtains, - - - - -	231	285
Coffee bags, - - - - -	53	45
Cushion covers, - - - - -	13	2
Dish-cloths, - - - - -	6	—
Drawers, - - - - -	712	684
Dresses, - - - - -	945	964
Dresses, night, - - - - -	276	356
Dress waists, - - - - -	1	6
Dress skirts, - - - - -	8	7
Handkerchiefs, - - - - -	203	—
Hats, trimmed, - - - - -	96	—
Holdes, - - - - -	492	408
Laundry bags, - - - - -	13	26
Laboratory covers, - - - - -	3	—
Laundry cloths, - - - - -	40	42
Mangle cloth, - - - - -	1	—
Meat cover, - - - - -	—	1
Napkins, - - - - -	192	336
Petticoats, - - - - -	551	566
Pillow-slips, - - - - -	2,242	2,910
Pillow ticks, - - - - -	9	13
Powder bags, - - - - -	50	—
Rag bag, - - - - -	—	1

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL, FOR THE INSANE.

67

Robes, - - - - -	73	107
Rugs, - - - - -	30	7
Sheets, - - - - -	2,761	2,714
Shirts, - - - - -	17	—
Stand covers, - - - - -	8	25
Table cloths, - - - - -	32	69
Towels, - - - - -	3,550	3,265
Tray cloths, - - - - -	60	27
Infants' dresses, - - - - -	4	—
Infants' petticoats - - - - -	3	—
Doilies, - - - - -	21	—
Supporters, - - - - -	2	—
Ties, - - - - -	10	—
Pool table cover, - - - - -	1	—
Bed canopies, - - - - -	2	—
Couch cover, - - - - -	1	—

ANNEX WORKSHOP REPORT.

Articles.	1904-05	1905-06
Aprons, oil cloth, - - - - -	—	25
“ rubber, - - - - -	—	7
“ ticking, - - - - -	—	14
“ mangle, - - - - -	—	2
Awnings, new, - - - - -	8	2
“ repaired, - - - - -	—	12
Bandages, - - - - -	3,565	4,571
Burlap sacks for amusements, - - - - -	10	—
Burlaps, bound, - - - - -	540	611
“ quilted, - - - - -	—	2
Bed blankets bound and repaired, - - - - -	149	96
Barber's chairs, upholstered, - - - - -	—	2
Lounges, “ - - - - -	—	4
Sofas, “ - - - - -	6	—
Chairs, “ - - - - -	11	7
Hassocks, “ - - - - -	—	5
Couches, “ - - - - -	—	4
Window seats, “ - - - - -	—	2
Canvas coats, - - - - -	1	—
“ dresses, - - - - -	7	9
“ machinery covers, - - - - -	—	2
“ mattress covers, - - - - -	33	38
“ mittens, pairs, - - - - -	21	76
“ suits, - - - - -	7	—
“ strong sheets, - - - - -	2	9
“ sand bags, - - - - -	—	4
“ bases, - - - - -	—	3
Chairs caned and rattaned, - - - - -	518	375
Coats altered, - - - - -	—	44
Combination dresses, - - - - -	—	9
Cushions, - - - - -	14	4
Door mats from discarded burlaps, - - - - -	—	7
Laundry bags, - - - - -	—	8
Leather belt, - - - - -	—	1
Mail pouches, - - - - -	—	9
Mattresses, new, - - - - -	120	—
“ made over, - - - - -	369	—
“ double, - - - - -	5	14
“ single, - - - - -	—	615

Markers sewed on, - - - - -	—	250
Pillows, - - - - -	359	240
“ rubber, - - - - -	6	36
Oilcloth pillow slips, - - - - -	2	70
Pillow cases, ticking, - - - - -	—	240
Porch curtains, - - - - -	—	3
Suspenders, - - - - -	576	420
Ticking holders, - - - - -	—	36
Trousers altered, - - - - -	133	129
Reefers repaired, - - - - -	118	97
Rubber sheets hemmed and grommited, - - - - -	—	36
Water bags repaired, - - - - -	6	7
Harness repaired, - - - - -	\$36.85	\$33.00
Baseball suits repaired, - - - - -	6.05	—
Shoes repaired, patients', - - - - -	713.85	615.15
“ employees', cash, - - - - -	311.12	291.01
Hammocks repaired, - - - - -	—	2
Vests enlarged, - - - - -	—	9

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. It is expected that each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient should be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair woolen pantaloons, two pair new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient should, in addition to a quantity of underclothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required by the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for Chapel worship and out-of-door exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary, for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for them the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. Indigent persons, or those partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Chapter 196, Acts of 1905.

7. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for indigent patients is \$3.35 per week.

8. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or friends, are admitted to the Hospital when there are vacancies, under Chapter 256, Public Acts, 1895.

9. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the town in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Chapter 196, Acts of 1905.

10. A bond with satisfactory surety, one or more, will be required with each private patient for the payment of expenses of board and attendance, quarterly in advance, and for all other expenses whether of damages, removal, or death.

11. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of 9:30 and 11 A. M., and between 2 and 5 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only, but no visitor shall be admitted to the wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

12. The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane is situated about two miles from the railroad station. Electric cars run from the station to the Hospital.

Visitors are not admitted on Sunday, but on any other day of the week patients may be seen by their friends, unless in the opinion of the physicians the visit is liable to injure the patients.

Express packages may be addressed to any patient, "in care of the Hospital for the Insane." In every case the name of the patient for whom the package is intended should either be written plainly on the wrapper, or placed inside.

The telephone can be used from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and from 4:30 to 5:30 P. M. daily (except Sundays). At other times the medical staff are busy.

In every letter about any patient, the full name of the patient and the post-office address of the writer should be mentioned.

All letters relating to the patients or the affairs of the Hospital should be addressed to HENRY S. NOBLE, M. D., Superintendent, Middletown, Conn.

NOTE.—No private patients have been received for two or three years, and it is not likely that any will be received in the near future.

CHAPTER 196, ACTS OF 1905.

An Act concerning Insane Paupers and Indigent Persons.

SECTION 1. When any pauper in any town shall be insane, a selectman of such town may apply to the court of probate for the district wherein such pauper resides for his commitment to a State Hospital for the Insane, and said court shall appoint two reputable physicians, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case and report to said court; and if such physicians shall report that said pauper is insane, the court may order a selectman or some proper officer forthwith to take such pauper to one of the state hospitals for the insane, where he shall be kept and supported as long as may be requisite, and two dollars per week of the expense of his support shall be paid by the town whose selectman applies for said commitment, and the balance by the State.

SEC. 2. When an indigent person not a pauper is insane, application may be made by any person in his behalf to the court of probate for the district where he resides, and said court shall appoint two reputable physicians and a selectman of the town where said indigent person resides, who shall fully investigate the facts and report to said court; (and such selectman shall include in his report a full statement of the facts relating to the residence of such indigent insane person, and his estimate of the value of such indigent insane person's estate so far as he can ascertain the same.) If said court of probate, upon consideration of the report of said physicians and said selectman, is satisfied that such person is indigent and insane, and is a resident of any town within its jurisdiction, it shall order him to be taken by the person making the application,

or such other person as it may direct, to one of the state hospitals for the insane, where he shall be kept and supported as long as may be requisite, and two dollars per week of the expense of his support shall be paid by the person making the application, and the balance by the state. The word "support" in this act shall be construed to mean all necessary food, clothing, medicine and medical attendance. The judge making the order of commitment shall state therein the town of which he finds such indigent insane person to be a resident, and the amount of his estate so reported to said court as aforesaid. In case thereafter the person legally obligated to pay for the support of such indigent insane person, under said order, at such insane hospital, shall fail to make payment for said support, the authorities of such insane hospital shall notify, by registered mail the treasurer of the municipality of which such indigent insane person was in the proceeding of commitment found to be a resident, and if the default in the payment for such support shall continue for a period of four weeks from and after the mailing of the said notification to the treasurer, then such indigent insane person shall thereupon be deemed to be a pauper, and the expense of his support, including unpaid arrearages accumulated since the mailing of the said notification, except such part as is paid by the state, shall be paid by the said municipality. The report of such selectman as to the residence of such indigent person and the action of the court of probate thereon shall be deemed prima facie evidence only that such indigent person is a resident of such town, and any expenses for the support of such indigent person paid by a town under the provisions of this act may be recovered by such town from any person legally liable for his support, or from any town in this state to which such person is legally chargeable. If said court of probate, upon the report of such selectman and such hearing, shall find that such person is not a resident of any town within its jurisdiction, it shall not commit such person to any insane hospital within this state, it being hereby expressly provided that no court of probate in this state shall commit to an insane hospital within this state any person who is found by it, upon due hearing, not to be a resident of a town within the jurisdiction of such court of probate.



General View of Hospital

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 51.

REPORT

OF THE

Norwich Hospital for the Insane

TO

THE GOVERNOR

For the two years ended September 30, 1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

NORWICH, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE BULLETIN COMPANY
1907

PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

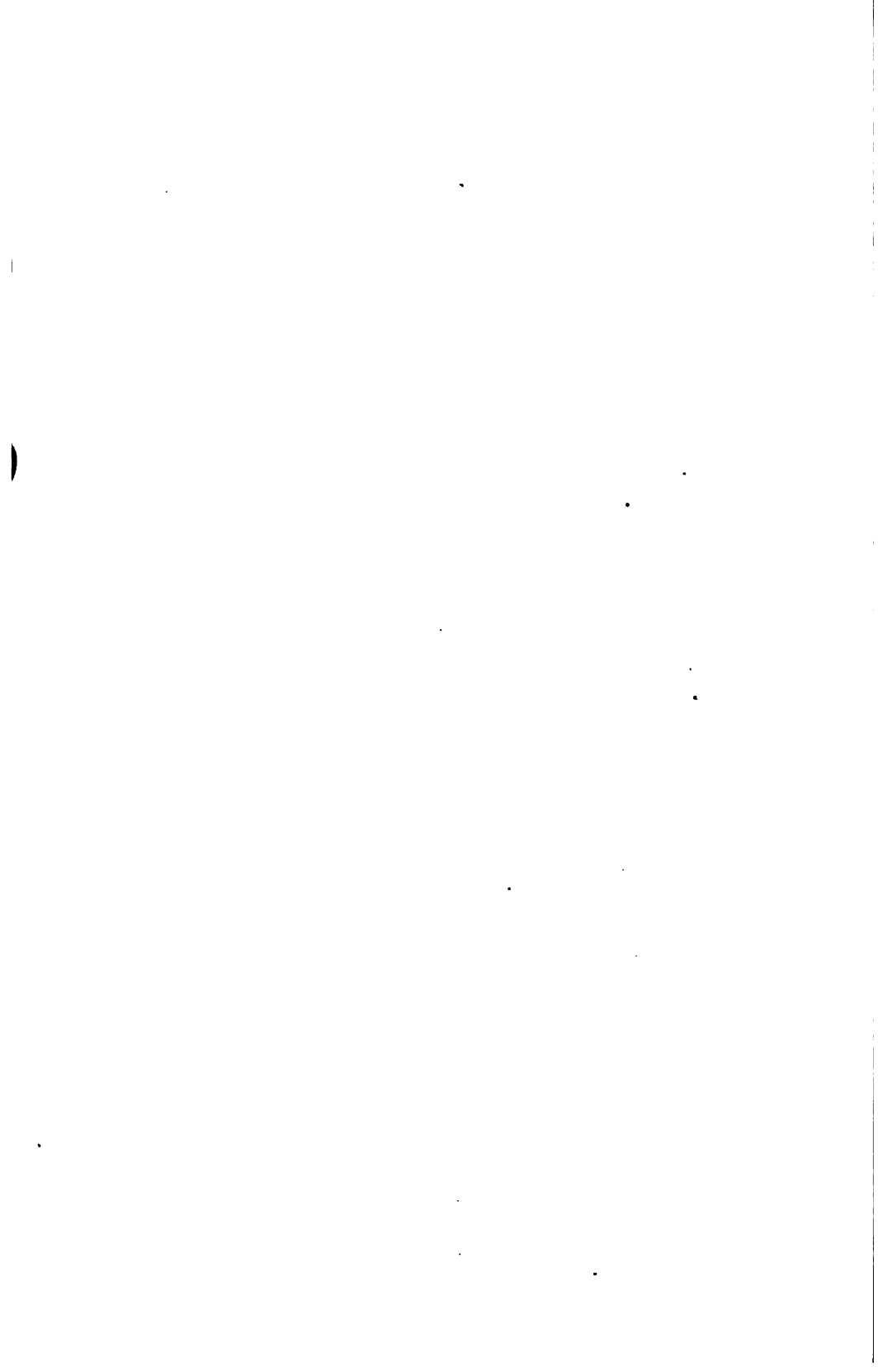
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J. EVAN SHUTTLEWORTH, M. D., - - - - -	<i>Assistant Physician</i>



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

The Board of Trustees of the Norwich Hospital for the Insane, in presenting this their first biennial report, find themselves relieved from the necessity of making it voluminous, because of the very complete report of the Superintendent which is published herewith, for which we bespeak a very careful reading.

In planning for the work about to be undertaken our first desire was to provide a place for the treatment of the large number of insane persons for whom no accommodation existed, other than that provided by almshouses, which were not properly equipped for such care, and by the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, which was already greatly overcrowded and where patients could be received only as vacancies occurred by death or convalescence.

For this reason we bent every energy to the construction of the two wards which were opened on the 10th of October, 1904. To accomplish this we were obliged to house our Superintendent and his family in a little story-and-a-half cottage of four or five rooms, too small for convenience or comfort, but in which they have continued to live in order that the unfortunate wards of the State might be cared for.

Our power house, kitchen and laundry were also sheltered in make-shift shacks until such time as they could be more advantageously located. These are now, thanks to the generosity of the last General Assembly, in permanent and finely equipped buildings, and are doing excellent service.

We cannot be too thankful for our immunity from accident

or fire during those early days, the latter of which misfortunes would have compelled the, at least temporary, closing of the hospital and scattering of the inmates. We rejoice that this contingency is past, and that there is no longer occasion for anxiety on that account.

Owing to unforeseen difficulties and delays our two new wards are not yet ready for occupancy, and the old wards are still overcrowded, having seventy more patients than they were designed for. We hope to get into one at least of those now in process of construction during the month of January, and the other as soon as possible thereafter. But we must call attention to the fact that long before others can be constructed the same overcrowded conditions will again prevail. In view of the fact that the percentage of cures in acute cases is so large, and in chronic cases so small, it seems unfortunate that accommodations cannot be provided somewhat in excess of immediate necessities, as is done in other states, and thus many be saved to themselves and their families rather than become permanent charges on the town and State.

Another matter of great importance and, we think, absolute necessity, is the providing for the criminal insane in places other than general insane hospitals. This we think could be much better done in connection with our State prison than elsewhere. Such cases require special buildings, more constant watchfulness, stricter care and closer confinement than can be provided in our hospitals for other insane persons. A careful perusal of the report of the Superintendent will acquaint you with the great progress already made in our buildings and general equipment, but it is, nevertheless, true that much yet remains to be done before this hospital can do its best work and properly care for its quota of unfortunates.

Our first and greatest need is an immediate appropriation of \$30,000. for the completion of the upper story of the North Ward, which could not be done and was not contemplated with our last appropriation. In enumerating our further needs,

which we hope will have your careful and generous consideration, we feel that it is our first duty to ask for a fitting cottage for our Superintendent and his family. They have submitted to great discomfort without complaint thus far, but it is certainly unfair and unkind to ask them to continue to do so when the apparent necessity no longer exists. We, therefore, place this first in our list of necessities. There is also great need of an administration building. The only make-shift building we now occupy is used for that purpose, and it is altogether inadequate for our needs. There should be a suitable place for the reception of visitors, the meetings of the board, rooms for the hospital staff, for pathological research, for a dispensary and other purposes which can only be attained in such a building.

Another great need is a congregate dining hall, which can also be made to afford an amusement hall. There is now no place for religious services or amusement, and the need of something in that line is greatly felt. Our present cow barn, which is old and small, should be supplanted by a large and modern building for that purpose. Indeed, its necessity is imperative.

Then, of course, we come to the consideration of the fact that the increase of insane persons in our State is at the rate of one hundred per annum, and that long before further accommodations can be provided our almshouses will again be burdened with many of this class of unfortunates for whose care they are inadequately equipped. Therefore it will be necessary to provide for two more wards at least, and they will only house the natural increase when they are completed.

We realize the magnitude of these necessary requirements, but humanity demands that the unfortunate wards of the State who cannot care for themselves, and whose freedom while insane is a menace to society, should be properly cared for.

After its splendid record for so many years, we do not believe the good old State of Connecticut will now be willing to

ignore the demands of humanity, or refuse to heed the cry of the distressed.

We cannot close our report without recognition of our good fortune in having at the head of our institution a man who is pre-eminently fitted for the duties of the position. Not only is he thoroughly competent as a physician and alienist, but he is also conversant with the plans and construction of all the buildings, and his knowledge of their requirements in every detail, and his untiring attention thereto, have saved this board much time and trouble, and the State much money. We also congratulate ourselves on having so efficient a medical staff and hospital corps. They work in perfect harmony, and excellent results have already been accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

COSTELLO LIPPITT,
EDWIN S. GREELEY,
GEORGE C. WALDO,
CLINTON E. STARK, M. D.,
HENRY H. GALLUP,
J. DEMING PERKINS,
EDWIN C. PINNEY,
EUGENE H. BURR,
FRANKLIN H. MAYBERRY, M. D.,
CALVIN L. HARWOOD,
FRANK T. MAPLES,
FREDERICK E. WILCOX, M. D.



Wards A with Temporary Office and Industrial Buildings

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees Norwich Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in respectfully submitting the first biennial report of the Norwich Hospital for the Insane for the two years ending September 30th, 1906. These two years may well be regarded as epoch-making years for this institution. Not only have they marked the completion of our first two ward buildings, the equipment of a temporary laundry, kitchen and power-house and the opening of our hospital for the reception of patients, but also have they witnessed the beginning and practical completion of two other ward buildings with tunnel and connecting corridors, and the erection of a permanent power-house, laundry and kitchen. In addition during this period, two large reservoirs have been constructed, permanent steam and water mains laid, electric and telephone wires run, a pump-house, ice-house and temporary office building built, stock and machinery purchased, a portion of the hospital farm brought to a fair state of fertility, fences built, orchards planted and as much accomplished in the way of grading, making of walks and roads and the planting of trees as time and money permitted.

Our first patient was admitted on October 10th, 1904. Twenty-five men and fifteen women, residents of Norwich and its vicinity, were transferred from the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown to this institution on December 6th, 1904, and our census at the close of the first year showed one hundred and fifty-one patients to have been under treatment and one hundred and twenty-one patients still in the hospital,

an excess in the hospital of twenty-one patients over its normal capacity.

Early in May of the present year, the Board decided that patients, until the completion of our new ward buildings, could only be received as vacancies occurred.

Our hospital was at this time crowded to the limit of safety; with accommodations for barely one hundred, one hundred and seventy-one patients were being cared for in the hospital and in addition sixteen, connected with the institution, were out upon a trial visit.

Accordingly the various Probate Courts of our districts were advised of our condition and informed that patients could only be received as vacancies occurred and in the order of their application. This step was taken the more reluctantly as the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown had previously reached the limit of its capacity and was also admitting patients only as vacancies occurred.

Frequently, at first, and almost daily during the past two months, have we received urgent applications for the admission of patients. Vacancies, however, have occurred infrequently owing to the smallness of our hospital and the character of its inmates—practically ninety per cent. of its population being made up of patients whose insanity had existed more than a year prior to admission, a class very slow in recovering—and since May 15th we have been able to admit only eighteen new patients.

The year closes with sixteen patients out upon a trial visit and one hundred and seventy remaining in the institution. Two hundred and sixty have been under treatment since the opening of the hospital, seventy-four patients have been discharged from the hospital, twenty-four in their normal mental condition, eleven improved (nine of whom were practically at their normal), three unimproved, one not insane and thirty-five have died. If those now upon a trial visit were added to this number our

total would be thirty-eight at their normal and thirteen improved.

(For a more detailed statement of the movement of patients, age, diagnosis, nationality, results of treatment, etc., I would respectfully refer you to the tables appended to this report).

AGE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Of the two hundred and sixty patients admitted, ninety-four were over fifty years of age; of this number twenty-three between sixty-one and seventy, twenty-one between seventy-one and eighty, nine over eighty, and one over ninety.

AGE OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

Of the thirty-five who have died during the period, twenty-six were more than fifty, seven being between fifty and sixty, nineteen over sixty, thirteen over seventy, six over eighty, and one over ninety.

SENILE CASES.

It may be seen from the above that more than one in every nine patients admitted were over seventy years of age and thirteen of the thirty-five cases who have died were also over seventy.

The sending of senile cases to a hospital for the insane simply that those at home may be relieved of their care is too frequently practiced. Senility, and the degenerative changes incident thereto, is a physiological process which cannot be averted and which comes sooner or later to all alike. Many of the cases are not so troublesome but what they could be cared for, though admittedly at some inconvenience, practically as well at home as in an institution, and but few receive benefit from treatment. There are certain of the senile psychoses manifested by persecutory delusions, great increased irritability, violence, and hallucinations of sight and hearing, to which these remarks are not applicable, and who should be given treatment in a hospital,

but these cases form only a small percentage of this class of patients admitted.

It would seem that some legal provision might be made which would reduce the number of this class of patients admitted and detained in our hospital. Possibly the desired reduction might be accomplished by the enactment of a law providing for a second examination of all patients committed to an insane hospital, with the further provision that within ten days after any patient was received, a certificate signed by the Superintendent of the hospital and one or more assistant physicians, be transmitted to the Governor of the State or to the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, setting forth the mental and physical condition of the patient, with the recommendation that he be retained in the hospital, be kept under observation for a further period of ten days, or be discharged therefrom. The reasons assigned for the discharge being that the patient had been found to be neither dangerous to himself or others; that no benefit could be expected from hospital treatment and that he could be properly cared for outside of an insane hospital.

If the recommendation for discharge received favorable consideration, a certificate ordering the discharge of the patient could be sent to the Superintendent of the hospital, the patient taken to the town from which he came by its employees and given over to the first selectman. The expense of said return could be borne by the State, or the town, as might be decided; no patient discharged as being an improper subject should be again committed without the consent of the Governor or Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

Personally, I believe that the enactment of such a law would result in no hardship and would somewhat reduce the number of senile cases committed to insane hospitals.

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

Each patient has received a thorough mental and physical examination within twenty-four hours after admission. At this

time a diagnosis has, when possible, been made and the remedy, special diet, and such other treatment as appeared to be indicated, prescribed. Mechanical restraint has been dispensed with as far as safety would allow and only employed as a aid to treatment or to prevent patients doing injury to themselves or others. It is never applied except upon the written order of a medical officer, and when the supervisor or medical officer is present. Its utter abolishment and the substitution of drug or chemical restraint would be, in my opinion, unwise. The latter results in no real benefit to the patient and is much more harmful than the form of mechanical restraint employed at this hospital. We have found prolonged baths, especially in the form of a neutral bath, a great aid in quieting our patients and productive of the best results.

The women patients have received such special treatment as appeared indicated. Having as yet no operating room we have been able to do but little work in this direction, but have performed one major and several minor operations, all with the most happy results.

Dr. Vernon Hiscox, of Norwich, has weekly visited the hospital during the past year and attended to the odontological work of the institution in a most satisfactory manner.

Copious and frequent notes have been made and a complete record of all patients, from the time of entering to their departure from the institution, carefully prepared. These will prove of value both for statistical purposes and as an aid in studying insanity.

We have had no accidents and one suicide, a chronic case of four years' standing, who had never been regarded as suicidal, became discouraged over his ill-health, retired to his room, and through a nurse was seated opposite thereto, quietly hung himself to the hot air register. He was missed very shortly thereafter, and though promptly discovered and every effort made to

resuscitate him, it was without avail. The medical examiner was of course notified at once.

Our present buildings were designed as convalescent wards and have no hospital space, being made up entirely of single rooms, it has, therefore, only been by exercising the greatest vigilance at all times that similar accidents have been averted.

PAROLES.

Patients that we believe can be trusted have been granted paroles about the grounds and in certain cases these paroles have been extended to Norwich. This privilege of walking about the grounds or going to and from work unattended, has been much appreciated by the patients and has been abused in but few instances. It has, I am sure, hastened the recovery of acute cases, and greatly added to the contentment of those who are destined to spend the remainder of their lives in an institution of this kind.

The liberty has been extended to some forty-five patients during the past two years, and we contemplate extending this privilege during the coming year to an increased number of patients.

TRIAL VISITS.

I find, although there is apparently no legal authority, that for years it has been customary in the State to allow patients, sufficiently recovered, to leave the hospital with relatives or other responsible persons, upon a trial visit. We have uniformly followed this custom, not discharging any patient unless deported or removed to another State, until he had been absent from the hospital six months. In certain instances when, after corresponding with relatives, it was ascertained that the patient did not appear quite normal and that there was a possibility of his return to the hospital becoming necessary, this period of parole has been extended. Whereas it is desirable to restore a patient to the full capacity of citizenship as soon after recovery as possible, six months does not seem too long a period in

which to judge whether a person recovered from insanity is fitted to resume his place in society. This custom permits many patients suffering from recurrent forms of insanity to visit their homes and be returned to the hospital without the formality or expense of a new commitment, and, I believe, should be sanctioned by law.

Only those patients should be given this privilege who, in the judgment of the Superintendent, were not homicidal, suicidal, destructive or dangerous to themselves or others, and when there was any doubt of the patients receiving proper care or treatment by the relative or friend taking them from the hospital, a written agreement or a bond might be required. This latter provision would give ample protection both to the State and to the patient.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

It has been planned ever since the opening of the hospital to establish a training school for nurses, but the organization has had to be deferred from time to time owing to our small corps of nurses and the demands made both upon their time and that of the medical staff.

The influence of a properly conducted training school is soon manifested in the better care and treatment given patients and the consequent increased rate of recoveries. It has, therefore, been the occasion of deep regret that such a school could not have been established ere this. I am pleased, however, to report the immediate organization of a training school, comprising a two years' graded course in both mental and general nursing. Arrangements are already being perfected for supplementing the training in the hospital, by a certain amount of district nursing, thus giving our nurses additional training and experience both in obstetrical nursing and certain other diseases with which they might not otherwise be brought in contact.

The law passed at the 1905 session of the legislature, entitled

"An Act Regulating the Practice of Professional Nursing of the Sick," appears to me to legislate unfairly against graduates of hospitals for the insane, as it provides that nurses in order to be eligible to take the examination to become registered nurses, must be graduates of a training school for nurses, which gives a two years' course in a public or a private hospital, where medical, surgical and obstetrical cases are *received and treated*, or must show an experience equivalent thereto. This law if strictly interpreted would prevent graduates of insane hospitals from becoming registered nurses, no matter how efficient they might be or capable of passing a satisfactory examination, simply because they were not graduates of a general hospital, and will result in an inferior class of graduates, as nurses will not, unless compelled by financial reasons to do so, spend two years in taking a training course in a hospital, graduation from which does not allow them to become registered nurses.

I believe this law should be so amended that graduates of training schools maintained in State institutions should be, without question, eligible for examination.

FARM.

The land procured with this hospital site and later acquired, had been permitted, through lack of proper fertilization, to deteriorate greatly; this combined with the meagreness of our equipment of the necessity for economy, has rendered the development of the farm slower and the results obtained less than might have been desired.

We have, however, had an abundance of fresh vegetables and milk, have secured a goodly supply of potatoes and other roots for winter use, besides providing the necessary forage for our horses and cattle, and our balance sheet, notwithstanding the increased expenditures necessitated, will show that the farm has been conducted with quite considerable profit during the past year.



New Kitchen

PER CAPITA COST.

Every effort has been made during the past two years to administer the affairs of this institution in an economical manner and at the same time to provide everything possible which could contribute to the comfort and welfare of our patients. Our weekly per capita cost, without allowance being made for the difference of inventory, which would cause a slightly greater reduction during the past year, was for the year 1904-1905, \$6.58, and for the year 1905-1906, \$4.76. This cost might seem excessively high if compared with that of large institutions, but will be found correspondingly low when compared with the same hospitals at a like period of their history or with similar institution of similar size. Indeed, I do not know of a hospital which, taking these two points into consideration, can make as favorable a showing.

We estimated for and received an appropriation from the legislature sufficient to allow of a per capita cost of \$6.37 on the basis of one hundred patients. This estimate was lower than had been required in hospitals of a like size and at the same period of their history, and we anticipated considerable difficulty in meeting our demands. The per capita reduction accomplished during the past year has been brought about partly by the increased number of patients cared for over those estimated, but more largely by the hearty co-operation received from the various heads of the departments and our system of issuing supplies.

The fact, however, must not be lost sight of, that, while the per capita cost is less, our expenditures, owing to our increased number of patients, have been greater, and that although this will be in part counterbalanced by our increased revenue, if, during the present year we care for three hundred patients, at the same per capita cost as the year just past, an additional appropriation of \$4,500 will have to be secured to meet the resulting deficit.

CONSTRUCTION.

A casual description of the site upon which the Norwich Hospital for the Insane has been erected, together with a brief outline of the general arrangement of the several buildings seems necessary, that those unacquainted may have some conception of the location and grouping of our buildings and a more intelligent understanding of the construction work accomplished during the past two years.

A more ideal location for a State institution could scarcely have been secured. The situation upon the Thames river, with the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad upon its banks, provides every convenience for freight facilities and secures great economy in the handling of supplies, while the Norwich and Westerly trolley passing through the hospital grounds to the east and the station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad distant some five minutes' walk from the proposed administration building, secure easy accessibility.

The ground rises sharply from the Thames river to the height of sixty feet and then spreads out into a level plain of some sixty acres, beneath which at the depth of three or four feet, lies a stratum of sand and gravel, providing material for mortar and concrete, and furnishing both a firm foundation for buildings and excellent drainage.

A brook of unusual purity, with a watershed of approximately one square mile, arises among the hills which bounds the plain on the east, and winds its way down through the hospital property.

All these advantages, the farm land in the immediate vicinity, the beautiful vistas, and the general air of quiet and restfulness which everywhere pervade, combine to form a condition unsurpassed.

A plot plan of the general arrangement of the buildings in the completed institution was prepared by your architects and adopted by your Board ere constructive work upon any of the

buildings had yet begun. This early selection of a general plan of construction was certainly most wise, and has greatly facilitated an intelligent planning of the water mains, heating and drainage systems. Briefly, the arrangement adopted is as follows: An administration building, dining room and kitchen building and laundry, coming in the order mentioned from the front to the rear, and occupying a central position, the ward buildings extending in the form of a half square on either side from the administration building in the front, to the laundry in the rear, and power-house located below the level of the plateau and adjacent to the Thames river, the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and a freight track of the Norwich and Westerly trolley.

WARDS A.

The meagreness of the appropriation secured with the act of establishing this hospital, and your desire to employ as much of it as possible for the accommodation of patients, led to the selection of these wards as the first to be builded.

The choice was governed largely by the nearness of these buildings to the Green and Williams houses, obtained with the hospital site, the possibility of remodeling them into kitchen and laundry at nominal cost, and the construction of a temporary power-house between them, using for the side walls of the power-house the walls of these two houses. The whole arrangement secured temporary quarters for these necessary departments at a minimum expenditure.

The new ward buildings are of French-Gothic style of architecture, two stories in height, with attic and basement. The walls are of red brick with Indiana limestone and terra cotta trimmings, and the frame work, partitions and floors of iron and concrete construction. The walls are metal furred and lathed, and plastered with three coats of adamant. The floors are of rift grain Georgia pine and the interior finish of ash. These buildings were designed to accommodate fifty patients each, and

were opened for their reception on the twenty-fourth of October, 1904.

TEMPORARY EQUIPMENT.

Meanwhile the temporary laundry and kitchen had been remodeled and equipped with apparatus which would also be suitable for our permanent buildings, and a 150 horse-power return tubular boiler, and a 75 horse-power simple engine, direct connected, with a generator of 50 kilowatts capacity, at a voltage of 110, placed in our temporary power-house.

A low pressure heating system had also been installed, and the mains, insulated with sponge felted asbestos covering, and protected by waterproof paper and a wooden box, run to the ward buildings through trenches.

Electric lines had been carried to the various buildings for lighting and power purposes, and a 300,000 c. m. cable run to the temporary pumping station for furnishing power to a 20 horse-power motor, direct connected, to a triplex pump, of a capacity of 150 gallons per minute against a pressure of 140 pounds.

Our temporary water supply consisted of a shallow pond at the brook, storing about 320,000 gallons, and two surface wells containing when full, 7,000 gallons. A 4-inch pipe line was laid from these various sources of supply to the ward buildings, and a meagre fire protection secured by one hydrant located midway between the temporary kitchen building and the Superintendent's house, and 4-inch stand pipes in the ward buildings. Our available gravity storage then consisted of two 600 gallon tanks placed in the attics of the ward buildings.

Feeling that this water supply should be increased, and that it might even prove the source of our future supply, a 6-inch well was sunk to the depth of 148 feet, but the water obtained was poor in quality and meagre in quantity, and the well proved of very little utility.

The aim in view in all this temporary work, was to install

it at a minimum of cost, and make the apparatus purchased, as far as possible, available for our future needs.

WARDS B.

Our two new ward buildings, each three stories in height with basement and attic, are fast nearing completion, and together will furnish accommodation for three hundred additional patients. These buildings are constructed along the same general lines as Wards A, the exterior and bearing walls being of hard red brick, trimmings of Indiana limestone and terra cotta, rough floors of concrete, stairs of iron and slate, finished floors of maple and torazzo tile and roofs of slate.

The height and pitch of the roofs have been somewhat modified from Wards A, owing to the added story, and as the buildings are designed chiefly for hospital purposes, the space upon all floors has been given over almost entirely to large dormitories. Sleeping rooms have been provided in the attics for night nurses, and dining rooms in the basements for those patients who are able to go to the table.

Every effort has been made to build as economically as possible and at the same time provide buildings that would be desirable, durable and cheaply maintained.

A considerable saving has been effected by the doing away with all corridors, the porches and sitting room portion of the dormitories serving as passage-ways through the buildings, and, considering the kind of buildings which have been erected, the cost per bed may be regarded as extremely low.

The heating and ventilating, electrical work and plumbing of these buildings will be described under these headings.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS.

Our temporary kitchen, laundry and power-house have been severely taxed during the past summer in caring for our present population, and from their location did not permit of any enlargement. Therefore, with the increased accommodations for

patients, the necessity for constructing new buildings for these departments arose. The plan was adopted of making them of sufficient size to serve for the patients in the completed institution. This policy, of course, involved an increased expenditure at present, but in the end will result in true economy and much more satisfactory buildings. All the buildings are made practically fire-proof and constructed after the most approved methods of modern building practice.

KITCHEN.

The kitchen, a one-story substantial building of brick and concrete, occupies a central position between the ward buildings. The main kitchen is a large, well-lighted room, extending across the entire width of the building, and is thoroughly ventilated by means of movable sky-lights. Immediately adjoining the main kitchen is an employees' dining room (which later may be used as a serving room for the contemplated dining room), a scullery and small room for the cooks' daily stores. A short corridor connects the main kitchen with the bakery, bread storage-room, elevator, cold storage boxes, and a room for the preparation of vegetables. The basement contains several large, well-lighted rooms, which will be given over to the storage of supplies.

The main kitchen and employees' dining room have been floored with torazzo tile, laid with unbroken joints, the remaining floors of the building are of concrete with a granolithic finish. The interiors of all the walls upon the first floor have been painted with three coats of lead and oil.

An improved brick oven, the interior dimensions of which are 13 feet by 11 feet, is already erected in the bakery. This oven is capable of continuous baking, as by an ingenious arrangement of flues it is thoroughly heated without any fire being placed in the baking chamber, and will therefore be of ample size to care for any increased growth of the institution.

Our present kitchen and bakery equipment, which at the time

was selected with an idea of permanency, will be removed to the new location and supplemented by additional utensils already purchased.

An electric elevator of a lifting capacity of 1,000 pounds with safety gates, and automatic safety stops, will be installed in its shaft, and will provide the means of conveying the food cars from the first floor to the basement for distribution through the tunnels and corridors to the several ward buildings.

LAUNDRY.

A model laundry of the same general type of construction as the kitchen has been built on the location previously described. The building has been planned with great care and should prove extremely satisfactory. It contains a receiving room for the sorting of clothes, a wash room with space adjoining for extractors, mangle and sectional dry-rooms, an ironing room, sorting room, mending room and two small toilet rooms upon the first floor.

The front portion has been carried to the height of two stories, supplying twelve double rooms and two single rooms for the housing of outside employees. The basement is high and will be used as a paint and carpenters' shop.

An electric elevator similar to the one in the kitchen, has been provided, and the equipment of our old laundry together with the additional machinery already purchased, is now in process of installation.

All the rooms above the basement have been painted interiorly, and the whole building presents a very pleasing appearance.

POWER-HOUSE.

A power-house of steel and concrete has been built on that portion of the hospital land some sixty feet below the general level of the building plateau, and adjacent to the Thames river

and the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

It is planned to heat, light and furnish all our buildings with hot water from this plant, the difference in level between it and the other hospital buildings insuring a rapid return of the condensed steam.

The building contains a boiler room with ample space for the installation of eight boilers of 150 horse-power each, an engine room large enough to care for three electrical units, a machine shop, a pump and cold storage-room, a trap and heater room, as well as a room for the reception of freight.

A concrete freight platform has been built so that supplies can readily be trucked over it from the cars into the freight storage-room, or upon the electric freight elevator, capable of lifting two tons, which rises through the head-house to a concrete bridge 108 feet long, connecting the power-house with the main tunnel.

As can readily be seen, the location for a building of this character could scarcely be surpassed; coal, and other hospital freight can be received, unloaded and distributed to the various buildings practically without cost.

CHIMNEY.

A chimney 150 feet high, with an internal diameter of six feet, has been erected on the level of the power-house.

This chimney is built with an outer and inner core of concrete to the height of 90 feet, the outer core continuing alone from this point for the remaining distance.

The chimney is heavily reinforced with twisted steel rods, and has a foundation carefully calculated to withstand the effects of wind pressure.

Concrete is steadily growing in favor for chimney construction and doubtless our chimney will prove serviceable for many years to come.



New Laundry

BRIDGE, TUNNEL AND CORRIDORS.

The positions of Wards A and B, and the location of the kitchen, laundry and power-house, has necessitated a considerable expenditure for bridge, tunnel and corridor construction. These passage-ways prevent exposure to the elements in going from building to building, facilitate the handling of freight and general service of the institution, and serve as conduits for our steam, hot water, electric and telephone mains.

As far as possible, only permanent work has been done; where future work has rendered the construction of other than temporary corridors ill advised, foundations of stone and concrete have been laid, the walls carried to the grade line with the requisite courses of brick, and this surmounted by a cheap wooden structure covered with an asbestos paper roof. Our permanent corridors are brick with a foundation of stone and concrete and have a concrete roof, with a granolithic finish, made water-proof by a layer between of tar and gravel roofing. This roof comes level with the first floors of the buildings, and being guarded by double pipe rails, will serve as a walk between them. Our tunnel which joins the kitchen basement at the rear, extends from this point to the laundry building, and from the rear of the laundry building to the bridge joining the tunnel with the head-house of the power plant.

The tunnel is formed of concrete with a thorough reinforcement of twisted steel rods, and its roof has been designed to sustain at any point, with an ample factor of safety, a wagon with a two-ton load. The tunnel is well-lighted by heavy glass plates placed in its roof, and the corridors by side windows located at suitable intervals.

The floors of the tunnel, corridor and central portions of the laundry and kitchen basements, are formed of movable concrete slabs, finished granolithic, beneath which our return steam and hot and cold water mains are conveyed.

Our bridge is of concrete, reinforced similarly to the tunnel, and serves with this—the basement of the laundry and kitchen

buildings and the central corridor—to form a continuous passage-way from the power-house to the proposed administration building, cross corridors connecting with Wards A and B.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

Three return tubular boilers, each of a rated capacity of 150 horse-power, have been purchased and installed in the boiler room of our power-house. These, with the addition of our present boiler, which will be removed from our temporary power-house as soon as circumstances permit and reset in the new location, will give us a boiler capacity of six hundred horse-power, an amount somewhat in excess of our present requirements.

Brick settings have been carried up to the lugs of the boilers, the domes being covered with asbestos; a main smoke-flue five feet by six feet of 3-16 inch steel connects the boilers with the concrete chimney, an independent up-take of 1-8-inch steel joining each with the main flue.

A ten-inch steam drum, so arranged as to feed in either direction and so valved that any one of the battery of boilers may be discarded without affecting the remainder, is connected by means of separate five-inch bends to the rear nozzles of the boilers and gives off branches to the engine drum, high-pressure line, and, through a reducing valve, to the low-pressure heating main.

A four-inch line of pipe carries steam at eighty pounds, our boiler pressure, through head-house, bridge and tunnel, to the laundry mangle. Here it is reduced to thirty pounds and continued as far as the kitchen for the supply of the steam cooking apparatus.

Our heating system may be described as a low-pressure gravity system; its supply is accomplished through a twelve-inch main, which arising, as previously mentioned, is carried through the head-house, bridge, tunnel and central corridor, to the cross

corridors connecting Wards B; after giving off eight-inch branches to these buildings, it continues as an eight-inch main for the supply of Wards A and the future administration building, the total run of low-pressure pipes being slightly in excess of 1,800 feet.

The condensed steam from these high and low-pressure systems is carried by independent returns placed beneath the floors of the corridors and tunnel back to the power-house and discharged through the medium of traps into receiving tanks from which it is pumped at a high temperature through feed water heaters into the boilers.

All of our steam mains have been thoroughly insulated with inch-and-a-half sponge felted asbestos, and though the runs are long the efficiency of this class of covering has been found to be so great that there is scarcely an appreciable loss between the boilers and the point of distribution. The exhaust steam from our engines is utilized through the medium of a back-pressure valve (the engine being back-pressured to the same degree as the pressure carried in the twelve-inch main), and the steam, which otherwise would be wasted, forced through a grease extractor to remove the cylinder oil it contains, and thence into the low-pressure main where it serves in summer to heat our hot water and laundry dry rooms and in winter to supplement the live steam for heating purposes.

Our industrial buildings are heated by direct radiation alone and our wards by both direct and indirect. In the latter system, which has been carefully calculated to supply at all times the requisite amount of fresh air, cold air is taken through suitable guarded openings over radiators hung in the basement, heated and conveyed by galvanized iron ducts passing along the inside walls to the rooms above.

The ventilating flues arise near the floor in each room, pass upward on the same wall as the heat duct, unite with others and terminate in the stacks of the roofs. The draft in these flues may be increased if desired, a practice only necessary when the

degree of interior and exterior temperature very nearly approach each other, by heating the air in the stacks by small accelerating coils placed therein. Each hot air register is supplied with a simple operating device permitting of cold air alone, hot air, or a mixture of the two, to be readily supplied without affecting the scheme as a whole. This system of ventilation, depending upon gravity alone for its efficiency, has been given a thorough trial in our Wards A, and has proved very satisfactory.

HOT WATER.

A complete hot water circulating system, similar to that employed in hot water heating, has been installed for the supply of our ward buildings with this necessary commodity. In this system galvanized supply and return pipes of suitable size are carried to points as near the fixtures as possible, thus assuring the water being obtained at the determined degree of temperature with the minimum of waste.

A small steam circulating pump has been employed to make the circulation positive. The hot water heater heated with exhaust steam from our engines and provided with a thermostatic valve, automatically controlling the temperature of the water at any desired degree, has been placed in the power-house.

An auxiliary heater for the supply of the laundry and kitchen building, where water at a higher temperature is desired than would be safe to employ upon our wards, is installed in the laundry basement.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

The distance to which it became necessary to transmit electricity for power and lighting, has rendered it advisable for us to change our electrical equipment from a direct current at 110 volts to a three-wire system, furnishing 220 volts between outside wires and 110 volts from the outside to the neutral wire. This change has only entailed the purchase of a new extended sub-base and shaft for our old engine, as, with the possibility of

this contingency arising, the wiring in Wards A had been done for a three-wire system, and has resulted in a considerable saving on account of the very material reduction under the increased voltage that could be made in the size of our distributing mains.

A new one hundred and fifty horse-power simple side crank engine, with a speed of three hundred revolutions per minute, has been purchased and installed in our power-house, and a new fifty kilowatt generator and our old generator of like capacity will be placed upon its shaft; two new twenty-five kilowatt generators having been procured for the new shaft of our old engine.

Conduits have been run under the floor of our engine room conveying the cables from these generators to a three-panelled switchboard of Vermont marble, equipped with circuit breakers, volt and ammeters and two recording wattmeters, the one on the power, the other on the lighting circuit. Sufficient switches have been mounted to provide for future extension, and the necessary circuits run for a satisfactory lighting of the various buildings. Our power circuit is formed by two 300,000 c. m. cables, carried through bridge, tunnel, central corridor, and corridor leading to Ward B, south, and thence upon a pole line to the pump house, thus furnishing the necessary current to our electric driven pump.

This circuit also supplies our electric elevators, provides power and heat for our laundry machinery, and serves to form the lighting circuit for our arc lights, farm house and barns.

Distributing wires are carried on cleat work in the tunnel, corridors and basements of the buildings, and about the buildings through enameled iron conduits of ample size.

In this connection conduits have been provided for the future installation of an electric time-clock system, electric night watchman's clock and the telephone service.

Panel boards of Monson slate with the requisite switches well fused have been provided where necessary, and the utmost

care taken to install a system which would present the highest degree of efficiency and workmanship, and from which could be eliminated every apprehension of faulty wiring being a possible source of fire.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

A central switchboard containing the necessary number of drops for future extension has been rented from the Southern New England Telephone Company and installed in our temporary office building.

Connections have been made and telephones placed in our present wards, engine room, Superintendent's and Supervisor's cottages, and at the farm house.

Conduits have been provided for carrying the wires in the buildings now under construction and additional telephones will be added as rapidly as the buildings are completed.

A telephone system for the communication between buildings, as widely distributed as ours, is a great convenience, has already proved a true economy, and, in addition, will furnish a safeguard in case of accident or fire.

WATER SUPPLY.

The obtaining of an ample water supply which is so essential to the proper conduction of a hospital and is dependent so largely upon natural conditions, is usually one of the most serious problems confronting an institution of this character.

The problem of a storage supply for this hospital was easily solved by a brook of unusual purity having a square mile of watershed and a natural reservoir site, while the elevated hills at the eastern extremity of the hospital land, a small basin fed by springs and a watershed of eighteen acres, provided an ideal location for a gravity reservoir.

A storage reservoir, with concrete core wall, waste-way, wing walls and gate-house, was accordingly constructed upon the

brook, and a gravity reservoir also having concrete core wall and waste-way, built upon the hills.

The soil from the bottom of both reservoirs was stripped to a sufficient depth to remove the loam and the possibility of future vegetable growth, a heavy earthen dam, rip-rapped upon the up stream side, constructed over the core walls and both reservoirs built throughout in so substantial a manner as to practically preclude any considerable cost of maintenance for years to come.

Our storage reservoir contains nearly 6,000,000 gallons of water, which, with the square mile of watershed, is capable of supplying 175,000 gallons daily throughout the year; this, based upon an average consumption of 100 gallons per day per patient, a conservative figure, should care for 1,750 patients without difficulty.

The gravity reservoir will store 640,000 gallons at an elevation of 186 feet above tide water, thus giving a minimum pressure of 50 pounds per square inch at the most elevated portion of the hospital building site.

A ten-inch cast-iron pipe line, provided with the necessary gates and strainers, has been laid from the upper or gravity reservoir, past the lower or storage reservoir, through the hospital grounds, terminating at the power-house upon the Thames river, a total distance of 4,824 feet. A cross over and check valve placed below the elevator shaft in the power-house permits the water to flow from this ten-inch line for domestic service, into an eight-inch or fire service main, which, passing back through the same trench as the ten-inch line, gives off its branches for hydrants about the grounds and stand pipes in the several ward buildings.

Thus we have separate mains for domestic and fire service, each practically independent of the other and so arranged that the normal pressure everywhere about the buildings is somewhat in excess of 50 pounds. Should the growth of the institution or the height of the future buildings render possible

either shortage of water for fire service or an insufficient fire pressure, provision has been made whereby at a minimum of expenditure, a suction line can be run into the Thames river from a steam fire pump in the power-house. The check valve previously mentioned as having been installed between the two mains, will preclude any contamination of our domestic supply from this source or any undue pressure being placed upon the fixtures.

Our pump-house has been moved from its old location adjacent to the surface wells to a site below the new storage reservoir and remodeled into a very satisfactory building, and our electric driven triplex pump installed therein.

A line of ten-inch pipe has been laid from the gate-house at the storage reservoir, where it is protected by double screens of copper, through the dam to the suction side of the pump; and the discharge side of the pump and the ten-inch main connected with a six-inch line of pipe. This arrangement allows us to pump from our storage reservoir directly into our mains, whenever the supply in the gravity reservoir becomes low, the water pumped in excess of that immediately consumed backing up into the gravity reservoir where it can be drawn upon as occasion demands.

SEWERAGE.

The location of the hospital site at a considerable elevation above and upon the Thames river rendered an easy solution of this important problem. A main sewer ranging in diameter from eighteen to twenty-four inches and placed at a depth of from ten to fifteen feet to allow for future grades, was installed in connection with Wards A. Branches have been run from this sewer to our present buildings, and connections made with the various waste pipes and roof conductors.

The sewer pipe, except for a short stretch of iron pipe near the river and up the steep grade of the bluff, is of salt glazed



Power House and Bridge

Akron and it is well-supplied with manholes and of ample size to care for our future growth.

PLUMBING.

No effort has been spared in the installation of this important part of the work to secure a system as free from defect as possible. Sanitary fixtures with suitable traps have been provided, fresh air inlets installed, and wiped solder joints, extra heavy pipe and fittings and the best of workmanship employed. It would seem impossible that any illness from this source could arise.

TEMPORARY OFFICE BUILDING.

The two rooms given over to the office and reception room in the cottage of the Superintendent proved entirely inadequate for administrative purposes. A temporary office building with reception room, offices and pharmacy was therefore erected adjacent to Ward A, north, and has proved very satisfactory.

Construction has been so planned as to make the building readily removable and used as quarters for employees without cost of remodeling.

BARNs.

Our old barn, both for convenience and from fear of contamination of our water supply, was removed from its site to a more suitable location adjacent to the barn secured with the land for our reservoir, and remodeled into a horse-barn and carriage shed. The other barn previously mentioned has also been altered into a temporary cow-barn.

A silo 16 x 30 has been erected in connection with the latter and a shed for the storage of farm vehicles next the former. Both barns are old and in bad condition, and but poorly serve the purpose for which intended, they will prove entirely inadequate for our increased population.

ICE HOUSE.

An ice house capable of containing one hundred and twenty tons was built last year, just below the storage reservoir, and, in spite of the mild winter, a fair crop obtained and harvested by the hospital employees.

The past open winter and our success in obtaining a crop would indicate that we will be equally successful in the future. It would therefore, seem advisable to defer the purchase and installation of cold storage and ice-making machinery until our institution has experienced a considerable growth.

NEW HIGHWAY.

A new highway has been constructed through the hospital property from the northern to the southern boundary of its building site, a distance of approximately 1,500 feet. This change in highway not only straightens it, but also gives an additional frontage of about 200 feet besides providing for a more satisfactory grading of the hospital grounds. A drainage road so graded as to prevent any contamination of our water supply has also been built leading from the new highway along the storage reservoir to a point below the new dam.

NORWICH AND WESTERLY RAILROAD CO.

During the past year a passenger and freight trolley road has been built from Norwich, Conn., to Westerly, R. I., and cars are now being operated over it for the entire distance. This road has already proven a great convenience, both to the hospital employees, who are now able to return from the city during the evening, without walking a distance of two miles and a half, and to relatives and friends of patients. The original survey of this road lead in part over the old highway, where it would have been an ever present source of annoyance and apprehension, and a constant menace to the safety of our patients. Your Board succeeded in prevailing upon the company to so alter

the direction of their line as to go upon the opposite side of the highway and through a part of the hospital property. This change allowed of the company's constructing a crossing with approaches beneath their tracks, so that patients and carriages would not be obliged to cross them in going to and from the barns, and building a substantial fence of pleasing appearance on either side of their right of way. In return for the granting of a lease over this right of way, so advantageous to the hospital, the railroad company offered to construct the crossing beneath their tracks with approaches, grade the new highway and the major portion of the drainage road, and to perform the more expensive part of the necessary future grading in front of our present buildings. It was decided by your Board that the right of making a permanent agreement with the railroad company was not given in the act establishing the hospital and that the matter should be referred to the Treasurer of the State as provided in Section 91 of the General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1902. The matter was again referred by him to the Attorney General of the State and his opinion given that the agreement, even if of great advantage to the hospital, required the action of the General Assembly of the State. Accordingly, as immediate action of some kind was necessary, your Board decided to enter into a temporary agreement with the railroad company, subject to the approval of the General Assembly of the State. The temporary agreement was as outlined above with the addition of granting a further right of way through the hospital property to the tracks of the N. Y., N. H. and Hartford Railroad, for which the trolley company agreed to construct a dock for the hospital upon the Thames river with an approach over the Consolidated Railway Company's tracks and to give to it, at cost of operation, the use of its coal handling machinery. Your agreement, therefore, with the Norwich and Westerly Railroad Company should be presented to the General Assembly for its early ratification.

REQUIREMENTS.

*REMARKS ON PRESENT INADEQUATE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
THE INSANE AND THE NEED OF ADDITIONAL
WARD BUILDINGS.*

The average yearly increase in the number of inmates at the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown has been found to be about one hundred per year.

The number of the insane among the town poor, given by the State Board of Charities of Connecticut in their 1904 report, was three hundred. The following is an extract from the same report :

"When the new State Hospital for the Insane is opened at Norwich, it is hoped that a number of insane persons who are now kept in almshouses, owing to lack of accommodations for them at Middletown, may be taken into one of the State hospitals.

"There is little doubt that many such cases would be benefited by hospital treatment, and at best they are a troublesome and difficult class of persons to care for in the almshouses."

Dr. Owen Copp, executive officer of the State Board of Insanity of Massachusetts, in a letter of recent date to your Superintendent, makes the following statement: "The State Board of Insanity early formulated the policy of making provision in the institutions systematically each year to provide for the increase of the insane as shown by the averages for previous years or periods. It was found that, for a period of fifteen years, the average increase in accumulation of insane in institutions was more than three hundred. The institutions were overcrowded so that something had to be done each year to relieve the condition. There were also about nine hundred insane in almshouses. The State adopted the policy of State care and support of all the insane, hence the Board had the task of meeting the demand for large additional provision. Instead of doing this at once by establishing a large institution" (Massachusetts had at this time five insane hospitals, three asylums, an asylum

for insane criminals, a hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates and a hospital for epileptics), "and planning for a large number of beds at one time, the plan was adopted of adding at least five hundred beds each year, thus taking care of the natural increase (300) and providing, first, for the almshouse cases and then for the relief of the overcrowding.

"This policy has been substantially followed during the past seven years. During this time nearly 4,000 beds have been provided and nearly all of them are occupied at the present time. All the insane have been removed from the almshouses, the overcrowding in the institutions has been relieved so that, to-day, we have more than one hundred square feet of available day and night space for each patient, and in addition some seven hundred beds nearly ready for occupancy."

It may be seen from the above figures that the ratio between the yearly accumulation of the insane in state institutions and those cared for in almshouses, is practically the same in Connecticut, to-day, as it was in Massachusetts seven years ago, or one in three in each instance. This ratio also holds very close when the population of these two States is compared, Connecticut having a population in 1900 of 908,420 and Massachusetts 2,805,346. The State Board of Charities in Connecticut and the State Board of Insanity in Massachusetts give for their respective States as the number of inmates in State institutions at the close of 1904, 2,360, and 9,350, or about one in Connecticut to every 3.9 in Massachusetts. If the difference in the number in private institutions (63) the number of the insane in the Hartford Retreat (150) and the number of the insane among the town poor (300) be added to the number in the State institutions in Connecticut, our ratio again more closely approaches becoming 1 to 3.26.

It thus becomes apparent that if Connecticut is to reach within seven years the position which Massachusetts holds to-day, one-third the provision Massachusetts made each year for the care of her insane should be made yearly by Connecticut,

or a yearly addition of one hundred and sixty-six beds. No allowance has been made in the above estimate for the three hundred beds soon to be ready for occupancy in our hospital as these will no more than provide for the yearly increase in the insane of the State, relieve us of the seventy patients in excess of our capacity upon our present wards, care for those already upon our waiting list, and relieve Middletown of its overcrowded condition.

It is a cardinal principle in the treatment of insanity that the sooner the patient receives skilled treatment after symptoms are manifested the more rapid the recovery and the better the prognosis.

Connecticut has already waited too long in providing for these unfortunate people, and I sincerely trust you may recommend that a substantial appropriation be made for additional ward buildings.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

It will be impossible to successfully administer the affairs of this hospital, if any further increase be made in our accommodations for patients, unless an administration building be erected. I would suggest that this building be made three stories in height, and for architectural effect, of the same type as our present Wards A.

The first floor should be given over to offices, reception rooms and pharmacy. The second to trustees, operating, staff, electrical and photographic rooms, patients' library and a room for one assistant physician. The third floor to hospitals for male and female employees, nurses and guests' rooms.

If this plan be followed cottages would of necessity have to be provided for the Superintendent and staff. I believe the plan of using the administration building purely for administrative purposes and providing quarters for the Superintendent and staff outside the institution, would not only be more satisfactory but would result in greater economy in construction.

AMUSEMENT HALL.

The need of an amusement hall is unquestionably great. This, as our industrial buildings, should be of sufficient size to care for the future growth of the hospital. If the plan was adopted of using the second floor for this purpose, the first floor as a central dining room for our working patients and the basement for storage purposes, it would result in a model arrangement and great economy over separate buildings.

BARNs.

The barns obtained with the hospital's real estate are cheaply constructed, out of repair, and totally inadequate for our needs. An appropriation for new buildings is greatly needed.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION FOR THE COMPLETION OF
WARD B, NORTH.

An earnest effort has been made to complete the constructive work authorized by the 1905 session of the legislature within the limits of our appropriations. That, in spite of the steady advance in all building materials, your Board has succeeded in so doing, with the single exception of a portion of Ward B, north, should be a cause for congratulation, and is indicative of the zeal and fidelity displayed in your oversight of this institution.

You will remember that the Appropriation Committee of the 1905 session of the legislature considered it unwise and poor economy to construct two-story ward buildings and expressed the desire that they should be made three stories in height. Their wishes were carried out, and as it was impossible to add a story to the ward buildings already planned without creating too large units, and also through internal arrangement to cut down their length or width, the plans of the ward buildings had

to be discarded entirely and new drawn. Limited time and incomplete plans precluded any bids being obtained from the contractors, and the plans with a rough estimate of the cost was submitted to the Appropriation Committee for their approval.

The plans were approved and the appropriation was granted, but the bids for erection largely exceeded the estimate, and though it was practical to make certain changes and thus effect a slight saving, our appropriation fell thirty thousand dollars short of the amount required. This appropriation should be secured at once as it will enable us to provide for seventy-five patients.

FENCE.

The safety of our inmates demands that a substantial fence be constructed about the hospital's building site.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

We have been visited regularly by the State Board of Charities.

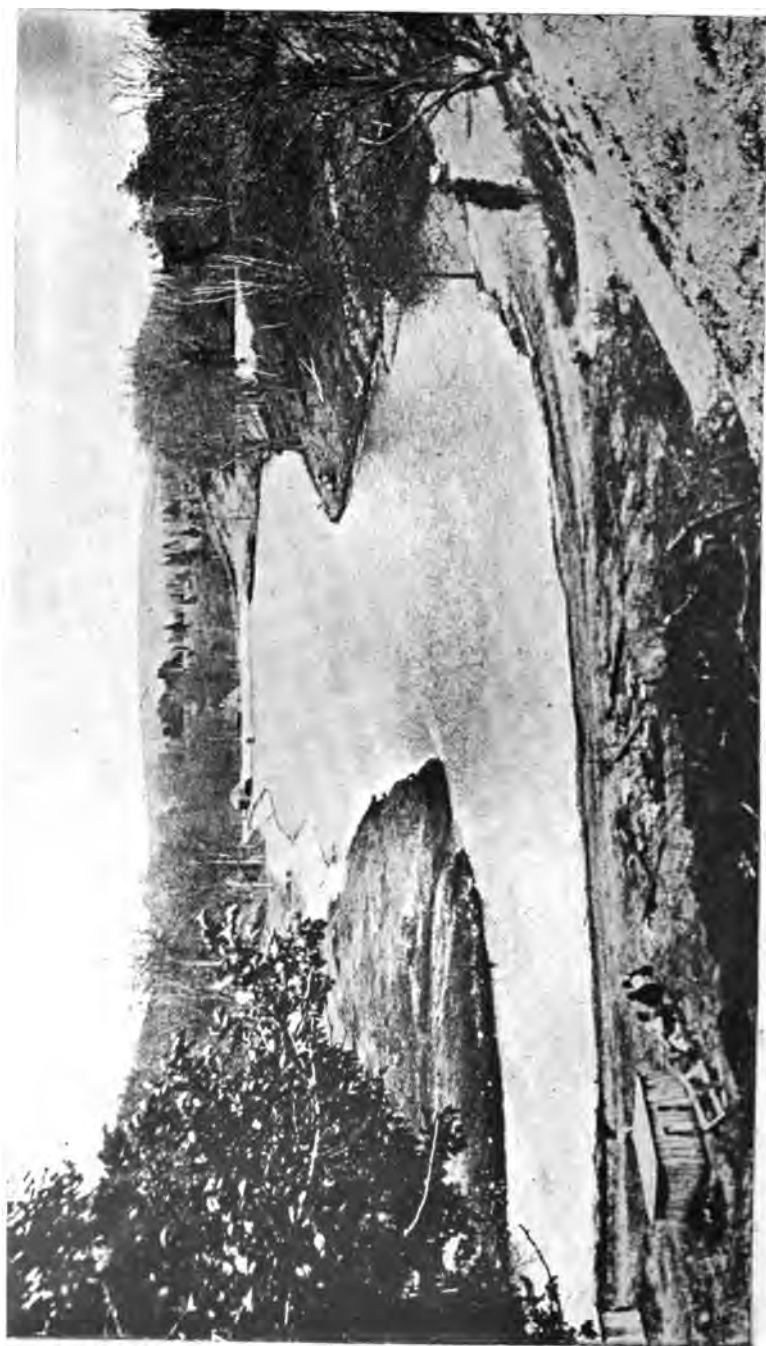
Monthly inspection of the wards and grounds have been made by the Visiting Committee.

The Finance Committee has met monthly to audit and approve all hospital bills.

The Building Committee has regularly inspected the constructive work at the hospital.

Quarterly meetings of the entire Board have been held at the hospital.

Dr. Adams, Superintendent of the Westborough Hospital for the Insane, Dr. William O. Mann, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, of Boston, and Dr. Fisher, of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, have also visited us.



Storage Reservoir

AMUSEMENTS.

We have been seriously handicapped in providing amusement for our patients by having no amusement hall or place of assemblage, other than the day rooms upon Wards A, each designed as sitting rooms for but twelve patients. We have, therefore, had to forego much in the way of entertainment that could have been given at little if any expense, and would have proved a very gratifying diversion for our patients.

Musical entertainments have been given by the following: The Norwich Circles of King's Daughters—three afternoons; Mrs. Stark and Mrs. Dawley, Mrs. Leila Troland Gardiner, Miss Florence Stark, choir of Gales' Ferry Methodist Church and Brewster's Neck Chapel, Young Ladies of First Baptist Church Sunday-school, and the Messrs. Cooper of New York.

Miss Lamson, of Bridgeport, entertained delightfully with readings and impersonations.

Weekly baseball games have been played during the summer and have been much enjoyed by the patients.

The women patients have picniced at the farm house and had several berry parties.

Each holiday has been observed, as far as possible, and Christmas celebrated by the usual festivities, presents being provided for each of the patients.

STAFF.

Doctor H. O. Spalding assumed the duties of Assistant Superintendent on October 1st, 1904. The doctor brought with him a wide experience, both in general practice and institutional work, and has given very valuable service to the hospital.

Doctor J. Evan Shuttleworth joined the hospital staff on July 3d, 1906. Doctor Shuttleworth was for two years connected with the Metropolitan Hospital of New York.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I am indebted to the members of the State Board of Charities for information concerning the insane of the State and for many helpful suggestions.

I desire to express a grateful appreciation to all those friends of the institution who have so delightfully entertained our patients, and to those who have made contributions of money, books and papers to further their enjoyment.

The following is a partial list of the donations received by the hospital:

Medical Library—Dr. LinneM, Norwich; Mr. George Taylor, Boston. Pictures—Miss Hakes, Windsor; Mrs. F. S. Camp, Miss Minnie L. Palmer. Books, papers and magazines—Mrs. Charles E. Noyes, Mr. Isaac Gallup, Mrs. F. S. Camp, Mrs. Frank Mitchell, Mrs. C. E. Chandler, Mrs. A. J. Dawley, Mrs. Walter Woodworth, Mrs. Costello Lippitt, Mrs. Edwin Willard, Mrs. C. E. Stark, Mrs. Calvin Harwood, Mrs. Charles Preston, Mrs. George Preston, Mrs. F. W. Cary, Mrs. James B. Coit, The Sheltering Arms, Mrs. Duce. Sofa pillows—Mrs. F. S. Camp. Christmas decorations and entertainment—Mrs. Costello Lippitt, Miss Elizabeth Peale, Harwood, Bishop & Bidwell, Preston Brothers, Somers Brothers, Reid & Hughes, Porteous & Mitchell, Chandler & Palmer, Torrance & Matthews, A. N. Carpenter, Cudworth & Woodworth, Mrs. C. E. Stark, Miss Florence Stark, Mrs. Frank T. Maples.

To the members of the staff, heads of the departments and to the nurses and employees who by their loyalty, zeal and fidelity have contributed so materially to the success of the hospital, I desire to take opportunity of expressing my appreciation.

The work during the past two years has been arduous in the extreme, duties have been performed outside of their departments and extra hours of service given cheerfully and without question. It is certainly pleasant for me to have such associates and to thus acknowledge my indebtedness.

And finally, to you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, to

whose wise counsel and planning all credit for the results obtained should be given, I desire to express my deepest obligation.

Your kindness and co-operation have rendered arduous duties pleasant, and your example of earnest endeavor and cheerful sacrifice of time for the good of the hospital have been a stimulus to me in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY M. POLLOCK,

Superintendent.

September 30, 1906.

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TABLE I.

General statistics—October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905.

Patients in the hospital, October 1, 1904.....	0
" on parole, October 1, 1904.....	0
" admitted from October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905..	151
" committed by the probate court.....	95
" " " superior court.....	0
" " " lower courts.....	0
" " " order of the Governor.....	0
" voluntary	0
" transferred from Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, Middletown	55
" transferred from other hospitals and sanitariums.....	1
" discharged from October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905	15
" normal	4
" improved	1
" unimproved	1
" not insane.....	1
" died	8
" transferred to other hospitals.....	0
" non-residents deported.....	1
" in the hospital, September 30, 1905.....	120
" out on parole, September 30, 1905.....	16
" connected with hospital, September 30, 1905.....	136
Whole number of patients under treatment from October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905.....	151
Daily average number of patients, October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905.....	76.93

TABLE 2.

General statistics—October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

Patients in the hospital, October 1, 1905.....	119
“ on parole, October 1, 1905.....	17
“ admitted to the hospital from October 1, 1905, to Sep- tember 30, 1906.....	109
“ committed by the probate court.....	99
“ “ “ “ superior court.....	1
“ “ “ “ lower courts.....	1
“ “ “ “ order of the Governor.....	4
“ voluntary	1
“ transferred from Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, Middletown	3
“ discharged from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906	59
“ normal	20
“ improved	10
“ unimproved	2
“ not insane.....	0
“ died	27
“ transferred to other hospitals.....	1
“ non-residents deported.....	1
“ in the hospital, September 30, 1906.....	170
“ out on parole, September 30, 1906.....	16
“ connected with hospital, September 30, 1906.....	186
Whole number of patients under treatment from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.....	228
Daily average number of patients, October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.....	150.9

TABLE 3.

Showing on whose authority patients were admitted.

JUDGES OF PROBATE OF	PAUPER.		INDIGENT.		TOTAL.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Pauper.	Indigent.	
Andover.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Ashford.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bethany.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Bozrah.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Branford.....	..	..	1	8	..	4	4
Bristol.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Brooklyn.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	2
Canterbury.....	..	1	2	..	1	2	3
Chaplin.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Colchester.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	4
Coventry.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Danbury.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Derby.....	1	..	8	..	1	8	4
Eastford.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Ellington.....	2	2	1	..	4	1	5
Fairfield.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Greenwich.....	2	..	1	..	2	1	3
Groton.....	..	2	5	4	2	9	11
Hartford.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Huntington.....	1	..	1	1	1	2	3
Killingly.....	1	1	2	..	2	2	4
Lebanon.....	2	..	..	1	2	1	3
Ledyard.....	..	1	..	2	1	2	3
Lyme.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Mansfield.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Montville.....	..	8	..	..	8	..	8
Naugatuck.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
New Hartford.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
New Haven.....	..	..	5	8	..	13	13
New London.....	6	7	6	8	13	9	22
New Milford.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
North Stonington.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Norwalk.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Norwich.....	42	86	10	11	78	21	99
Plainfield.....	2	..	2	1	2	3	5
Putnam.....	4	..	1	..	4	1	5
Salem.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Stafford.....	1	..	2	2	1	4	5
Stamford.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Southington.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Stonington.....	1	4	1	..	5	1	6
Stratford.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Tolland.....	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
Waterbury.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Windham.....	4	5	8	2	9	5	14
Windsor.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1

TABLE 3—(Continued.)

Showing on whose authority patients were admitted.

JUDGES OF PROBATE OF	PAUPER.		INDIGENT.		TOTAL.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Pauper.	Indigent.	
Woodbury	..	..	1	1	..	2	2
Woodstock	..	..	1	1	..	2	2
Judges of Superior Courts, County of New London	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lower Courts, New Haven	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Order of Governor, Criminal	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
State at large	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Transferred	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Voluntary	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Total	77	69	58	56	146	114	260

TABLE 4.

Residence by counties of patients admitted.

	PAUPER.		INDIGENT.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Fairfield County	3	1	3	6	13
Hartford County	*1	..	1	3	5
Litchfield County	..	1	1	..	2
Middlesex County	..	..	..	..	..
New Haven County	1	..	13	12	26
New London County	54	56	24	24	158
Tolland County	4	4	4	4	16
Windham County	13	7	12	7	38
State at large	1	..	..	..	1
Non-resident	1	..	..	..	1
Total	77	69	58	56	260

*Admitted on authority of Probate Judge, District of Norwich.

TABLE 5.

Nativity of patients and parents.

NATIVITY.	MALE.			FEMALE.			TOTAL.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
American	2	2	2	1	2	4	3	4	6
American Indian						1			1
Connecticut	70	37	34	68	40	40	138	77	74
Georgia				1			1		
Illinois				2			2		
Iowa	1						1		
Maine	1		1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Massachusetts	10	5	11	4	5	4	14	10	15
Missouri	1						1		
New York	2	6	5	10	4	7	12	10	12
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Rhode Island	2	6	1	2	4	3	4	10	4
South Carolina					1			1	
Vermont	1	1	1				1	1	1
Austria	3	3	3				3	3	3
Canada	7	8	9	7	4	5	14	12	14
Denmark					1			1	
England	1	4	3	3	7	5	4	11	8
Finland				1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	2	4	5	2	4	4	4	8	9
Ireland	17	32	30	15	29	26	32	61	56
Italy	2	1	1				2	1	1
Poland		1		1			1	1	
Russia	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
St. Helena	1						1		
Scotland	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	5	4
Syria	1	1	1				1	1	1
Wales	1		1				1		1
Unascertainable	6	19	23	3	16	18	9	35	41
Total	185	185	185	125	125	125	260	260	260

Summary of nativity of patients and parents.

	MALE.				FEMALE.				Grand Total.
	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.	Total.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.	Total.	
Native parentage.....	48	1	..	49	54	..	..	54	103
Foreign ".....	23	30	..	53	18	26	..	44	97
Mixed ".....	15	..	..	15	12	..	..	12	27
Unknown ".....	5	7	6	18	6	6	3	15	33
Total.....	91	38	6	135	90	32	3	125	260

TABLE 6.

Duration of residence in United States of foreign born patients at time of first attack.

DURATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Before immigration.....	1	3	4
Under 1 month.....	..	1	1
" 1 year.....	2	1	3
From 1 to 2 years.....	1	..	1
" 2 to 3 ".....	2	..	2
" 3 to 5 ".....	1	1	2
" 5 to 10 ".....	5	3	8
" 10 to 15 ".....	..	5	5
" 15 to 25 ".....	7	4	11
Over 25 years.....	11	6	17
Unascertainable.....	8	8	16
Total.....	38	32	70

TABLE 7.

Probable duration of insanity before admission.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital.....	6	1	7
Under 1 month.....	17	16	33
1 to 3 months.....	6	10	16
3 to 6 ".....	7	8	15
6 to 9 ".....	5	5	10
9 to 12 ".....	7	2	9
12 to 18 ".....	6	5	11
18 to 24 ".....	2	2	4
2 to 3 years.....	16	9	25
3 to 5 ".....	9	5	14
5 to 10 ".....	16	15	31
10 to 20 ".....	13	13	26
Over 20 ".....	12	10	22
Not insane.....	..	1	1
Unascertainable.....	18	23	36
Total.....	185	125	260

TABLE 8.

Ages of patients at the time of admission and discharge.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years.....	..	1	1	..	1	1
From 10 to 15 years.....	..	1	1	..	1	1
" 16 to 20 ".....	7	2	9	3	1	4
" 21 to 25 ".....	11	8	19	2	..	2
" 26 to 30 ".....	17	6	23	3	2	5
" 31 to 40 ".....	16	13	29	8	6	14
" 41 to 50 ".....	20	28	48	3	7	10
" 51 to 60 ".....	21	19	40	6	4	10
" 61 to 70 ".....	10	13	23	4	6	10
" 71 to 80 ".....	11	10	21	5	3	8
" 81 to 90 ".....	4	5	9	4	1	5
Over 91.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Unascertainable.....	1	6	7	1	2	3
Total.....	185	125	260	40	34	74

TABLE 9.

Civil condition of patients admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married.....	40	53	93
Widowed.....	17	19	36
Divorced.....	2	1	3
Single.....	70	50	120
Unknown.....	6	2	8
Total.....	185	125	260

TABLE 10.

Degree of education of patients admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional.....	1	..	1
College.....	3	..	3
High school.....	5	11	16
Common school.....	87	77	164
Read and write.....	14	7	21
Illiterate.....	9	10	19
Unknown.....	16	20	36
Total.....	185	125	260

TABLE II.

Probable cause of insanity of patients admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mental—			
Grief.....	8	..	8
Mental strain.....	4	10	14
Nervous shock.....	..	2	2
Physical—			
Alcoholic excess.....	19	..	19
Drug excess (not alcoholic).....	1	1	2
Dissipation.....	7	2	9
Syphilis.....	5	2	7
Trauma.....	8	1	4
Insolation.....	1	..	1
Pregnancy—including complications and sequelæ.....	..	1	1
Climacteric.....	..	10	10
Infectious diseases.....	1	3	4
Organic brain lesions.....	9	6	15
Involution.....	12	13	25
All other bodily disorders and ill health.....	6	6	12
Heredity.....	16	16	32
Congenital defect.....	8	1	4
Unascertainable.....	45	50	95
Not insane.....	..	1	1
Total.....	135	125	260

TABLE 12.

Occupation of patients admitted.

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Business indoors—			
1. In which mental effort or worry is prominent....	16	3	19
2. In which mechanical effort is prominent.....	..	..	..
3. Mechanical trades, indoor.....	39	17	56
Business outdoors—			
4. In which worry or mental effort is prominent...	5	..	5
5. In which mechanical effort is prominent.....	2	..	2
6. Mechanical trades, outdoor.....	12	..	12
7. Agricultural—farmer, gardener, farmhand.....	16	..	16
8. Laborers.....	24	..	24
9. Housekeepers, women living at home.....	..	61	61
10. Domestic.....	..	10	10
Professional—			
11. Clergymen.....	1	..	1
12. Physicians.....	1	..	1
13. Lawyers.....	1	..	1
14. Educators.....	2	2	4
15. Nurses.....	..	3	3
16. Student.....	2	2	4
17. None.....	8	15	23
18. Not classified.....	1	2	3
19. Unascertainable.....	5	10	15
Total.....	135	125	260

TABLE 13.

Hereditary tendencies of patients admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Paternal branch.....	18	19	37
Maternal branch.....	9	15	24
Paternal and maternal branches.....	3	8	11
Collateral branches.....	9	12	21
Unascertainable.....	37	33	70
No hereditary tendency.....	59	38	99
Total.....	135	125	260

TABLE 14.

Diagnosis of mental condition of patients admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Psychoses of intoxication—			
Acute alcoholism	2	..	2
Chronic alcoholism	22	..	22
Morphinomania	1	1	2
Psychoses dependent upon—			
Organic cerebral lesions	12	8	20
General paralysis	3	1	4
Psychoses of involution—			
Melancholia	6	16	22
Senile dementia	16	15	31
Psychoses without a well-determined etiology—			
Dementia Præcox	..	..	..
Hebephremic form	22	28	50
Catatonic form	11	12	23
Paranoid form	14	8	22
Manic depressive insanity—			
Hypomaniacal form	2	4	6
Maniacal form	5	13	18
Depressed form	2	6	8
Mixed form	..	3	3
Paranoia	3	..	3
Psychoses based upon neuroses—			
Epileptic insanity	7	4	11
Hysterical insanity	..	2	2
Arrest of mental development—			
Imbecility	6	2	8
Moral insanity	1	1	2
Not insane	..	1	1
Total	185	125	260

Forms of mental condition with which no patients have been received are omitted from the above table.

TABLE 15.

Length of residence in hospital and condition of patients discharged.

OCTOBER 1, 1904, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.																			
		Normal.			Im-proved.			Unim-proved.			Died.			Not Insane.			Total.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 month.....		2		2								2	2		1	1	2	3	5
1 to 2 months.....			1	1							2		2				2	1	3
2 to 3 ".....												1	1					1	1
3 to 6 ".....			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1				3	1	4
6 to 9 ".....											2		2				2		2
9 to 12 ".....																			
12 to 18 ".....																			
18 to 24 ".....																			
Total.....		2	2	4	1		1	1	1	1	5	3	8		1	1	9	6	15

TABLE 16.

Length of residence in hospital and condition of patients discharged.

	OCTOBER 1, 1905, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.																	
	Normal.			Im-proved.			Unim-proved.			Died.			Not Insane			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 month.....										7	2	9				7	2	9
1 to 2 months.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1		1	8		3				6	2	8
2 to 3 ".....	2	3	5		1	1		1	1	1	1	2				3	6	9
3 to 6 ".....	5	5	10	1	3	4				2		2				8	8	16
6 to 9 ".....	1	1	2							2	1	3				3	2	5
9 to 12 ".....		1	1	1	2	3				3	3	6				4	6	10
12 to 18 ".....																		
18 to 24 ".....											2	2				2	2	
Total.....	9	11	20	3	7	10	1	1	2	18	9	27				31	28	59

TABLE 17.

Causes of death.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cerebral embolism.....	1	1	2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	3	6
Meningo-encephalitis.....	..	1	1
General paralysis.....	2	1	3
Mitral insufficiency.....	3	2	5
Mitral stenosis.....	1	..	1
Chronic bronchitis.....	1	..	1
Lobar pneumonia.....	2	..	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	..	1	1
Acute nephritis.....	1	..	1
Chronic interstitial nephritis.....	4	..	4
Carcinoma of uterus.....	..	1	1
Carcinoma of liver.....	1	..	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	1	..	1
Senility.....	2	2	4
Suicide.....	1	..	1
Total.....	28	12	35

SUPERINTENDENT'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 30, 1905.

DEBTOR.

	Received from Hospital Treasurer.	Received from Board of Patients.	Miscellane- ous Receipts.	
Oct., '04, to Jan., '05 1905.	\$895.64	\$207.17	.....	\$1,102.81
January	968.79	707.12	9.79	1,685.70
February	1,006.85	905.25	6.17	1,918.27
March	1,045.21	510.80	12.16	1,568.17
April	1,055.04	2,408.82	7.99	3,471.85
May	1,068.66	685.83	6.03	1,760.52
June	1,117.27	758.87	5.30	1,881.44
July	1,101.05	1,783.74	10.30	2,895.09
August	1,127.03	940.07	5.03	2,072.13
September	1,179.18	2,168.62	2.61	3,350.41
	\$10,564.72	\$11,076.29	\$65.38	\$21,706.39

CREDITOR.

	Paid for Labor.	Paid to Hospital Treasurer.	Total.
Oct., '04, to Jan., '05 1905.	\$895.64	\$207.17	\$1,102.81
January	968.79	716.91	1,685.70
February	1,006.85	911.42	1,918.27
March	1,045.21	438.72	1,483.93
April	1,055.04	2,406.06	3,461.10
May	1,068.66	744.44	1,813.10
June	1,117.27	717.47	1,834.74
July	1,101.05	1,772.69	2,873.74
August	1,127.03	.....	1,127.03
September	1,179.18	1,864.54	3,043.72
	\$10,564.72	\$9,779.42	\$20,344.14
Cash balance			1,362.25
			\$21,706.39

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent of the Norwich Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1905, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance on hand at said last mentioned date was thirteen hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$1,362.25).

JAMES P. BREE,

WILLIAM P. BAILEY,

Auditors of Public Accounts.

Hartford, Conn., November 29, 1905.

SUPERINTENDENT'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 30, 1906.

DEBTOR.

	Received from Hospital Treasurer.	Received from Board of Patients.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.
1905.				
September 30, cash balance				\$1,362.25
October	\$1,178.91	\$3,364.23	\$6.81	4,549.95
November	1,241.06	433.01	10.15	1,684.22
December	1,287.09	1,753.76	11.84	3,052.69
1906.				
January	1,308.94	2,402.89	16.44	3,728.27
February	1,321.97	1,277.06	32.44	2,631.47
March	1,334.63	2,411.64	31.91	3,778.18
April	1,362.41	2,564.70	37.27	3,964.38
May	1,397.19	2,668.48	27.50	4,093.17
June	1,445.55	1,804.75	15.66	3,265.96
July	1,506.23	2,447.59	53.69	4,007.51
August	1,525.98	3,066.20	19.70	4,611.88
September	1,579.05	1,435.71	48.92	3,063.68
	\$16,489.01	\$25,630.02	\$312.33	\$43,793.61

CREDITOR.

	Paid for Labor.	Paid to Hospital Treasurer.	Total.
1905.			
October	\$1,178.91	\$4,424.50	\$5,603.41
November	1,241.06	325.79	1,566.85
December	1,287.09	1,202.54	2,489.63
1906.			
January	1,308.94	1,909.12	3,218.06
February	1,321.97	1,653.54	2,975.51
March	1,334.63	2,493.87	3,828.50
April	1,362.41	1,471.92	2,834.33
May	1,397.19	2,222.35	3,619.54
June	1,445.55	2,739.38	4,184.93
July	1,506.23	2,566.00	4,072.23
August	1,525.98	1,667.70	3,193.68
September	1,579.05	3,022.53	4,601.58
	\$16,489.01	\$25,699.24	\$42,188.25
Cash balance			1,605.36
			\$43,793.61

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent of the Norwich Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year

ending September 30, 1906, compared them with the vouchers therefor and found them correct. The balance on hand at said last mentioned date was sixteen hundred and five dollars and thirty-six cents.

WILLIAM P. BAILEY,

EDWARD M. YEOMANS,

Auditors of Public Accounts.

Hartford, Conn., December 19, 1906.

Abstract of vouchers for the year ending September 30, 1905.

	1904. October.	November.	December.	1905. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Salaries of officers.....	\$1480.96	\$291.66	\$291.66	\$291.66	\$391.66	\$291.66	\$291.66	\$291.66	\$291.66	\$291.66	\$291.66	\$291.66	\$4789.80
Pay of employees.....	587.87	603.98	677.13	715.19	753.55	763.88	777.00	825.61	809.87	857.85	887.50	887.88	9145.76
Furniture and fixtures.....	2863.98		903.40	1.25						2.10			3770.73
Fuel and lights.....	281.68	191.04	608.43	480.70	2.16	853.79	181.11	75	379.75	167.54	861.81	112.84	3571.60
Dry goods and clothing.....	1120.80	108.05	81.52	30.09		9.52	3.00	74.10	87.72	95.18	48.68	80.60	1688.76
Books, stat'y, printing and postage.....	146.29	57.58	139.51	129.07	28.27	63.49	2.00	28.00	3.00	7.50		9.18	593.89
Drugs and medicine.....			289.63			10.48	9.75		28.74		35.84	5.85	324.79
Insurance.....	566.80	87.50					80.00		8.75				643.55
Provisions.....	24.86	60.58	129.22	209.87	103.54	87.01	173.40	182.82	284.43	207.68	188.42	238.74	1730.01
Fish.....	8.50		41.06	28.87	27.21	28.91	22.68	19.90	35.65	27.60	31.58	20.69	287.15
Flour.....	103.68		4.75	15.95	133.65	20.80	50.70		114.20	76.20	96.90	76.20	653.48
Meat.....	152.27	88.21	165.87	198.60	162.27	160.78	182.49	818.49	168.99	199.44	192.15	208.32	2192.86
Groceries.....	297.07	10.41	180.00	74.88	126.47	168.83	63.00		62.42	128.11	63.00	78.86	1302.55
Freight, cartage, express and trans.....	216.83	67.00	419.35	2753.52	24.14	63.50		6.20	46.15				399.68
Tools, machinery and equipment.....	6205.68	49.33	2753.52	24.14	198.64	33.25	3.00	6.30	12.30	11.24	3.25	1.39	9674.06
Farm and garden.....	928.04	10.70	168.40	60.90	148.17	210.17	193.84	124.25	274.27	456.26	53.63	176.92	2798.55
Construction.....	112710.84	19418.81	3008.06	10.10	3846.51	80.63	148.02	35	23	2.00			138670.55
Repairing.....			10.80	2.94	8.90	1.80	1.15	9.61	1.46	1.95	4.29	.70	38.60
Real estate.....	10175.00												10175.00
Supplies.....	71.16		68.68	4.21	9.29	12.62	49.04	4.45	87.78	85.31	26.14	28.47	406.10
Refunded.....					26.48	5.48	85.42	18.00		20.11	15.00		120.49
Miscellaneous.....	249.40		23.20	129.87	104.84	7.18	17.35	116.49	46.40	95.64	33.75	30.74	854.86
Household supplies.....	550.20	40.68	149.24	11.25	50.74	4.88	78.97	.27	87.86	116.04	26.54	30.88	1097.00
Amusement and instruction.....			1.20						2.25				3.45
Total.....	\$188680.86	21400.50	9544.23	2418.54	5599.85	2828.66	2263.53	1972.25	2628.39	2848.93	2309.66	2214.84	194710.99

Abstract of vouchers for the year ending September 30, 1906.

	1906. October.	November.	December.	1906. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Salaries of officers.....	\$308.33	\$308.33	\$308.33	\$308.33	\$308.33	\$308.33	\$308.33	\$308.33	\$308.34	\$355.11	\$358.34	\$358.34	\$4046.77
Pay of employees.....	946.88	984.46	1000.61	1013.64	1026.30	1054.30	1063.02	1137.22	1198.53	1170.87	1230.71	1249.13	13095.45
Furniture and fixtures.....			11.93	8.00	10.50	10.87		2.88	45.90	25.00	14.95	6.50	138.53
Fuel and lights.....	332.92	297.86	445.38	493.33	535.23	464.07	468.35	427.31	205.63	179.23	235.71	213.16	4298.17
Dry goods and clothing.....	43.43	76.06	129.18	58.55	213.56	290.08	16.70	228.73	148.32	16.50	192.80	60.87	1413.23
Books, stat'y, printing and postage.....		12.75	4.50	25.27	26.23	29.67	21.68	13.01	16.14	85.00	16.00	18.00	213.25
Drugs and medicines.....	36.84	13.20	16.98	29.99	6.92	17.95	7.43	27.49	21.85	6.45	56.95	23.02	266.07
Insurance.....	7.20												7.20
Provisions.....	193.90	292.90	267.62	439.29	240.96	219.28	253.72	296.23	195.21	297.20	123.48	246.89	3008.83
Fish.....	36.16	24.66	29.79		31.93		84.05	33.79	84.91	38.44	48.06	41.56	403.35
Flour.....	90.00	61.80		122.10	54.63	105.50		147.80		147.89	96.05	47.70	873.38
Meat.....	196.65	201.34	183.48	223.39	191.96	228.78	196.56	270.54	182.29	253.90	254.06	219.22	2601.19
Groceries.....	103.52	115.69	23.75	104.24	85.08	128.53	53.95	243.13	45.41	214.94	125.34	79.01	1277.59
Tools, machinery and equipment.....	40.83	15.96	6.93	20.51	9.07	1.88		1.97		2.42	27.60	67	127.34
Freight, cartage, express and trans.....		23.32		7.78	3.59	6.49	7.75	11.05	1.50	1.00	2.42	7.81	72.71
Farm and garden.....	121.73	832.69	118.50	83.35	91.14	557.28	888.32	618.21	289.21	132.47	120.15	149.17	3502.27
Construction.....	78.39	3.48	1.51	10.83	4.26	53		11.57	3.23	7.64	41.74		163.63
Repairing.....	21.54	29.75	28.86	7.75	16.30	8.67	12.44	24.38	8.29	43.09	2.51	8.78	212.36
Refunded.....	26.29	24.27	15.86	23.72	82.96	16.46	24.71	12.99	12.14		41.70	15.00	246.10
Supplies.....	2.59	9.89	65.09	54.89	1.48	53.50	24.64	19.30	18.64		43.80	1.12	294.94
Miscellaneous.....	44.45	24.10	37.60	34.48	2.99	10.55	31.41	33.16	26.99	1.40	69.33	114.30	480.76
Household supplies.....	105.27	37.33	38.42	141.32	17.89	30.20	11.80	15.25	40.64	65.80	217.56	55.91	777.39
Amusement and instruction.....			12.83	2.00		31.44	12.90	11.34	6.00	100.76		14.76	190.53
Total.....	\$2785.97	\$389.84	\$2745.65	\$312.26	\$361.32	\$373.59	\$767.76	\$340.63	\$308.17	\$395.03	\$348.76	\$280.92	\$37709.94

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Statement of the Treasurer of the Norwich Hospital for the Insane
from the beginning of its corporate existence in 1903, down
to and including the year ending September 30, 1905.*

RECEIPTS.

Amount from State Comptroller in September, 1903.....	\$9,700.00
" " " " " October	2,800.00
" " " " " December	7,665.52
" " " " " January, 1904	10,603.11
" " " " " February	5,472.03
" " " " " March	250.04
" " " " " April	10,676.56
" " " " " May	7,574.36
" " " " " June	18,584.26
" " " " " July	7,128.55
" " " " " August	14,311.86
" " " " " September	16,237.87
" " " " " October	18,693.82
" " " " " November	8,985.18
" " " " " December	21,400.50
" " the Hospital " "	207.17
" " " " " January, 1905	672.81
" " State Comptroller " "	9,544.23
" " " " " February	1,372.11
" " the Hospital " "	944.21
" " " " " March	450.03
" " State Comptroller " "	4,391.41
" " " " " April	3,461.10
" " " " " May	1,068.66
" " the Hospital " "	744.44
" " " " " June	717.47
" " State Comptroller " "	1,117.27
" " " " " July	18,101.05
" " the Hospital " "	1,772.69
" " State Comptroller " August	6,000.00
" " " " " September	3,369.34
" " the Hospital " "	1,864.54
	\$215,882.19

NORWICH HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

DISBURSEMENTS.										1903.	
By paid out on orders of the Board of Trustees in										Sept.....	\$8,400.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Oct.....	4,100.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dec.....	7,665.52
										1904.	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Jan.....	10,603.11
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Feb.....	5,472.03
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	April.....	10,926.60
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	May.....	7,574.36
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	June.....	18,566.76
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	July.....	7,156.05
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Aug.	14,309.56
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sept.....	16,237.87
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Oct.	18,693.82
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Nov.	8,985.18
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dec.	21,400.50
										1905.	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Jan.	9,544.23
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Feb.	2,518.54
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	March ..	5,386.46
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	April	2,916.86
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	May	1,901.51
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	June	2,378.35
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	July	19,619.64
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Aug.	6,000.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sept.	4,548.52
Cash on hand in bank to balance.....											986.72
											<u>\$215,882.19</u>

NELSON J. AYLING, *Treasurer.*

Norwich, Conn., October 1st, 1905.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 27, 1905.

This is to certify that we have examined the accounts of Nelson J. Ayling, Treasurer of The Norwich Hospital for the Insane, compared them with the vouchers therefor, and found the same correct. The period of this audit covers the two fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1905. On said last mentioned date the balance in the hands of said Treasurer was nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-two cents (\$986.72), of which sum two dollars and thirty cents were on deposit with The Thames Loan and Trust Co. of Norwich, and the sum of nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty-two cents was deposited with the Merchants National Bank of Norwich, Conn.

JAMES P. BREE,

WILLIAM P. BAILEY,

Auditors of Public Accounts.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Annual statement of the Treasurer of The Norwich Hospital for the Insane for the year ending September 30, 1906.

DR.	RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES, VIZ. :			OR.
	Building Committee.	Hospital Revenue.	State Comptroller.	
1906				
Exchange discount	.....	.....	.....	
Balance, October 1.	.....	.....	.....	
October .....	.....	\$4,424.50	\$16,891.88	October.....\$21,819.56
November .....	.....	325.79	33,851.81	November.....28,426.56
December.....	.....	1,202.54	31,507.17	December.....38,109.92
1906				1906
January.....	\$19,693.82	1,909.12	1,808.94	January.....21,636.53
February.....	17,129.22	1,638.54	1,821.97	February.....20,841.48
March.....	28,577.77	2,498.87	1,884.63	March.....27,748.08
April.....	24,288.83	1,471.92	1,862.41	April.....27,861.91
May.....	49,756.56	2,222.35	1,897.19	May.....53,524.82
June.....	89,786.16	2,789.88	1,445.55	June.....48,896.84
July.....	29,255.70	2,566.00	1,506.23	July.....32,063.87
August.....	12,556.79	1,667.70	1,525.98	August.....17,821.52
September.....	21,987.20	3,023.53	1,679.05	September.....16,274.47
Total disbursements.....				Total disbursements.....\$887,955.01
Balance of Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1907,				Balance of Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1907, 11,251.89
Total.....	\$337,967.54	\$25,699.24	\$34,582.81	\$349,206.40

NORWICH, CONN., OCT. 1st, 1906.

NELSON J. AYLING, Treasurer.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 19, 1906.

This is to certify that we have examined the accounts of Nelson J. Ayling, Treasurer of the Norwich Hospital for the Insane, compared them with the vouchers therefor and found them correct, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1906. The balance in the hands of said Treasurer on said last mentioned date was eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$11,251.39), on deposit with The Thames Loan and Trust Co.

WILLIAM P. BAILEY,
EDWARD M. YEOMANS,
Auditors of Public Accounts.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACTS

Other than those of Appropriation, pertaining to the Norwich Hospital for the Insane, passed at the January Session, 1905, of the General Assembly.

PUBLIC ACTS.

CHAPTER 81.

An Act concerning commitments to State Hospitals for the Insane, making all provisions of the general statutes relating to the commitment of insane persons to the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, apply to and authorize commitments to the Norwich Hospital for the Insane.

CHAPTER 186.

An Act concerning Insane Paupers and Indigent Persons.

Section 2.—Provides that if a person responsible for the support of an indigent patient shall fail to make payment, the municipality in which the patient was a resident shall on due notice, be held responsible for the future support and arrearage of the patient, who shall be considered a pauper patient.

Sec. 4.—Provides that all pauper insane from the counties of New London, Windham and Tolland, be committed to the Norwich Hospital for the Insane, and from the remainder of the State to Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown.

Sec. 5.—Provides that indigent and private insane persons from the whole State may be committed to either State hospital for the insane at the direction of the probate court upon request of the friends of the patients.

Sec. 6.—Provides that the Governor may, at his judgment, transfer inmates of one hospital for the insane to another State hospital for the insane.

Sec. 7.—Provides that the Governor may commit an insane pauper, not a resident of any town in the State, to a hospital for the insane. This support to be paid by the State.

Sec. 8.—Provides for the detention of urgent cases, without commitment by a probate court for forty-eight hours, pending examination and commitment.

CHAPTER 229.

An Act providing for payment by the State of probate fees and other necessary expenses, of commitment of soldiers, sailors and marines to hospitals for the insane, provides that the cost of commitment be paid by the State, provided that the person committed does not have a pension, or has no wife or minor children under sixteen dependent upon him for support.

CHAPTER 186.

An Act amending an Act concerning support of non-resident insane paupers, fixing the price for support at not more than three dollars and fifty cents instead of three dollars.

CHAPTER 110.

An Act concerning aiding the escape of insane patients, making the penalty for aiding the escape of insane person from a hospital a fine of not more than \$500.00, or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

PRIVATE ACT.

CHAPTER 331.

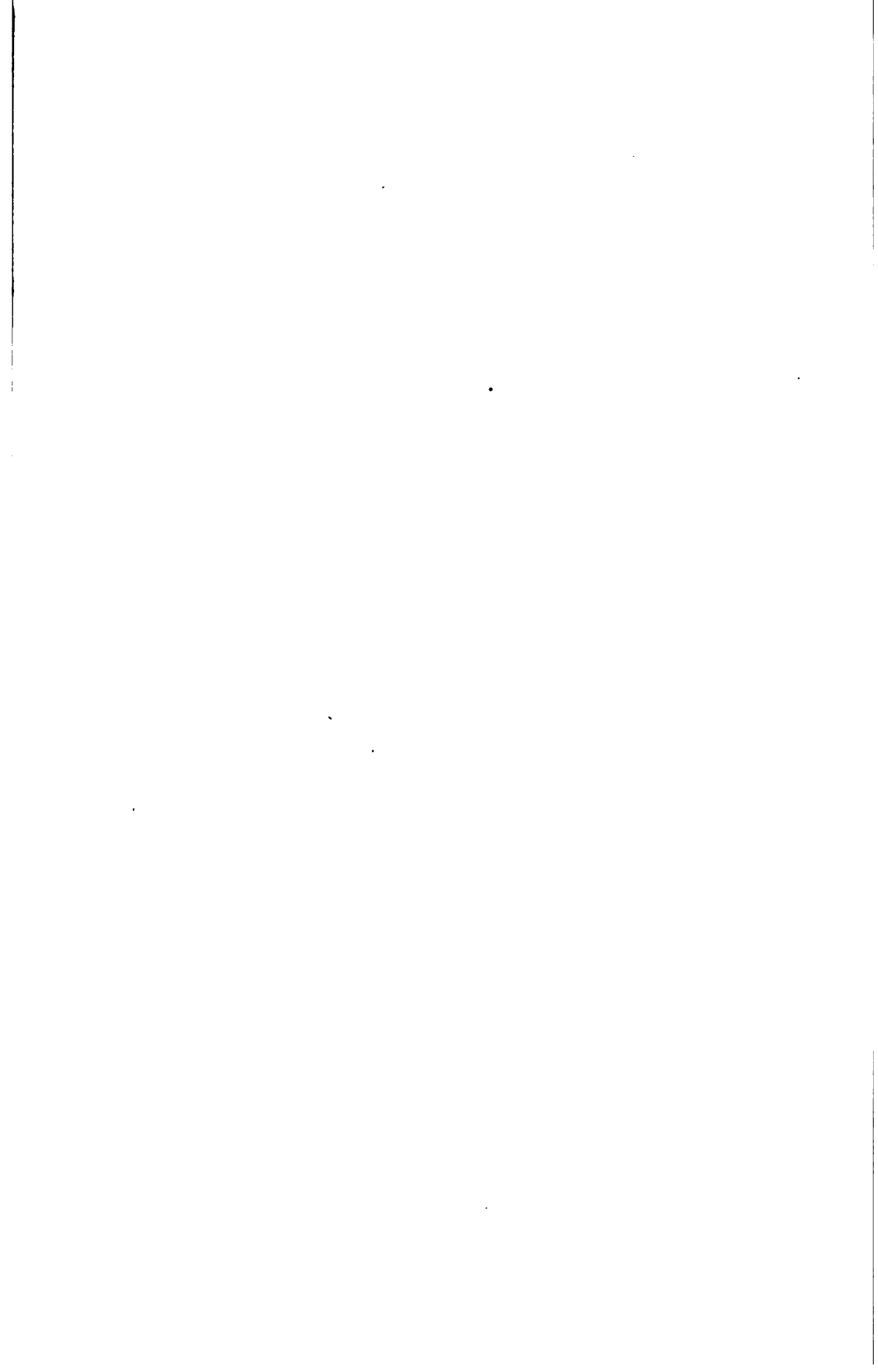
Authorizing the trustees of the Norwich Hospital for the Insane to take Lands and Streams for Water Supply and other Purposes.



HARTFORD HOSPITAL — Hudson Street Entrance.

51ST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Executive Committee
OF THE
HARTFORD HOSPITAL
INCLUDING THE
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
OLD PEOPLE'S HOME
AND THE
TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HARTFORD HOSPITAL
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Hartford Press
THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY
1906



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Assistant Pathologist and Bacteriologist.

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Assistant Rhinologist and Laryngologist.

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WYNCOOP, MRS. MARY T.

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MATSON, WILLIAM L.,
ELMORE, SAMUEL E.,
CLARK, WILLIAM B.,
CLEMENS, SAMUEL L.,

ROOT, JOHN G.,
DWIGHT, HENRY C.,
ROBINSON, HENRY S.,
EGGLESTON, ARTHUR F.,

FAIRFIELD, GEORGE A.

FREE BEDS.

The following have given by will or donated a sum sufficient to endow a Free Bed in the Hospital :

MILES A. TUTTLE

DANIEL GOODWIN

CHARLES F. POND

NATHAN M. WATERMAN

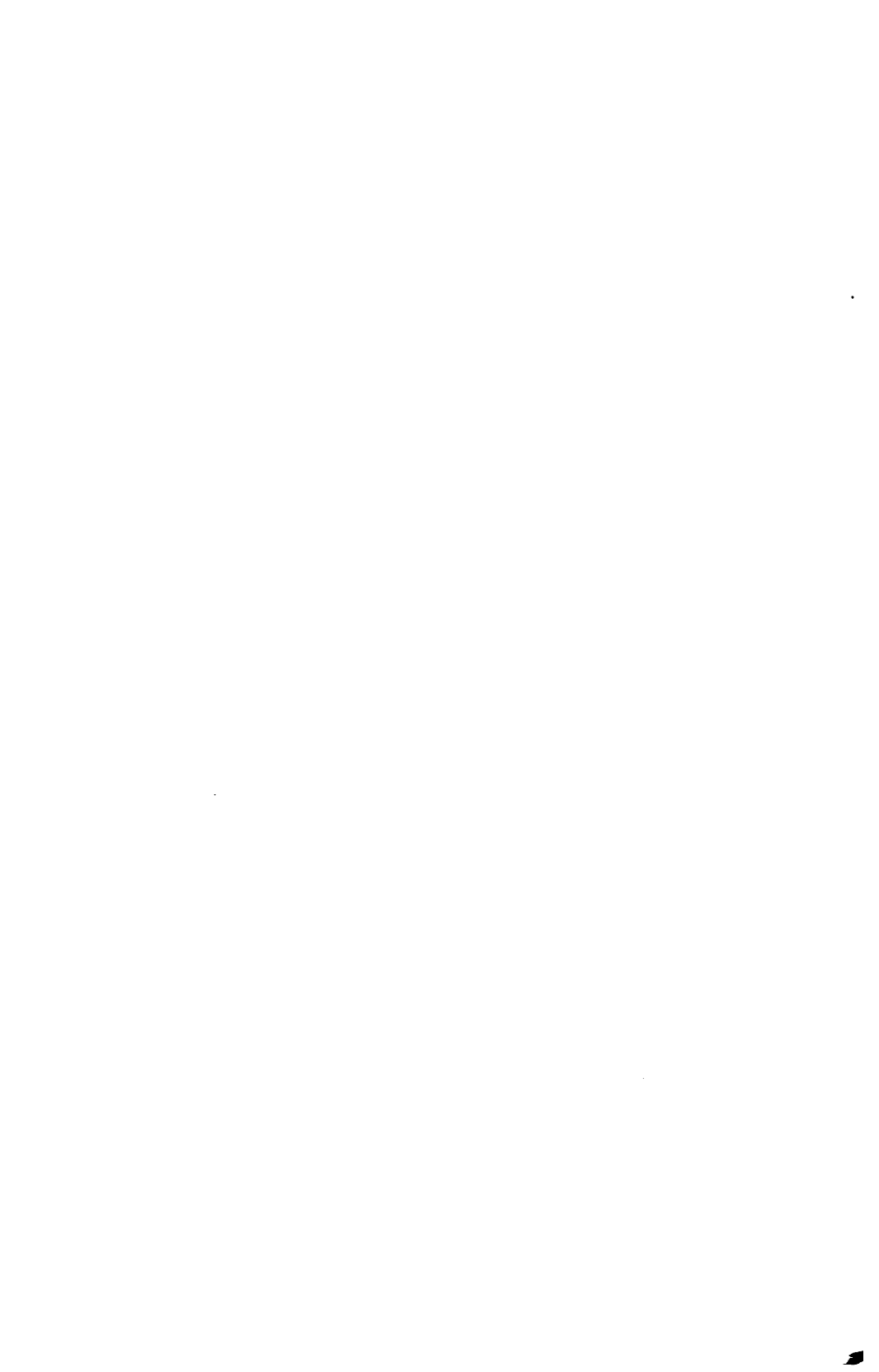
CHENEY BROTHERS

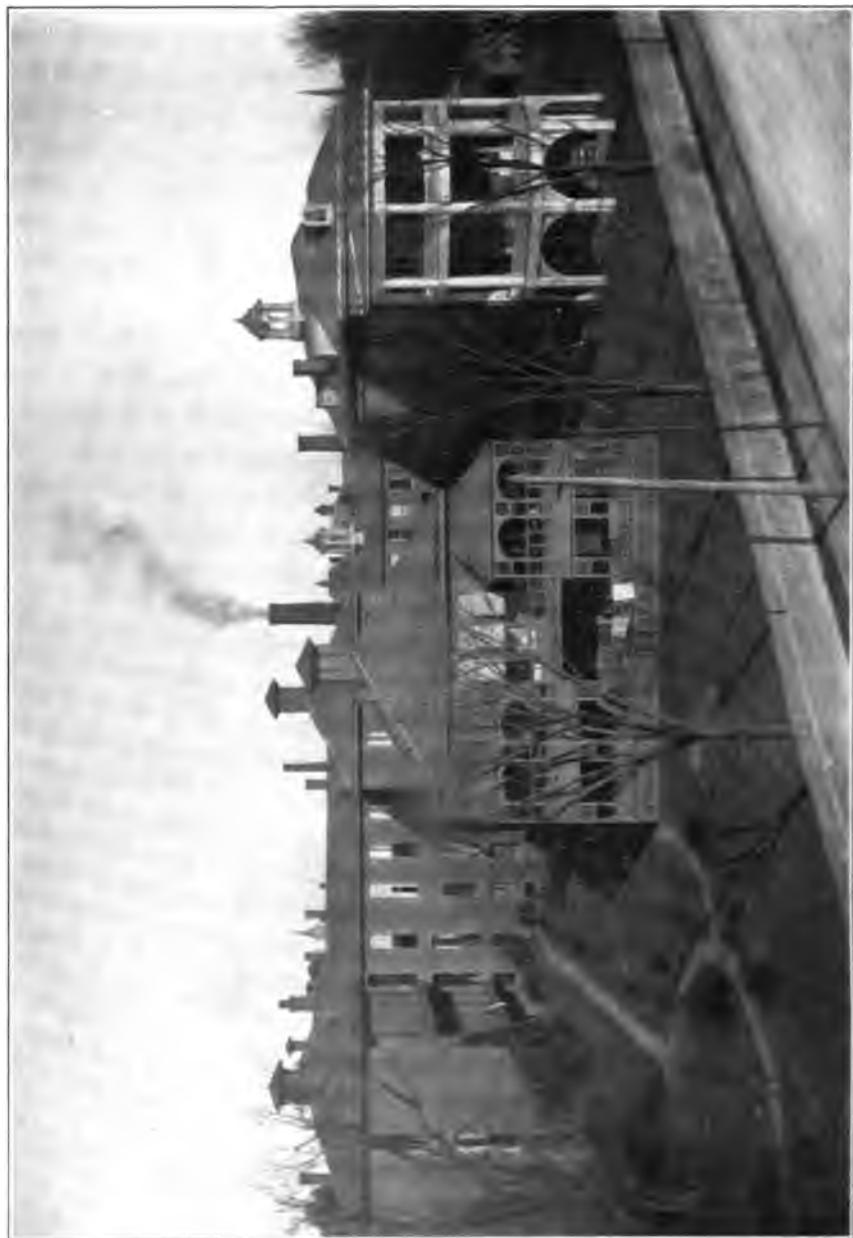
MOSES FOX

SUSAN S. CLARK

LEVERETT AND MARY B. BRAINARD

MRS. GURDON W. RUSSELL





HARTFORD HOSPITAL.- Retreat Avenue Front.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Executive Committee.

WILLIAM D. MORGAN, M.D., *Chairman*, 49 Pearl St.
LOUIS R. CHENEY, 49 Pearl St.
PHINEAS H. INGALLS, M.D., 112 High St.
GILBERT F. HEUBLEIN, 74 Trumbull St.
GEORGE C. F. WILLIAMS, 17 Atwood St.
FRANCIS R. COOLEY, 49 Pearl St.

Superintendent.

WINFORD H. SMITH, M.D.

Resident Physician.

CHARLES THOMAS BEACH, M.D.

Resident Surgeon.

HENRY AUGUSTUS MARTELLE, M.D.

Assistant Resident Surgeons.

THOMAS NORVAL HEPBURN, M.D.,
ARTHUR HEYWOOD GRISWOLD, M.D.

Assistant Resident Physician.

JOHN CARTER ROWLEY, M.D.

Principal of Training School.

MISS LAUDER SUTHERLAND.

Assistant to the Principal.

MISS ALICE J. SCOTT.

Night Supervisor.

MISS LIZZIE L. GOEPPINGER.

Matron at Wildwood Sanatorium.

MRS. ALOYSIA P. LEFEBRE.

Head Nurses.

Miss EMMA F. KINNEY,
Miss MARGARET B. ALLAN,
Miss IDA F. BUTLER,
Miss ALICE H. McCORMAC,
Miss MARY E. STEWART,
Miss ANNA M. BROWN.

Dietitian.

Miss ELIZABETH BROWNING.

Pharmacist.

ORRIN F. IVES.

Clerks.

WILLIAM Y. SHAW,
JOHN E. FAY,
Miss MAY CONWAY.

Steward.

WILLIAM J. DEVINE.

Housekeeper.

Mrs. MARIA F. MINER.



HARTFORD HOSPITAL — One of the Robinson Memorial Children's Wards.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital.

To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—The Executive Committee herewith presents its Fifty-first Annual Report for the fiscal year terminating September 30, 1906. Under this cover are included the Treasurer's report in full of the finances of the Hospital and of the Old People's Home, the report of the Superintendent to the Executive Committee, to which special attention is called, the report of the Medical and Surgical Staffs of the Medical and Surgical Work of the Hospital during the year, the reports of the Old People's Home and the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses.

FINANCES.

It will be remembered that on October 1, 1905, the Tubercular Hospital, known as "Wildwood Sanatorium," was reopened, it having been closed for two years, and Wards 4 and 11 of the Hartford Hospital were opened and assigned to Tubercular patients requiring active Hospital treatment. The Sanatorium and these two wards constitute what we denominate "The Tubercular Hospital," and as receiving a separate and distinct appropriation from the State, is subject to a separate report.

The report your Executive Committee have prepared, therefore, takes first into consideration the cost of operation and receipts of the entire plant. Secondly, the cost of operation and receipts of the Hartford Hospital proper as constituted and reported on last year. Thirdly, the cost of operation and receipts of "The Tubercular Hospital," in each of its two sections combined as a whole and distinct from the Hartford Hospital.

The total net disbursement of the entire plant amounted to	\$139,422.45
Bills contracted during September, 1906, and unpaid	
September 30th, 1906,	4,973.40
Total cost of operation,	\$144,395.85
Deducting bills contracted during Sept., 1905, and paid	
in fiscal year, 1906,	5,033.95
Cost of operation during fiscal year, 1906,	\$139,361.90

RECEIPTS.

From patients, sales, etc., net,	\$83,805.09	
Income from investments, and rents, net,	28,318.13	
State appropriation, Hartford Hospital,	10,000.00	
State appropriation, Tubercular Hospital, $\frac{3}{4}$,	5,625.00	
Donations and bequests to Hartford Hospital,	3,971.75	
Donations to Tubercular Hospital,	3,947.25	135,667.22
Deficit of entire plant for fiscal year, internal operation,		3,694.68
Deficit of entire plant, internal operation,		\$3,694.68
Expenses, Treasurer's office:		
Insurance on Hospital buildings and contents, 3 years,	\$1,897.50	
Insurance on Ice-house, 1 year,	21.00	
Office expenses charged to Hartford Hospital, including reports,	1,796.32	
One-half deficit Wildwood Farm,	246.37	
Insurance on Wildwood Sanatorium, buildings, contents, boilers, 3 years,	1,075.00	
Office expenses, charged to Wildwood Sanatorium,	5.80	5,041.99
Total deficit of entire plant,		\$8,736.67

HARTFORD HOSPITAL PROPER.

STATEMENT OF YEAR'S BUSINESS IN HARTFORD HOSPITAL PROPER.

Receipts from patients, sales, etc.,	\$83,805.09	
Deduct amounts received from patients, sales, etc., for Wards 4 and 11, and Wildwood Sanatorium,	17,189.91	\$66,615.18
Income from investments and rents, net,		28,318.13
State of Connecticut, annual appropriation,		10,000.00
Donations and bequests,		3,971.75
		\$108,905.06

Total disbursements of entire plant, internal operation,	\$139,422.45	
Deduct cost of maintaining Wards 4 and 11, and Wildwood Sanatorium,	39,000.00	
	<u>\$100,422.45</u>	
Add bills contracted during September, 1906, and remaining unpaid,	4,360.45	
	<u>\$104,782.90</u>	
Deduct bills contracted during September, 1905, and paid during present fiscal year,	5,033.95	
	<u>\$99,748.95</u>	
Cost for fiscal year,		
Expenses of Treasurer's office:		
Insurance on Hospital buildings, contents, and ice-house,	\$1,918.50	
Office expenses charged to Hartford Hospital, including reports,	1,796.32	
One-half deficit Wildwood Farm,	246.37	\$103,710.14
	<u>\$5,194.92</u>	
Surplus of receipts over expenses for the year,		\$5,194.92

THE TUBERCULAR HOSPITAL, COMPRISING WILDWOOD SANATORIUM AND WARDS 4 AND 11 OF HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Disbursements of entire plant under Executive Committee,	\$139,422.45	
Disbursements of Hartford Hospital,	100,422.45	
	<u>39,000.00</u>	
Disbursements of Tubercular Hospital,	\$20,236.01	
Disbursements of Wildwood Sanatorium,		
Disbursements of Wards 4 and 11, based on per capita cost of Hartford Hospital, and cost of equipment,	18,736.99	\$39,000.00
	<u>\$20,236.01</u>	
Total disbursements Wildwood Sanatorium,	3,801.67	
Deduct equipment and repairs,		
Actual running expenses,	\$16,434.34	
Total disbursements, Wards 4 and 11,	\$18,763.99	
Deduct equipment,	894.20	
	<u>\$17,869.79</u>	
Actual running cost,		

Disbursements by Executive Committee,	\$39,000.00
Disbursements by Treasurer, insurance and printing,	1,080.80
Total disbursements,	<u>\$40,080.80</u>

Receipts, Wildwood Sanatorium.

From City of Hartford for board and care of patients,	\$3,019.00	
From paying patients,	<u>2,506.85</u>	\$5,525.85

Receipts from Wards 4 and 11.

From City patients,	\$3,595.50	
From paying patients,	<u>1,750.56</u>	\$5,346.06

Receipts for Tubercular Hospital from above sources,	\$10,871.91	
Receipts from Workingmen's Fund, for both services,	6,318.00	
State appropriation for both services,	5,625.00	
Subscriptions and donations for both services,	<u>3,947.25</u>	\$26,762.16
Total deficit,		<u>\$13,318.64</u>
Deficit Tubercular Hospital,		\$13,318.64
Bills outstanding and payable Sept. 30th, Wildwood Sanatorium,	\$599.77	
Bills outstanding and payable Sept. 30th, Wards 4 and 11,	<u>13.18</u>	\$612.95
Total deficit for year,		<u>\$13,931.59</u>
Total deficit from expenses paid,		\$13,318.64
Total deficit of entire plant,	\$8,797.22	
Surplus of general receipts over expenses of Hartford Hospital proper, not inclusive of bills payable,	<u>4,521.42</u>	\$13,318.64

These figures conclusively show that the deficit incurred by the Hartford Hospital is in their support of "The Tubercular Hospital." The Hartford Hospital proper, inclusive of expenses of Treasurer's office, insurance, annual reports, etc., was self-supporting within its normal receipts from patients, income from its investments and State appropriation, by the narrow margin of \$531.13 loss, this inclusive of \$1,000 paid





HARTFORD HOSPITAL · TUBERCULAR ANNEX — South Front.

for insurance for three years on the Tubercular Hospital, chargeable in account as rendered, to Wildwood Sanatorium, the same being in operation, but which would be chargeable to the Hartford Hospital assuming that the Sanatorium were closed. The surplus of receipts over expenses credited to the Hartford Hospital consists, therefore, of certain unconditional bequests and donations made to the Hospital during the year, and not only is not to be regarded in the light of a continuous revenue, but which, save for the deficit, would be added to the corporate funds of the Hospital to increase its income and eventually to reduce cost to its patients.

Your Executive Committee before recommending to your honorable board the opening of the Tubercular Hospital, had made such a careful and, as is evidenced, correct estimate of probable expenditures and receipts, that we feel well assured the Hartford Hospital would have to meet a deficit unless the amount that we asked for as our appropriation from the State and which the State reduced one-half, was in some way made good to us. To quote from the report of last year, "It is clearly obvious from the report rendered that the resources of the Hartford Hospital cannot meet the outlay for the support of the Tubercular Hospital, and that we are, therefore, dependent upon the State appropriation and the good will of the public to maintain this beneficent institution."

Your Committee estimated that the entire plant, aside from cost of repairs and equipment of the Wildwood Sanatorium and wards 3 and 4 as then contemplated, could be run for \$134,000, exclusive, of course, of expenses of Treasurer's office, insurance, etc. The total disbursements within the Hospital proper amounted to \$139,433.45. The cost of equipment of the Tuberculosis division, idle for the two years preceding, as taken from the Summary in report of the Superintendent, amounted to \$4,695.87, which, deducted from amount of total disbursements, makes the current running expenses \$134,726.58, or \$726.58 over our estimate.

We estimated that we would be able to run Wildwood Sanatorium for \$15,000, aside from the necessary equipment. The total cost amounted to \$20,236.01. The cost of equipment was \$3,801.67, which deducted represented actual running expense, \$16,434.34, or \$1,434.34 more than our estimate. Our calculation was based on the Hospital figures of 1903 both as

relates to probable expenditures and receipts. While the expenses have been greater than our estimate the receipts have been more than proportionately larger and we have cared for a daily average of thirty-two patients, as against an average of thirty-one patients in 1903, so relatively our estimate was over rather than under final result.

The donations and subscriptions given by generous benefactors were given towards the equipment for the opening of the Tubercular Hospital and approximates within a reasonable figure its cost. Had the State given us the full appropriation of \$15,000 applied for, instead of cutting it in half, our deficit would have been very small. We have treated of this matter in detail and at some length, primarily because we desire by final result to justify ourselves in asking of the State an appropriation of \$15,000, which we acknowledge must have seemed relatively large, and secondly because we desire justification for another appeal for that amount, reasonable not alone because of our financial showing, but on the humanitarian grounds that we are the only institution in the state caring for this entire class of unfortunates, not alone incipient cases for which one other refuge has been provided, but for advanced cases as well, who are outcasts in our commonwealth from every healing or samaritan institution, and are either cared for in their crowded homes with unsanitary surroundings, a continuous source of infection to others, or relegated to almshouses, if they will take them. Is it not a beneficent measure for the state to aid these unfortunates for their own sakes and lift the sad and grievous burden of their care from their stricken families? Is it not a prophylactic and prudential measure to segregate these sources of infection and minimize the danger to their families, and to the crowded communities in which for the most part they reside? Is it not an economic measure for a commonwealth to protect the lives and the health of its citizens for the increased service they may give to it, cherishing moreover a reasonable hope and expectation that by the adoption of a policy of timely intervention and relief, they may so eradicate this disease, that the cost of such intervention will be returned to it over and over again in the wiping out of this scourge of the race, and the continuously diminishing burden of expense it entails upon the family and upon the state? A full report in detail of our work in this direction is

contained within these covers. It is for you and the public to determine whether its degree of success is commensurate with the cost.

There is another point in connection with this work, which calls for your especial and serious consideration. Three years ago through assuming a greater public responsibility than our resources warranted, we were approaching shipwreck. Alive to the situation you directed the closure of the Tubercular Hospital and of two wards in the Main Hospital by way of economic retrenchment. This is the first year since 1892, in which the Hartford Hospital proper, inclusive of cost of insurance and expense of the Treasurer's office, considered apart and distinct from the Tubercular Hospital, has been maintained within its normal resources. The public have been generous and have subscribed liberally to our needs, for which we are abundantly grateful. It can, however, be established as a business principle that the Hartford Hospital, in responding to public need, is able and is justified in doing just that amount of charity that the income from its invested funds and the State appropriation will admit of. Anything more than that, somebody is obliged to pay for. The Public? They will make good a reasonable shortage, they expect it. "They are long-suffering, and of great kindness, but their mercy endureth not forever." To increase the cost to your beneficiaries is to diminish their number, and is antipathetic to the spirit and intent of your institution. The only other resource is to borrow on the securities in which the funds which have been left to us unconditionally are invested and in so doing diminish your income by the amount of interest required, decreasing just so much our ability to give, or what may be done, utilize some of our unconditional funds, directly to meet our exigencies, which in the end has the same result. Either of these methods reduces our ability to give, and to cheapen the cost to our beneficiaries, and is contrary to the purpose and intent of the donors in the giving and bequeathing of their wealth, except it be specifically stated.

To increase the endowment fund, and decrease the cost of Hospital care to our beneficiaries should be our proper policy. We face an annually decreasing number of beneficiaries in the Hospital. In 1903, the banner year, we had a daily average of 201. In 1904 160, in 1905 152, and this year 140 — in the

Hospital proper — and 165 in the Hospital, inclusive of Wards 4 and 11, the Tubercular Wards. This is in a measure accounted for by increase of hospital accommodation in Hartford and outlying towns, which formerly sent patients to the Hospital. Possibly the price we are asking, \$7.00 per week, may have reduced our number of patients. We should have no hesitation in recommending a reduction to six dollars, provided we are not to be burdened another year with the support of the Tubercular Hospital. The question for our serious consideration therefore is, should the State decline to give us the necessary appropriation, should we continue to face an annual deficit of such proportion as we have incurred this year, thereby crippling the aim we should have in view, the reduction of cost to our beneficiaries?

THE WORKINGMEN'S FUND.

To quote from our report of last year, "We approach this subject with delicacy, inasmuch as the Workingmen's organization and establishment of their fund is entirely independent of and outside of the Hospital corporation, and therefore properly is not subject to our report. We cannot let this opportunity pass, however, without assuming the privilege of expressing our cordial appreciation of their zealous aid and co-operation in giving relief to the unfortunates stricken with the dread Tuberculosis, and in affording protection to the community. We herewith give them public assurance moreover that their fund in the hands of our Treasurer will be sacredly guarded, and utilized only for its legitimate purposes under the direction of their representative committee, and that full accounting of its use will duly be made to them." It seems to us, therefore, not only eminently proper, but in fulfillment of our pledge incumbent upon us to give public accounting of our stewardship. Our treasurer received in all at various times during our fiscal year terminating Sept. 30, 1906, \$8,253.67 and paid to the Hartford Hospital on orders by the Executive Committee of the Workingmen \$6,318, leaving an unexpended balance in his hands, subject to their direction and control, of \$1,935.67 Sept. 30, 1906. The patients sent to us by their Executive Committee were duly assigned, according to conditions found, to Wildwood Sanatorium or Wards 4 and 11 of the Hartford Hospital, and were charged for care and treatment one dollar

a day, the established Hospital rate. The amount paid from the fund to the Hospital, therefore, furnished 6,318 days treatment for 77 patients, each patient averaging 82 days treatment. A statement more in detail as to result of care and treatment will be found in the Superintendent's report. We take pleasure in again expressing our hearty appreciation of the cordial co-operation of the working men in the work we have undertaken.

THE FARM.

During the year we found it necessary to make certain expenditures on the Farm buildings, purchase of stock, etc. These expenses were incurred within the first six months of the fiscal year, and when no change of method as relates to Farm management were in contemplation. Up to May 1, 1906, the Hospital and the Old People's Home bore all the expenses of farm management, and, of course, received mutually the receipts. It seemed advisable to your Committee, after due deliberation, not only as a measure releasing the Hospital from a system of complicated accounts, but as a better business proposition, to lease the Farm to our farmer, a tried and responsible man, who has been for a number of years in the service of the Hospital. With the consent of your honorable board this arrangement was concluded as from May 1, 1906, on terms satisfactory to both parties as per agreement in the possession of the Treasurer. A deficit for the year has been incurred wholly in the expenditures referred to above of \$492.74, one-half of which is chargeable to the Hospital and one-half to the Old People's Home.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In our report of a year ago, your committee recommended the building of piazzas at the southern end of Wards 3 and 4, and the addition of an elevator. Our recommendations were endorsed at the Annual Meeting of the Board, and we were directed to supply these additions. At the time the work would have been naturally undertaken, say about April 1st, your Committee already foresaw a heavy deficit, and inasmuch as these additions were granted on their recommendation, felt justified in postponing the work, rather than increase the deficit by the

outlay necessary for its accomplishment. Accordingly the piazzas and elevator have not been added. It was originally proposed to care for our Tubercular women in Ward 3, but Ward 11 proved sufficient for our requirement, and by its use the work not only was more concentrated, but could be more economically conducted. A roof piazza was built in connection with this ward, the details of which appear in the Superintendent's report. Ward 3, therefore, has remained closed throughout the year except for a brief use when Ward one was undergoing necessary repairs.

We concur heartily in the recommendation of our Superintendent as to Hospital needs, but in view of our deficit, are not prepared at the present time to recommend their formal adoption by the Board.

In conclusion, several changes have taken place in the personnel of the Hospital management since our last report. Mr. J. Howard Morse tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee April 26, 1906, which was reluctantly accepted, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. J. Howard Morse from the Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital be herewith accepted, with regret that we are to lose his services hereafter as a member of that Committee.

Resolved, That we herewith tender him our thanks in grateful appreciation of the untiring, zealous and laborious service rendered to the Hartford Hospital as a member of its Executive Committee.

Dr. J. M. Keniston, our Superintendent since May, 1904, also tendered his resignation to the Executive Committee, to take effect as of March 1st. As indicative of their appreciation of his zeal and labor, the Executive Committee voted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital are appreciative of and herewith gladly bear testimony to the fidelity, zeal, and high, disinterested endeavor with which Dr. James M. Keniston has served the Hospital during his term of occupancy of the office of Superintendent.

Resolved, That we realize full well the arduous labor

imposed upon him during the trying ordeal of reorganization and resystemization of Hospital conditions, and are gratefully appreciative of the unfailing courtesy, patience, and tact ever manifest in his conduct of affairs, without which, we believe, the end in view, the zealous co-operation of all departments for the efficient and economic management of the Hospital, as evidenced in the last two reports of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors, could not have been so harmoniously and satisfactorily accomplished.

Resolved, That inasmuch as under his Superintendency the new order of things has been firmly established, and we have every reason to believe that the conduct of Hospital affairs will be less burdensome hereafter, we regret that personal considerations constrain him to tender his resignation, that he may not continue to enjoy with us the fruit of his labor, and for ourselves we regret the loss of his judgment and experience.

Dr. W. H. Smith, at that time in the employ of the New York department of health, and in charge of its contagious Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., was called to the Superintendency, and has discharged the duties of that important office with zeal and efficiency. We call your especial attention to his valuable and able report in detail of the year's work of the Hospital.

We take pleasure in again acknowledging the invaluable service rendered us by our Medical and Surgical Staffs. In their appended report is ample evidence of the faithful service rendered. We embrace this opportunity moreover to express our cordial appreciation of the loyal service rendered us by our long chain of employees, and of the spirit of fidelity and co-operation now manifest throughout our institution.

Respectfully,
 WILLIAM D. MORGAN, M.D.,
 LOUIS R. CHENEY,
 PHINEAS H. INGALLS, M.D.,
 GILBERT F. HEUBLEIN,
 GEORGE C. F. WILLIAMS.





HARTFORD HOSPITAL.- TUBERCULAR ANNEX. Female Ward

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash from 1905 report, including unex- pended income, account trust funds, . . .		\$37,160.38
Bequest of Levi C. Viets, Hartford, . . .	\$2,000.00	
Marie G. Maltman, Hartford, . . .	500.00 —	2,500.00
Donation of Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford, . . .	40.00	
James J. Goodwin, . . .	1,000.00	
" for Thanksgiving		
and Christmas, . . .	25.00	
Louis B. Haas, Hartford, . . .	10.00	
Miss Pardee, Hartford, for Thanks- giving, . . .	5.00	
Special, . . .	5.00 —	1,085.00
Hospital Sunday, contributions from churches:		
Asylum Hill Cong'l Church, . . .	105.41	
Park Cong'l Church, . . .	26.09	
Trinity Church, . . .	255.25 —	386.75
Gas Stock, General Fund:		
Rights to subscribe to increased capital stock of the New Britain Gas Light Co., sold, . . .		20.00
Insurance Stock, General Fund:		
Rights to subscribe to increased capital stock of The Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hart- ford, sold, . . .		340.00
Insurance Stock, Charles H. Northam Fund:		
Rights to subscribe to increased capital stock of The Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, sold, . . .		340.00
Railroad Stock, General Fund:		
Rights to subscribe to increased capital stock of The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., sold, . . .		125.00
Railroad Stock, Junius S. Morgan Fund:		
Rights to subscribe to increased capital stock of The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., sold, . . .		185.00

Bonds, Citizens' Endowment Fund:

\$10,000 Detroit, Monroe & Toledo R. R. 7s, Aug. 1, 1906, paid,	10,000.00
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Bonds, Mary J. Keney Fund:

\$1,000 Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. 6% bond called at 105, paid Sept. 1, 1906,	1,050.00
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Received from Superintendent for care of pa- tients and from all other sources at Hospital,	96,091.96
--	-----------

Received from City of Hartford, for care of patients,	5,789.50
--	----------

Received from State of Connecticut, annual ap- propriation,	10,000.00
--	-----------

Interest, General Fund, Net,	4,060.62
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Interest, Permanent Funds,	13,205.84
--------------------------------------	-----------

Keney Fund Income,	2,023.51
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Oliver Grant Terry and Amelia Smith Terry Fund Income,	9,943.61
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Rents, Congress Street property, gross,	768.00
---	--------

Hudson " " " "	515.64
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Wooster " " " " net,	98.09 — 1,381.73
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The William B. McCray Fund:

The Loan & Guarantee Co. of Connecticut, part repayment of debentures,	99.29
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Drawn from savings banks for subscription to increased capital stock of The New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.,	328.03 — 427.32
--	-----------------

The William B. McCray Fund Income,	1,912.97
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The Roland Mather Permanent Fund of the
Hartford Hospital:

Gift of Mrs. Julia M. Turner, of Phila- delphia, Pa.,	15,000.00
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Oliver Grant Terry and Amelia Smith Terry
Fund:

Balance residuum of Estate of Mary A. Terry, Hartford,	423.69
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Nurses Home Library Fund:

Interest on deposit in Savings Bank,	13.47
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Drawn from Savings Bank for books pur- chased, subscriptions to magazines, etc.,	35.64 — 49.11
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Received from O. P. Home for its proportion of cost of annual reports and envelopes,	168.12
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Tubercular Hospital: Contribution from—

Warburton Chapel Sunday School,	20.00
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Subscriptions from all sources,	3,042.25
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State of Connecticut, three-fourths annual ap- propriation,	5,625.00
--	----------

For board and care of patients,	17,189.91 —	25,877.16
Workingmen's Free Bed Fund:		
Subscriptions collected by The Hartford Times,	6,355.38	
Subscriptions collected by The Hartford Courant,	238.50	
Subscriptions collected by The Hartford Sunday Globe,	882.44	
Subscriptions of employees of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.,	37.75	
Subscriptions of employees of The Electric Vehicle Co.,	35.00	
Subscriptions of individuals, etc.,	611.72	
Interest on deposit in bank,	92.88 —	8,253.67
Wildwood Farm:		
Receipts from all sources at Farm,	4,663.02	
from Hartford Hospital for one-half deficit of Farm account for fiscal year ended September 30, 1906,	246.37	
from Old People's Home for one-half deficit of Farm account for fiscal year ended September 30, 1906,	246.37 —	5,155.76
		<u>\$252,956.70</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for supplies, repairs, pay-roll, etc., at Hospital,	\$135,688.73
Insurance Stock, General Fund:	
Subscription to 1½ shares increased capital stock of The Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford,	300.00
Insurance Stock, Charles H. Northam Fund:	
Subscription to 1½ shares increased capital stock of The Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford,	300.00
Railroad Stock, The William B. McCray Fund:	
Bought rights of subscription to increased capital stock of The New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.,	28.03
Subscription to 3 shares increased capital stock of The New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.,	300.00 —
	328.03

Railroad Stocks, Oliver Grant Terry and Amelia Smith Terry Fund:

Subscription to 3 shares increased capital common stock of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., 300.00

Subscription to 2 shares increased capital common stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., 200.00 — 500.00

Manufacturing Stock, Oliver Grant Terry and Amelia Smith Terry Fund:

Bought rights of subscription to increased capital stock of The Hartford Electric Light Company, 19.50

Subscription to 2 shares increased capital stock of The Hartford Electric Light Co., 200.00 — 219.50

Bonds, Citizens' Endowment Fund:

Bought \$4,000 Missouri, Kansas & Eastern R. R. 5s, April 1, 1942, 4,518.06

Bonds, Mary J. Keney Fund:

Bought \$1,000 Missouri, Kansas & Eastern R. R. 5s, April 1, 1942, 1,129.17

Bonds, The Roland Mather Permanent Fund of the Hartford Hospital:

Bought \$15,000 Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Consolidated 4s, July 1, 1952, 15,008.89

Bonds, Oliver Grant Terry and Amelia Smith Terry Fund:

Bought \$5,000 Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Consolidated 4s, July 1, 1952, 5,056.67

Bought rights of subscription to convertible debentures of The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., 673.57

Subscription to \$6,000 The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. convertible debentures 3½s, Jan. 1, 1956, 6,000.00

Bought rights of subscription to convertible debentures of The Delaware & Hudson Co., 11.25

Subscription to \$2,000 The Delaware & Hudson Co. convertible debenture 4s, June 15, 1916, 2,000.00 — 13,741.49

Insurance on Hospital buildings and contents for term policies, so that one-third of insurance will expire annually, 1,897.50

Insurance on ice-house and contents, one year, 21.00 — 1,918.50

Congress Street property, repairs, etc., 159.31

Hudson " " " " 173.59 — 332.90

Oliver Grant Terry and Amelia Smith Terry Fund Income, High Street property, repairs, etc.,		264.64
Keney Fund Income, for care of patients, etc.,		1,061.92
Lying-in ward, The William B. McCray Fund: Expense of maintenance of ward,		1,399.00
Deposited in savings banks for account of		
The William B. McCray Fund,	99.29	
Mary J. Keney Fund,	50.00	
Junius S. Morgan Fund,	185.00	
Charles H. Northam Fund,	40.00	
Nurses Home Library Fund,	13.47—	387.76
Bills receivable, real, Harriet Hall Fund, services, in re-sale of land,		50.00
Paid one-half deficit of Wildwood Farm account for fiscal year ended September 30, 1906,		246.37
Tubercular Hospital:		
For supplies, repairs, pay-roll, etc.,	39,000.00	
Insurance on building and contents, and on boilers, three years,	1,075.00	
Incidentals,	5.80 —	40,080.80
Wildwood Farm, for supplies, repairs, pay-roll, etc., at farm,		5,155.76
Nurses Home Library Fund; books purchased, subscriptions to magazines, etc.,		35.64
Workingmen's Free Bed Fund, for board and care of patients under this fund,		6,318.00
Pay-roll, reserve,		20.00
Expense, Cedar Hill Cemetery, care of Junius S. Morgan lot and monument,	62.50	
Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, for pre- mium on bond of Treasurer,	30.00	
Telephone one year,	28.00	
Annual reports and envelopes,	672.50	
Stationery and printing,	87.80	
Miscellaneous disbursements,	315.00	
Salary of Treasurer, one year,	700.00	
Incidentals,	68.64—	1,964.44
Balance cash:		
The William B. McCray Fund Income,	1,094.04	
Orthopedic Fund,	149.64	
Oliver Grant Terry and Amelia Smith Terry Fund,	2,719.37	
Citizens' Endowment Fund,	6,000.00	
Workingmen's Free Bed Fund,	1,935.67	
Hartford Hospital, for general use, less amount of deficit of Tubercular Hospital,	10,088.38 —	21,987.10
		\$252,956.70

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

RESOURCES.

GENERAL FUND

Bank Stocks

Shares		Book value	Market value
25	Hartford National, Hartford, . . .	\$2,500.00	\$3,575.00
100	Mercantile " " in liquidation, . . .	800.00	1.00
110	National Exchange, " . . .	5,500.00	7,150.00
2	Phoenix National, " . . .	200.00	250.00
25	Second " New Haven, . . .	2,500.00	5,000.00
60	First " Norwich, . . .	6,000.00	6,000.00
50	Thames " " . . .	5,000.00	8,250.00

Insurance Stocks

13	Connecticut Fire, Hartford, . . .	1,450.00	3,900.00
5	Travelers, " . . .	500.00	4,875.00

Railroad Stocks

40	Ft. Wayne & Jackson, preferred, . . .	4,000.00	5,600.00
40	New London Northern, . . .	4,000.00	8,800.00
25	New York, New Haven & Hartford, . . .	2,500.00	4,800.00
100	Pere Marquette, preferred (par \$10,000), . . .	5,000.00	5,500.00

Miscellaneous Stocks

9	Adams Express Company, . . .	900.00	2,475.00
177	Broad Brook Company, . . .	4,425.00	3,540.00
5	Collins Company, . . .	500.00	825.00
100	Farnham Typesetter Mfg. Co. (par \$2,500), . . .	1.00	1.00
4	New Britain Gas Light Company, . . .	100.00	200.00
32	Spring Grove Cemetery Ass'n (par \$800), . . .	1.00	1.00

Bonds

	Book value	Market value
State of North Carolina, 4s, July 1, 1910,	1,650.00	1,650.00
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R., 4s, April 1, 1946,	8,000.00	7,200.00
Northern Pacific-Gt. Northern, C., B. & Q. Coll., 4s, July 1, 1921,	15,000.00	14,700.00
Bills Receivable, Real,	250.00	250.00

Real Estate

Hospital buildings and grounds,	1.00	1.00
Old People's Home, original lot,	1.00	1.00
Brick house, 26 Hudson St., Hartford,	1.00	1.00
One-half interest in "Wildwood Farm,"	1.00	1.00
Double house, 37 & 39 Congress St., Hartford, One-half interest in 51 and 51½ Wooster Street, Hartford,	6,600.00	6,600.00
Tubercular Hospital, O. D.,	2,500.00	2,500.00
Balance cash, including unexpended income account trust funds,	13,318.64	13,318.64
	13,267.73	13,267.73

PERMANENT FUND

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT

Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford,	490.00	490.00
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TRUST FUNDS

F. A. & Martha W. Brown Fund

"The interest thereof only to be used."

BONDS

Columbus, Ohio, Gas Company, 5s, July 1, 1932,	25,000.00	20,000.00
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	9,000.00	9,810.00
Northern Pacific-Gt. Northern, C., B. & Q. Coll., 4s, July 1, 1921,	6,000.00	5,880.00

Citizens' Endowment Fund

BONDS

Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. B. R. R., 7s, Jan. 1, 1907,	15,000.00	15,000.00
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern Ry., 5s, April 1, 1942,	4,000.00	4,420.00
Deposit in bank,	6,000.00	6,000.00

Daniel P. Crosby Fund

"The interest to be used only for said institution."

BANK STOCKS

Shares		Book value	Market value
38	Ætna National, Hartford,	4,330.00	7,980.00
10	National Exchange, "	670.00	650.00

Gurdon Fox Fund

"The income thereof to be applied from year to year to the uses and purposes of said Hospital."

BONDS

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. (St. Louis Div., Coll. Trust), 4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par \$4,000),	3,685.00	4,000.00
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,450.00

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT

Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford,	740.00	740.00
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George Hall Fund, No. 1

"The income and interest only to be used for the benefit of the indigent of the City of Hartford."

BANK STOCKS

Shares			
84	American National, Hartford,	5,460.00	6,048.00
16	Phoenix " "	2,060.00	2,000.00

George Hall Fund, No. 2

"The interest or income only to be expended for the benefit of the patients in the Hospital."

INSURANCE STOCK

30	Ætna, Hartford,	6,960.00	11,700.00
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RAILROAD STOCKS

100	Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago, pref.,	11,000.00	14,500.00
40	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago,	5,540.00	6,880.00

Harriet Hall Fund

"The object of this fund is to provide for single women when sick, especially for those who have seen better days, are of respectable standing and unable to meet the expenses of their sickness."

BANK STOCK

Shares	Book value	Market value
19 National Exchange, Hartford, . . .	1,280.00	1,235.00

RAILROAD STOCK

60 Ft. Wayne & Jackson, preferred, . . .	5,520.00	8,400.00
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BONDS

Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Consolidated		
4s, July 1, 1952,	9,000.00	8,820.00
Bills Receivable, Real,	3,000.00	3,000.00

Keney Fund

"The interest and income whereof, only, is to be used and appropriated for the charitable and benevolent uses and purposes of said corporation, regard being made to individual cases of necessity."

BONDS

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Ry., Prior Lien,		
4½s, March 1, 1930 (par value \$10,000),	9,900.00	10,700.00
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., Consoli-		
dated 4s, July 1, 1952,	3,000.00	2,940.00
Northern Pacific-Gt. Northern, C., B. & Q.		
Coll., 4s, July 1, 1921,	5,000.00	4,900.00
Port Reading R. R., 5s, Jan. 1, 1941, . . .	15,000.00	17,700.00
West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Co., 5s,		
Feb. 1, 1909,	10,000.00	5,000.00
Bills Receivable, Real,	7,000.00	7,000.00

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT

Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, . . .	100.00	100.00
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Mary J. Keney Fund

"The income thereof only to be used and appropriated for the strictly benevolent and charitable purposes of said corporation."

BONDS

Chicago & Western Ind. R. R., 6s, Dec. 1, 1932,	9,000.00	9,900.00
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern Ry., 5s, April 1,		
1942,	1,000.00	1,105.00

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT

	Book value	Market value
Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, . . .	50.00	50.00

The Roland Mather Permanent Fund of the Hartford Hospital

"The income thereof expended for the general uses and purposes of the Hospital, to the end that the sick poor of the City of Hartford shall be relieved, so far as possible, by the instrumentalities of the Hospital."

BONDS

Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., Consol- dated 4s, July 1, 1952,	20,000.00	19,600.00
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Junius S. Morgan Fund

For purposes of the Hospital, conditioned that the Junius S. Morgan lot and monument in Cedar Hill Cemetery are maintained and kept in good order and condition.

BANK STOCKS

Shares

36 American National, Hartford, . . .	2,430.00	2,592.00
10 National Exchange, " . . .	630.00	650.00
4 Phoenix National, " . . .	496.00	500.00

INSURANCE STOCKS

7 Aetna, Hartford, . . .	1,771.00	2,730.00
11 Hartford Fire, " . . .	3,674.00	5,610.00
7 Travelers, " . . .	1,757.00	6,825.00

RAILROAD STOCK

37 New York, New Haven & Hartford, . .	7,992.00	7,104.00
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BONDS

Canada Southern Railway, 5s, Jan. 1, 1908, . .	1,000.00	1,010.00
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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT

Society for Savings, Hartford,	435.00	435.00
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Charles H. Northam Fund

"The annual income therefrom to be applied for the relief of Hospital patients from the City and Town of Hartford."

BANK STOCKS

Shares		Book value	Market value
5	Ætna National, Hartford, . . .	575.00	1,050.00
30	National Exchange, " . . .	2,010.00	1,950.00

INSURANCE STOCK

13	Connecticut Fire, Hartford, . . .	1,507.50	3,900.00
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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT

	Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, . .	40.00	40.00
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Oliver Grant Terry and Amelia Smith Terry Fund

"The interest and income whereof is only to be used and appropriated for the charitable and benevolent uses and purposes of said corporation."

BANK STOCKS

Shares			
90	Ætna National, Hartford, . . .	18,000.00	18,900.00
10	Charter Oak " " . . .	1,200.00	1,400.00
50	Conn. River Banking Co., " . . .	2,700.00	2,900.00
5	Farmers & Mechanics National, Hartford, . . .	585.00	550.00
14	Merchants National, New York, . . .	1,190.00	1,120.00

INSURANCE STOCKS

15	Ætna, Hartford,	4,575.00	5,850.00
10	Phoenix, "	2,450.00	2,850.00
40	Hartford Steam Boiler Ins. & Ins. Co., . . .	8,600.00	9,200.00

Railroad Stocks

25	Chicago Great Western, pref. A., . . .	1,375.00	1,825.00
25	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville, " . . .	2,000.00	2,125.00
17	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, common, . . .	2,690.00	2,550.00
18	Chicago & Northwestern, " . . .	3,105.00	3,726.00
50	Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L., pref., . . .	5,450.00	5,600.00
54	Delaware & Hudson Company, . . .	9,288.00	12,096.00
25	Minneapolis & St. Louis, pref., . . .	2,300.00	2,425.00
25	New York, New Haven & Hartford, . . .	4,750.00	4,800.00
25	Norfolk & Western, adjust. pref., . . .	2,250.00	2,275.00
72	Pennsylvania,	4,788.00	5,076.00
150	Peoria & Bureau Valley,	30,000.00	29,400.00

Manufacturing Stocks

Shares	Book value	Market value
30 Eagle Lock Company, Terryville, . . .	1,800.00	2,100.00
50 Elgin National Watch Co., Chicago, . . .	7,500.00	9,000.00
57 Hartford Carpet Company, preferred, . . .	6,270.00	6,384.00
57 " " " common, . . .	2,280.00	1,425.00
17 Hartford Electric Light Company, . . .	3,744.50	4,930.00

Miscellaneous Stocks

48 Adams Express Company,	11,280.00	13,200.00
5 Hartford Golf Club Company,	200.00	250.00
5 New York Dock Company, preferred, . . .	200.00	425.00

BONDS

Brooklyn Union Elevated Ry., 5s, Feb. 1, 1950 (par \$2,000),	2,160.00	2,120.00
Chicago & Erie R. R., 5s, May 1, 1982 (par \$4,000),	4,800.00	4,720.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Debenture 5s, May 1, 1913 (par \$9,000), . . .	9,720.00	9,360.00
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., Consolidated 4s, July 1, 1952,	5,000.00	4,900.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., General 4s, Jan. 1, 1988 (par \$3,000), . . .	3,120.00	3,000.00
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton R. R., 5s, May 1, 1941 (par \$3,000),	3,420.00	3,210.00
Delaware & Hudson Company, Conv. Deb. 4s, June 15, 1916,	2,011.25	2,160.00
Indianapolis & St. Louis R. R. (Series A), 7s, July 1, 1919 (par \$4,000),	5,120.00	4,920.00
International Silver Co., 6s, Dec. 1, 1948, . . .	1,000.00	1,070.00
Kanawha & Michigan Ry., 4s, April 1, 1990 (par \$1,000),	940.00	970.00
New York Dock Co., 4s, Aug. 1, 1951 (par \$500),	450.00	475.00
New York, New Haven & Hartford, Conv., Deb. 3½s, Jan. 1, 1956,	6,673.57	6,660.00
Northern Pacific-Gt. Northern, C. B. & Q., Coll., 4s, July 1, 1921 (par \$6,000), . . .	5,850.00	5,880.00
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry., General 5s, July 1, 1931 (par \$2,000),	2,240.00	2,220.00
Southern Railway Consolidated 5s, July 1, 1994 (par \$2,000),	2,360.00	2,300.00
Real Estate,	12,000.00	12,000.00
Deposit in bank,	2,719.37	2,719.37

Henry I. Wright Fund

"The income and interest thereof only to be used for the benefit of the poor who may need assistance at the Hospital."

BANK STOCKS

Shares		Book value	Market value
50	American National, Hartford, . . .	3,250.00	3,600.00
10	Charter Oak " " . . .	1,350.00	1,400.00

RAILROAD STOCK

100	Erie & Pittsburg,	5,400.00	7,600.00
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Samuel Barwick Beresford Free Bed Fund

"To establish a free bed therein; it being understood that the Parish of Christ Church, Hartford, shall have first privilege of nominating a beneficiary of the bed."

BONDS

Hartford & Conn. Western R. R., 4½s, July 1, 1923,	5,000.00	5,250.00
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Leverett and Mary B. Brainard Free Bed Fund

"To be used in the maintenance of a free bed in said Hospital."

BONDS

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., 4½s, Mch. 1, 1992, . . .	5,000.00	5,200.00
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Cheney Brothers Free Bed Fund

The beneficiary to be nominated by Cheney Brothers.

BONDS

Chicago & Western Ind. R. R., 6s, Dec. 1, 1932.	5,000.00	5,500.00
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Susan S. Clark Free Bed Fund

"For the endowment of a bed to be under the control of the Rector of Christ Church, Hartford, Conn."

BONDS

Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940.	5,000.00	5,450.00
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Moses Fox Free Bed Fund

The beneficiary to be nominated by Moses Fox and family.

BONDS

	Book value	Market value
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. (St. Louis Div., Coll. Trust.), 4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par \$5,000),	4,631.25	5,000.00

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT

Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, . . .	368.75	368.75
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Daniel Goodwin Free Bed Fund

"The income thereof to be appropriated toward the support of such patients as the President of Trinity College for the time being may direct and approve, subject to the rules of said Hospital."

BANK STOCKS

Shares

7 Ætna National, Hartford, . . .	791.00	1,470.00
8 Charter Oak, " " . . .	1,080.00	1,120.00

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT

Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, . . .	129.00	129.00
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Charles F. Pond Free Bed Fund

From Harriet N. Pond: "To make the bed which my husband had there a free bed forever."

BANK STOCKS

Shares

35 Merchants National, New Haven, . . .	1,540.00	2,345.00
21 National Exchange, Hartford, . . .	1,050.00	1,365.00

GAS STOCK

15 New Britain Gas Light Company, . . .	385.00	750.00
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BONDS

Adams Express Co., Coll. Trust, 4s, March 1, 1948,	1,000.00	1,020.00
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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT

Society for Savings, Hartford, . . .	50.00	50.00
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Miles A. Tuttle Free Bed Fund

"The income thereof to be appropriated for the payment of the expenses in said Hospital in such manner and for such patients as the Rector of Christ Church in said Hartford (for the time being) shall direct."

	Book value	Market value
Bills Receivable, Real,	1,000.00	1,000.00

Nathan M. Waterman Free Bed Fund

"For the establishment of a free bed, to be called the 'Waterman Bed,' to which my heirs shall have the right to nominate an occupant for all time."

BANK STOCK

Shares

30 American National, Hartford, . . .	1,800.00	2,160.00
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BONDS

Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., Consolidated 4s, July 1, 1952,	1,000.00	980.00
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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT

Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, . . .	200.00	200.00
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The William B. McCray Fund

"To be used for the maintenance and support of a lying-in ward for friendless women, and for no other purpose."

INSURANCE STOCK

Shares

8 Springfield Fire and Marine,	1,700.00	1,960.00
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RAILROAD STOCKS

19 Manhattan (Elevated) Railway Co., . .	2,135.50	2,755.00
22 New York Central & Hudson River, . .	2,866.03	3,080.00
12 The Rock Island Company of New Jersey, preferred,	1,008.00	792.00
16 The Rock Island Company of New Jersey, common,	672.00	432.00

MANUFACTURING STOCK

39 The Pratt & Cady Co., Hartford, . . .	3,315.00	6,630.00
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GAS STOCK		Book value	Market value
Shares			
28	Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y., . . .	5,179.00	3,864.00

TELEGRAPH STOCK			
20	Western Union Telegraph Co., . . .	1,920.00	1,720.00

BONDS			
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.,			
4s, Nov. 1, 2002 (par \$2,000), . . .	1,660.00	1,560.00	
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y., Deb.,			
6s, July 1, 1909,	500.00	700.00	
Bills Receivable, Real,	18,000.00	18,000.00	
Savings Bank deposits, received as part of dis- tribution of estate,	1,750.31	1,750.31	

Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund

For support of indigent men and women.

BONDS			
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Ry., Prior Lien,			
4½s, March 1, 1930,	3,000.00	3,210.00	
Hartford & Conn. Western R. R.,			
4½s, July 1, 1923,	1,000.00	1,050.00	
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	1,000.00	1,090.00	
New York Dock Co., 4s, Aug. 1, 1951, . . .	500.00	475.00	

STOCK			
Shares			
5	New York Dock Co., preferred, . . .	353.00	425.00

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT			
Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, . . .	147.00	147.00	

Nurses Home Library Fund

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT			
Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, . . .	376.21	376.21	
	<u>\$642,831.61</u>	<u>\$709,668.01</u>	

SUMMARY

General	Fund,	\$103,274.23
Permanent	"	490.00
F. A. and Martha W. Brown	"	40,000.00
Citizens' Endowment	"	25,000.00
Daniel P. Crosby	"	5,000.00
Gurdon Fox,	"	9,425.00
George Hall	" No. 1,	7,520.00
George Hall	" No. 2,	23,500.00
Harriet Hall	"	18,800.00
Keney	"	50,000.00
Mary J. Keney	"	10,050.00
The Roland Mather Permanent		
Fund of the Hartford Hospital		20,000.00
Junius S. Morgan	"	20,185.00
Charles H. Northam	"	4,132.50
Oliver Grant Terry and Amelia		
Smith Terry	"	210,154.69
Henry I. Wright	"	10,000.00
Samuel Barwick Beresford	Free Bed Fund,	5,000.00
Leverett and Mary B. Brainard	" " "	5,000.00
Cheney Brothers	" " "	5,000.00
Susan S. Clark	" " "	5,000.00
Moses Fox	" " "	5,000.00
Daniel Goodwin	" " "	2,000.00
Charles F. Pond	" " "	4,025.00
Miles A. Tuttle	" " "	1,000.00
Nathan M. Waterman	" " "	3,000.00
The William B. McCray Fund,		40,705.84
" " " " " Income,		1,094.04
Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund,		6,000.00
Orthopedic Fund,		149.64
Nurses Home Library Fund,		376.21
Workingmen's Free Bed Fund,		1,935.67
Pay-roll, reserve,		13.79
		\$642,831.61

WARD W. JACOBS, *Treasurer.*

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

Received from all sources at Hospital, . . .	\$101,881.46	
State annual appropriation, . . .	10,000.00	
Income from investments and Trust Funds, net, . . .	27,269.30	
Rents, net, . . .	1,048.83	\$140,199.59
Expenditures at the Hospital, . . .	\$135,688.73	
Insurance on Hospital buildings and contents for term policies, so that one-third of insurance will expire annually, . . .	\$1,897.50	
Insurance on ice-house and con- tents, one year, . . .	21.00	1,918.50
Paid one-half deficit of Wildwood Farm ac- count, . . .	246.37	
Office expenses, including proportion of cost of annual reports, and envelopes, . . .	1,796.32	139,649.92
Gain for the year ended Sept. 30, 1906, . . .		549.67

THE QUICK RESOURCES OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL ARE:

Investments in hands of Treasurer at their market value, but not including invest- ments held as trust funds, . . .	\$95,033.00
Real estate not used by the Hospital: 37 and 39 Congress St., 26 Hudson St., one-half interest in 51 and 51½ Wooster St., one-half interest in Wildwood Farm, . . .	25,500.00
Accounts receivable at Hospital, . . .	6,195.91
Marketable supplies at Hospital, including Nurses Home, but excluding Wildwood Sanatorium and Wildwood Farm, as fol- lows:	
Linen, . . .	\$8,344.95
Crockery, etc., . . .	1,223.53
Furnishings, . . .	20,739.89
Medical and surgical supplies, . . .	6,313.50

Groceries and provisions,	417.50	
Printed matter,	389.34	
Library,	400.00	
Plumbing supplies,	225.00	
Supplies for repair department,	300.00	
Laboratory,	725.00	
Tools and implements,	50.00	
Coal,	165.00	
Ice plant,	4,350.00	
Scales,	365.00	
Unclassified,	18.25	\$44,026.96

Marketable supplies at Wildwood Sanatorium,
Cedar Mountain, as follows:

Linen,	\$1,312.71	
Crockery, etc.,	283.41	
Furnishings,	2,392.13	
Medical and surgical supplies,	347.33	
Groceries and provisions,	50.00	
Coal,	838.00	
Unclassified,	625.00	\$5,848.58

Marketable supplies at Wildwood Farm, as
follows:

Live stock,	\$2,140.00	
Wagons, tools, apparatus, etc.,	799.00	\$2,939.00
Total,		\$179,543.45

Trust Funds.

The market value of the Trust Funds of the Hospital is,	\$579,668.43
The market value of the Citizens' Endowment Fund is,	25,420.00
The land, Hospital buildings, and all improvements are not included.	
The Hospital has no liabilities, other than for supplies purchased during September, 1906, amounting to,	4,360.45

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 21, 1906.

This is to certify that I have audited the accounts of Mr. Ward W. Jacobs as Treasurer of the Hartford Hospital and the Old People's

Home Department for the year beginning October 1, 1905, and ending September 30, 1906.

I found vouchers for all expenditures and securities for all funds invested during the year as per cash books.

I verified the footings of the cash books and traced balances from the ledgers to the balance sheets, and also verified the footings of the abstracts of receipts and expenditures and the statements of Resources.

I also examined the securities called for by the statements of Resources and found them all correct.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. WILSON.

As Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts of the Hartford Hospital, we employed Charles E. Wilson of Hartford, to make a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Treasurer in both the Hospital and the Old People's Home Department for the year ending September 30, 1906, his certificate being a part of this report, and we have personally examined the securities in the invested funds, as shown by the report of the Treasurer, and find the same as reported.

ARTHUR L. SHIPMAN,

HENRY C. DWIGHT,

Auditors.





HARTFORD HOSPITAL—TUBERCULAR ANNEX.—Female Solarium.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit for your consideration the Fifty-First Annual Report of the Hartford Hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906.

The Hospital during the past year has been running on an entirely different basis from that of the previous year, namely, having opened two wards, 4 and 11, in the main hospital, to those cases of Tuberculosis which require active hospital treatment, and two wards, 14 and 15, called the Wild-wood Sanatorium, for the incipient cases of Tuberculosis. I would, therefore, call attention to the fact that the figures given below dealing with the movement of population refer to the Hartford Hospital in all departments.

There were present in the Hartford Hospital on October 1, 1905, 163 patients, 86 males and 77 females. During the year 2,074 patients have been admitted, making the total number of patients treated in all departments 2,237, males 1,257, females 980. There remain in the Hospital September 30, 1906, 190 patients, males 97, females 93.

There were admitted during the month of October 213 patients, November 147, December 131, January 199, February 141, March 179, April 197, May 200, June 158, July 176, August 159, September 174, making the total of 2,074 as given above.

The greatest number of patients present on one day was 229, on May 17th, and the lowest number was 161, on December 25th. The daily average has been 197. The number of days' treatment during the year has been as follows: October

5,873, November 5,490, December 5,334, January 6,157, February 5,784, March 6,047, April 6,021, May 6,625, June 5,887, July 6,137, August 6,368, September 6,065, making a total of 71,788 days' treatment.

The average duration of residence in the Hospital was 32 days. This time, as you notice, is somewhat longer than usual, but is accounted for by the fact that the Tuberculosis patients stay a much longer time than any others, therefore, the average length of residence is increased. It would appear from figures given above that there had been an increase in the number of patients over last year, our daily average being 197 as against 152 of last year. This is true, but we now have the Tuberculosis cases, whereas last year we did not have them, or at least we had but very few.

Take the daily average 197 and deduct 32, the daily average of the Wildwood Sanatorium, and we have 165 as the daily average for the Hartford Hospital. Deduct from this number 25, the daily average of Tuberculosis patients in Wards 4 and 11 of the main Hospital, and we get 140 as the daily average of the Hartford Hospital, exclusive of all tuberculosis patients, as against 152 of last year. We have had, therefore, a decrease in the number of general patients rather than an increase.

The various funds have cared for 100 patients as follows: Samuel Beresford Fund 411 days treatment, Mary B. Brainard Free Bed 350 days, Brinley Fund 12 Days, Cheney Bros. Free Bed 461 days, Moses Fox Free Bed 259 days, Daniel Goodwin Free Bed 40 days, Miles A. Tuttle Free Bed 69 days, Nathan A. Waterman Free Bed 178 days, McCray Fund 439 days, Keney Fund 1,062 days, making a total of 3,281 days of free treatment supplied by the various funds and free beds.

The State appropriation of \$10,000 has been applied toward the support of 565 patients occupying 2,005 weeks.

The daily cost per capita was \$1.98. If the amount repre-

senting the cost of repairs and improvements is deducted and the per capita cost based upon the actual running expense, it was 12 cents less, or \$1.86.

For the results of treatment I would call your attention to the statistical tables which follow.

Receipts.

A detailed statement is given below of all moneys that have been received at the Hartford Hospital from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906. It does not show the receipts from patients paid for by the City of Hartford or the Workingmen's Fund, for the reason that this money is paid directly to the Treasurer; and I would call attention to the fact that these two sources of revenue represent the receipts for a large number of patients.

Received from paying patients	\$44,918.93
" " State for care of old soldiers	955.98
" " towns	5,886.15
" " tuberculosis patients in Wards 4 and 11	1,708.56
" " " " Wildwood Sanatorium	2,500.14
" " sales	2,226.79
" " services of nurses	2,707.69
" " farm rent and teaming	161.50
" " rent of Congress Street property	768.00
" " registrar births and deaths	72.50
" " U. S. Marine patients	23.00
" " sundries	32.98
" " Old People's Home in adjustment of pay roll	9.37
" " Wildwood Sanatorium in adjustment of pay roll	36.67
	\$62,008.26

Disbursements.

The following tables give in the first instance a detailed statement of the gross disbursements of the Hartford Hospital, in the second, a statement showing the monthly general expenses and pay roll.

Meats,	\$16,360.62	Electric supplies, . .	\$331.22
Poultry,	3,051.40	Fuel,	7,705.85
Fish,	1,321.15	Gas,	731.46
Groceries,	5,474.95	Salaries,	39,810.88
Breadstuffs, . . .	1,826.13	Furnishings,	4,631.43
Butter and eggs, .	6,315.73	Bedding,	2,029.61
Fruit,	4,242.47	Furniture,	2,044.79
Vegetables,	3,353.50	Repairs and improve-	
Milk,	6,404.84	ments,	6,055.40
Ice,	631.84	Printing and stationery,	1,596.79
Water,	903.02	Laboratory supplies,	286.38
Alcohol,	208.49	Soap and laundry, . .	2,223.13
Anæsthetics,	256.90	Special nursing, . . .	2,767.12
Medicine,	2,815.97	Street sprinkling, . .	120.28
Medical appliances, .	1,383.26	Telephone and tele-	
Surgical "	3,504.17	graph,	1,037.09
Wine, whisky, etc., .	171.75	Miscellaneous,	2,095.07
Surgical instruments,	580.05	Freight and cartage,	177.97
Electric light, . . .	2,307.42		
" power,	930.60		
			<u>\$135,688.73</u>

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY GENERAL EXPENSES AND PAY ROLL.

1905	Expenses	Payroll	Total
October	\$7,658.36	\$3,575.58	\$11,233.94
November	9,432.43	3,290.46	12,722.89
December	8,701.93	3,314.62	12,016.55
1906.			
January	8,077.93	3,112.59	11,190.52
February	8,866.03	3,200.15	12,066.18
March	9,119.28	3,261.95	12,381.23
April	9,293.68	3,242.78	12,536.46
May	7,279.33	3,357.00	10,636.33
June	6,500.22	3,274.27	9,774.49
July	6,757.18	3,400.48	10,157.66
August	7,254.15	3,432.55	10,686.70
September	6,937.33	3,348.45	10,285.78
	<u>\$95,877.85</u>	<u>\$39,810.88</u>	<u>\$135,688.73</u>

TUBERCULOSIS DIVISION.

The Tuberculosis Division was opened on October 1, 1905, and includes two wards, 4 and 11, in the main hospital for those patients requiring active hospital treatment, and the Wildwood Sanatorium for incipient cases.



HARTFORD HOSPITAL—TUBERCULAR ANNEX.
Recreation Grove, mostly Pines, protecting building from northwest winds.

The work of this division has been particularly trying in that the patients themselves are very hard to please, owing to the nature of their disease, and great difficulty has been encountered in retaining competent employees. The patients in Wards 4 and 11 require almost constant attention, and we have succeeded with great difficulty in obtaining a competent corps of attendants to give these patients that attention, and thereby relieve the pupil nurses from all of this work except such as is absolutely necessary in order to give them proper training.

The handling of the patients at the Wildwood Sanatorium has been equally trying although in a different way. The patients go to the Sanatorium too ill to work, and not ill enough to be confined in bed; and naturally after a certain length of time life becomes monotonous, and the period of contentment wears off, then many of them become restless, discontented, and fault-finding. However, everything possible has been done to keep them happy and contented.

Within time limits and certain land limits they are allowed the freedom of the woods. Through the kindness of those interested in the work, they have been furnished with games such as tether ball, quoits and croquet, and several large swings were likewise given for their use.

A piano and a large phonograph were also presented to the Hospital to furnish music for the patients. From time to time entertainments have been given for their amusement.

Appended to my report is a list of all who have contributed in various ways to the entertainment and welfare of these patients.

For the detailed results of treatment, I would refer you to the appended statistical tables. For the patients in the chronic division we can not expect much, as the treatment for the majority of them can be nothing more than palliative at most.

The result of the work at the Sanatorium, however, has

been very gratifying. A number of patients have been discharged apparently cured and many more with the disease arrested, or with the condition much improved.

All tuberculosis patients must apply at the main office of the Hartford Hospital. If, on examination, a patient is found to be in the incipient stage he is sent directly to the Sanatorium. If he is an advanced case or a doubtful case he is assigned to the wards 4 to 11. Observation cases, whether they be under observation to determine the presence of tuberculosis, or to determine the stage of the disease when tuberculosis is known to be present, are not placed in the wards with the advanced cases, but are isolated in separate rooms which are used for that purpose.

WARDS 4 AND 11.

These wards have furnished during the year 9,125 days treatment. There have been admitted during the year 177 patients, 120 males and 57 females. The daily average throughout the year has been 25 patients. There remain in the hospital October 1, 1906, 33 patients, 22 males and 11 females. The average length of residence has been 62 days.

Receipts.

Only a small portion of the receipts from the patients of the entire Tuberculosis division has passed through this office, inasmuch as the majority of them are supported by the City of Hartford or the Workingmen's Fund, and the bills for the care of these are paid directly to the Treasurer.

Received from paying patients	\$1,482.56
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Disbursements.

Running expenses (based on the per capita cost of the Hartford Hospital)	\$17,869.79
Building awning over verandas	117.00
Cost of equipment	777.20
Total cost	\$18,763.99

WILDWOOD SANATORIUM.

The Sanatorium has furnished during the year 11,693 days treatment. There have been admitted during the year 102 patients. The average residence was $114\frac{1}{3}$ days. There remain in the Sanatorium on October 1, 1906, 36 patients, 17 males and 19 females. The average cost per capita was \$1.73 per day. Deducting the amount represented by equipment and repairs, the cost per capita was \$1.41 per day. This it will be seen is considerably less than in the main hospital. It must be borne in mind, however, that this class of patients does not require as much attention, nor is the force of employees as large corresponding to the number of patients, therefore, a saving on the pay roll. Again, all the clerical work and superintendence has been paid for by the Hospital and the figures given do not represent a proportionate charge for this to the Sanatorium.

The average cost per capita for the entire Tuberculosis Division was \$1.89 per day. Exclusive of repairs and equipments and based on the actual running expense it was \$1.70 per day.

The State appropriation of \$7,500 for the Tuberculosis Division has been applied toward the support of 49 patients occupying 1,116 weeks and 3 days.

Receipts.

Received from paying patients, \$2,362.14

Disbursements.

Meat,	\$1,657.38	Electric power,	\$20.65
Poultry,	141.75	" supplies,	104.44
Fish,	136.74	Fuel,	1,849.30
Groceries,	480.90	Salaries,	4,258.74
Breadstuffs,	231.92	Furnishings,	820.00
Butter and eggs,	1,025.81	Bedding,	1,501.74
Fruit,	527.30	Furniture,	540.73
Vegetables,	382.28	Repairs and improve-	
Milk,	1,575.93	ments,	1,431.14
Ice,	129.31	Printing and stationery,	78.06
Water,	56.34	Laboratory supplies,	2.20
Medicine,	348.76	Soap and laundry,	841.86
Medical appliances,	252.37	Miscellaneous,	1,127.16
Surgical "	215.60		
" instruments,	15.75		
Electric light,	481.85		\$20,236.01

SUMMARY SHOWING THE COST OF THE ENTIRE HOSPITAL AND OF THE
DIFFERENT DIVISIONS.

Total disbursements		\$135,688.73
Supplied to Wildwood Sanatorium	\$8,909.37	
" " Old People's Home	7,563.18	
" " Farm	308.94	
	<u>\$16,781.49</u>	Deduct 16,781.49
Net disbursements of Hartford Hospital, including Wards 4 and 11		\$118,907.24
Net disbursements of Wildwood Sanatorium		20,236.01
Billed directly to Wards 4 and 11		279.20
Total disbursements of entire plant		<u>\$139,422.45</u>
Running expenses of Wards 4 and 11 (based on a per capita cost of Hartford Hospital),		\$17,869.70
Building special awning over veranda		117.00
Cost of equipment		777.20
Total cost of running Wards 4 and 11		<u>\$18,763.99</u>
Total disbursements for the entire plant		\$139,422.45
Deduct cost of Wildwood Sanatorium		20,236.01
Cost of Hartford Hospital, including Wards 4 and 11		<u>\$119,186.44</u>
Deduct cost of running Wards 4 and 11		18,763.99
Cost of running Hartford Hospital proper		<u>\$100,422.45</u>
Cost of running entire plant		\$139,422.45
Deduct cost of equipment of Tuberculosis Division		4,695.87
Running expense of entire plant (inclusive of repairs and improvements),		<u>\$134,726.58</u>
Deduct for repairs and improvements		6,055.40
Actual running expense of entire plant		<u>\$128,771.18</u>
Disbursements of Hartford Hospital (exclusive of Tuberculosis Division)		\$100,422.45
Repairs and improvements		6,055.40
Actual running expense		<u>\$94,367.05</u>
Disbursements of Wildwood Sanatorium		\$20,236.01
Equipment and repairs		3,801.67
Actual running expense		<u>\$16,434.34</u>
Disbursements of Wards 4 and 11		\$18,763.99
Repairs and equipment		894.20
Actual running expense		<u>\$17,869.79</u>

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFFS.

On the house staff, Drs. Robert Lee Rowley, Chester Thompson Cobb, and James Cornelius Wilson have completed their terms of service, and Drs. Charles Thomas Beach, Thomas Melville Proctor, Henry A. Martelle, and Thomas Norval Hepburn have been promoted accordingly.

Dr. Proctor was obliged to resign during the last month on account of his health and those below him have been advanced accordingly. At the close of the year the House Staff is constituted as follows:

Charles Thomas Beach, House Physician.

Henry Augustus Martelle, House Surgeon.

Thomas Norval Hepburn, House Gynecologist.

Arthur Heywood Griswold, Assistant House Surgeon.

John Carter Rowley, First Asst. House Physician.

_____ * Second Assist. House Physician.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Lauder Sutherland remains as Principal of the Training School and Miss Lizzie L. Goepfinger as Night Supervisor. Miss Alice J. Scott of Toronto, Canada, was appointed on March 1st as assistant to the Principal. Mrs. Aloysia P. Lefebvre is Matron at the Wildwood Sanatorium.

There have been several changes on the Staff of Head Nurses during the year. The Head Nurses at present are Miss Emma F. Kinney, Miss Ida F. Butler, Miss Margaret B. Allen, Miss Alice H. McCormack, Miss Mary E. Stewart, and Miss Anna M. Brown.

On the office staff two changes have occurred. In May Mr. John E. Fay succeeded Mr. Frank Bodwell as chief clerk. In August Miss May Conway succeeded Miss Josephine Belding as assistant clerk and stenographer. Mr. William Y. Shaw remains as bookkeeper. Mr. W. J. Devine remains as steward and Mrs. Maria F. Miner as housekeeper.

*At present this position is filled by a substitute.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Although no single improvement of any great magnitude has been made during the year, yet many changes have been made from time to time which have tended to better results.

At the Wildwood Sanatorium a roof has been built over the upper balcony which enables the private room patients on this floor to use the balcony in all weather.

A large balcony adjoining Ward 11 has been constructed and an adjustable canvas roof was placed over it enabling the patients from this ward to remain out of doors at all times.

Six new rooms have been built and furnished, in the basement of the Nurses' Residence, giving increased accommodation for our female employees. Full-sized window guards have been placed on all the basement windows at the Nurses' Residence.

In the Old People's Home accommodations have been furnished for eight nurses. This was found to be necessary in order to provide for the increasing number of pupil nurses entering the Training School.

Several wards, corridors, and private rooms have been painted and other necessary repairs made throughout the hospital.

Two new washing machines have been installed in the laundry and have greatly facilitated the work in that department.

During the summer part of the boiler system has been overhauled and put in first class condition. This was needed very badly.

The administrative office has been rearranged, and the telephone switchboard moved. The changes made have tended to better results in every way.

During the summer when ice was only obtainable at a very high price, our own ice plant was overhauled and put in running order. The plant has been running all summer and

has furnished to the Hospital and the Old People's Home good ice at a much lower figure than it could be bought.

NEEDS.

In touching upon this subject it is hard to know where to begin and where to stop. I shall, then, mention only a few of the more important things which the Hospital needs.

An elevator with a receiving room and an accident room in connection with it, is a crying need. The elevator will not only enable us to handle patients more satisfactorily in every way, but will facilitate in a marked degree the distribution of food, laundry, and other supplies. A receiving and accident room in connection with the elevator will enable us to handle all ambulance cases in a much more satisfactory manner, and at the same time do away with the disagreeable features of our present system, namely, exposing the patients to publicity and vulgar curiosity which cannot be avoided as long as these patients are brought in at the front door.

Wards 3 and 4 should be equipped with spacious verandas in order that the patients in these wards may be moved out into the open air. No type of patients needs this more than those in Ward 4.

Wards 1 and 2 should be furnished with similar verandas.

A large and more complete X-Ray outfit is needed in order that more of this work may be done, and be done more satisfactorily.

The heating system at present is not only extravagant but unsatisfactory in many ways. A new and better system with a new and better equipment must be looked for in the future.

A new sterilizer is badly needed in order that all contaminated clothing, linen, and other articles may be easily and quickly disinfected. The one in use at present is inadequate to the needs of an institution of this size.

I have mentioned only a few of the more important needs

and I would still add one more, the most important of all, a larger endowment.

In concluding I wish to again call your attention to the appendix to this report which gives tables showing the occupations, the residence and nativity of the patients treated. A list is also given of those persons who contributed in various ways to the comfort and welfare of the patients. Many have neglected to leave their names and others possibly have been overlooked, but to all I wish to express my grateful appreciation.

To your committee I wish to express my sincere gratitude for your advice and support. My thanks are also due to the Treasurer and to the Visiting Physicians for their advice and help, and to all those at the head of the various departments for their conscientious and loyal services.

Respectfully submitted,

WINFORD H. SMITH, M.D.,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

Donations.

Through the kindness of the editors we have received the *Hartford Courant*, *Hartford Times*, *Hartford Telegram*, *Hartford Sunday Journal*, *East Hartford Weekly Gazette*, *Middletown Penny Press*, *New York Medical Journal*, *The Churchman* and *Osterus Härold*.

Papers, Books, and Magazines.

Mrs. Frank L. Howard, Mrs. F. H. Beauregard, Mr. F. L. Sloan, Mr. Baldick, Mrs. Hilliard, Miss Holman, Rev. Mr. Thomasson, Mrs. G. D. Mather, Mrs. Francis Goodwin, Mrs. J. H. Brewster, Dr. P. H. Ingalls, Dr. E. K. Root, Mrs. Arthur L. Shipman, Grassy Hill Sunshine Circle, Mrs. E. F. Hubbard, Mrs. D. Newton Barney, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Atwood Collins, Mr. C. R. Johnson, Mrs. E. C. Frisbie, Mrs. Wm. H. Lee, Miss Woodworth, Mrs. Root, Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, Dorothy Goodwin Whitney, Mrs. Chas. Shephard, Mrs. Henry Roberts, Mary E. Holmes, Mrs. L. D. Fiske, Mrs. J. J. Gridley, Mrs. J. S. Taintor, Dr. Wm. Porter, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. A. G. Whitney, E. C. Hilliard, Mrs. H. C. Judd, C. S. Vuder, Mrs. Judson Root, Mrs. Langdon, Rev. Mr. H. H. Kelsey.



HARTFORD HOSPITAL.—Pavillon for Contagious Diseases.

Fruits and Flowers.

Women's Auxiliary, funeral of Mrs. Chas. Sloan, Mrs. E. A. Sherman, Kingsley & Smith, Mr. D. N. Barney, Mrs. J. L. Seymour and family, Dr. Lamson's wedding, Joseph C. Gorton, Philip G. Gorton, George W. Gorton, Mr. C. C. Stager, Mrs. Blumenthal, Children's Grammar School, South Manchester, Conn., Mr. Fred Davis, family of late David Calhoun, the Misses Pardee, Mr. Bailey, funeral of Jas. L. Howard, Miss Lobdell, Mrs. Holcomb, funeral of Dr. Pierre Peltier, Mrs. W. G. Morgan, Mrs. W. G. Faxon, funeral of Mrs. Annie Ellis, Mrs. Wm. Kingsbury, Mrs. A. G. Whitney, Mrs. J. Carpenter.

Clothing, Cotton, and Old Linen.

Miss Pope, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. H. J. Forsyth, Mrs. Wm. Miller Hudson, Hartford Needlework Guild, Trinity Church, Ladies Aid Society, Park Mission Circle, Unity Church, Trinity Church Sewing Society, Mrs. W. E. Campbell, Mrs. F. E. Bosson, Mrs. Edward Perkins, Women's Union for Christian Service, Mrs. G. P. Davis, Mrs. M. E. Wolcott, Union for Home Work, Mrs. Henry Hart, Mrs. C. S. Davidson.

Miscellaneous.

Hartford Bedstead Co., three chairs; Miss Pardee, \$10 for Christmas; Mrs. J. A. Burrows, toys; Elsie M. Brunner, toys; Dr. F. S. Crossfield, chair for eye clinic; First Methodist Church, fourteen boxes ice cream; John J. DuCharme, three crutches; Mrs. J. Baker, pillows.

Wildwood Sanatorium.

Piano—The Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Fund.

Victor Graphophone with cabinet and 44 records

George Williams

Two combination bookcases and writing desks

Ladies' Whist Club,
Collins Street

Wristers and bed socks

Sunshine Society

Sewing machine

Mrs. George Davis,
37 Woodland Street
Sage, Allen & Co.

Sewing machine

Two croquet sets

One dozen settees

Two sets of quoits

Two sets tether balls with four racquets

Four large wooden chair swings

Six hammocks

One croquet set

Games

Workingmen's Club

A Friend

Edith Jacobs

Books and magazines — Dr. E. K. Root, Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Mrs. Mulford, Mrs. J. Wilson Allen, Mrs. H. B. Beach, Mrs. Kate Tucker, Mrs. Sluyter of the Union for Home Work, Dr. Henry Stoll, Dr. Robert Starr, Dr. Robert L. Rowley, Miss Edith Jacobs, and many others.

Entertainments.

Concert by Trinity Glee Club.

Concert by Choir of Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Sherman's Moving Pictures.

Several musicales by friends.

Occupations of Patients.

Assemblers	5	Chef	1	Farmers	65
Asst. supt.	1	Cigar-makers	6	Farm laborers	4
Attendants	5	Clerks	61	Firemen	9
Ball players	2	Circus hand	1	Florist	1
Bakers	10	Coachmen	2	Folder	1
Barbers	29	Collector	1	Foremen	6
Barkeepers	4	Cooks	16	Forger	1
Belt Maker	1	Compositor	1	Foundryman	1
Bench Worker	1	Compounder	1	Freight handler	1
Blacksmiths	8	Conductors	4	Fruit packer	1
Bleacher	1	Cooper	1	Furnisher	1
Bookbinders	3	Coppersmith	1	Gardeners	4
Bookkeepers	9	Core-maker	1	Glass fitter	1
Box-maker	1	Cutter	1	Gold beater	1
Brakemen	19	Deckhand	1	Gold plater	1
Brass moulder	1	Decorator	1	Grinder	1
Brass turner	1	Demonstrator	1	Grocers	5
Brewer	1	Dietitian	1	Hack drivers	2
Bricklayers	5	Domestics	101	Harness makers	2
Brick sorter	1	Draughtsman	1	Helpers	3
Bridge builder	1	Dressmakers	9	Hod carrier	1
Buffers	2	Driller	1	Horse dealer	1
Builders	4	Drivers	5	Hostlers	9
Building Insp.	1	Drop-forger	1	Housekeepers	524
Business Mgrs.	2	Drug-clerk	1	Ice peddlers	5
Butchers	5	Dyers	5	Importer	1
Cabinet-makers	11	Electricians	4	Inspectors	2
Candy-makers	2	Elevator Constr'r	1	Insurance Agent	1
Canvassers	3	Elevator boys	3	Iron moulder	1
Carpenters	33	Elevator man	1	Iron workers	3
Carpet cleaner	1	Engineers	13	Janitors	3
Casters	2	Engraver	1	Japanner	1
Cattle dealers	3	Expressmen	2	Jewelers	2
Chambermaid	1	Factory oper.	73	Joiners	2

Kindergartner	1	Nurses	47	Sheet metal w'er	1
Laborers	150	Office boys	2	Ship builder	1
Lathe hands	3	Orderlies	7	Shirt maker	1
Lathers	2	Overseer	1	Shoemakers	4
Laundresses	5	Painters	26	Singer	1
Laundrymen	6	Paper makers	6	Spinner	1
Lawyers	3	Pattern makers	4	Stable man	1
Leather cutter	1	Peddlers	10	Steamfitters	3
Lecturer	1	Physicians	14	Stenographers	8
Linemen	2	Pile driver	1	Stereotyper	1
Lockmakers	2	Plasterer	1	Steward	1
Longshoreman	1	Plumbers	9	Stone cutters	6
Machinists	60	Policeman	1	Stone masons	3
Machine hands	3	Polishers	10	Store keepers	2
Maids	2	Porters	2	Students	19
Manager	1	Pressmen	2	Supt. of schools	1
Manufacturers	2	Printer	1	Switchman	1
Marine	1	Quarrymen	2	Tailors	8
Marine engineer	1	Ragman	1	Teacher	1
Mason tenders	3	R. R. employees	3	Teamsters	35
Meat cutter	1	R. R. flagmen	2	Telephone emp.	1
Mech. draught'n	1	Real estate men	2	Tinker	1
Mechanics	9	Retired	8	Tinsmiths	2
Merchants	7	Roofer	1	Turners	3
Messenger	1	Rubber workers	2	Tool makers	6
Mill hand	1	Saddlemaker	1	Trav. salesmen	2
Mill operatives	2	Salesmen	4	Waiters	4
Milk dealer	1	Saleswomen	2	Waitresses	10
Minister	1	Saloonkeeper	1	Watch maker	1
Motormen	2	Sawyer	1	Watchmen	2
Moulders	3	Schoolboys	100	Watch repairer	1
Musicians	2	Schoolgirls	81	Weavers	7
Music teachers	2	School teachers	4	Wire worker	1
Nail sorter	1	Screwmakers	5	Wood chopper	1
Nickel plater	1	Seamstresses	10	Wood workers	3
Night supt.	1	Sec. & treas.	1		
None	88	Sheet iron w'ker	1	Total	2074

Residences of Patients.

Patients have been received from 82 towns in Connecticut.

Addison, Conn.	Berlin, Conn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Albany, N. Y.	Bloomfield, Conn.	Brandfort, Vt.
Athol, Mass.	Bolton, Conn.	Brandon, Vt.
Andover, Conn.	Boston, Mass.	Bristol, Conn.
Avon, Conn.	Broad Br'k, Conn.	Buckland, Conn.
	Brookfield, Mass.	Burnside, Conn.
Baltic, Conn.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Burlington, Conn.

Campville, Conn.
 Canterbury, Conn.
 Camden, N. J.
 Canton C'tr, Conn.
 Chaplin, Conn.
 Chatham, N. J.
 Collinsville, Conn.
 Colchester, Conn.
 Colebrook, Conn.
 Conway, N. H.
 Columbia, Conn.
 Cromwell, Conn.
 Center Br'k, Conn.

Edgewood, Conn.
 Elmwood, Conn.
 Ellington, Conn.
 Enfield, Conn.
 East Berlin, Conn.
 E. Cambridge, Ms.
 East Gra'by, Conn.
 East Glast., Conn.
 East Can'an, Conn.
 E. Haddam, Conn.
 E. Hampt'n, Conn.
 E. Hartford, Conn.
 E. H. Me'w's, Conn.
 E. Jamaica, N. Y.
 E. Windsor, Conn.
 E. W. Hill, Conn.

Farmington, Conn.
 Fis'll L'd'g, N. Y.
 Forestville, Conn.
 Franklin, Conn.

Gilead, Conn.
 Glast'nbury, Conn.
 Goshen, Conn.
 Guilford, Conn.
 Granby, Conn.
 G't Barr'ton, Mass.
 Grafton, N. H.

Haddam, Conn.
 Hadlyme, Conn.
 Hampden, Mass.

Hartford, Conn.
 Hazardville, Conn.
 Hebron, Conn.
 Hockanum, Conn.
 Holyoke, Mass.
 Hopewell, Conn.
 Huntington, Mass.

Ivoryton, Conn.

Kent, Conn.
 Kensington, Conn.

Lewiston, Maine.
 Litchfield, Conn.
 Lebanon, Conn.

Madison, Conn.
 Manchester, Conn.
 Man. Green, Conn.
 M'f'd. Cent'r, Conn.
 Mansfield, Conn.
 Malbor'ugh, Conn.
 Maybrook, N. Y.
 Meriden, Conn.
 Moodus, Conn.
 Mid'letown, Conn.
 Milford, Conn.
 Montgomery, Vt.
 Mid'le Had., Conn.

Naugatuck, Conn.
 New Brit'in, Conn.
 New Haven, Conn.
 Newington, Conn.
 New'n Junc., Conn.
 New York, N. Y.
 Nepaug, Conn.
 Newark, N. J.
 New Hfd., Conn.
 N'th Haven, Conn.
 Northville, N. Y.
 Norwich, Conn.
 Northam'n, Mass.
 Norfolk, Conn.
 N. Windhm, Conn.
 North Man., Conn.

N. Frank'n, Conn.
 N'th Lyme, Conn.

Orange, Mass.

Pequabuck, Conn.
 Pittsfield, Mass.
 Plainville, Conn.
 Plantsville, Conn.
 Plymouth, Conn.
 Pontiac, Mich.
 Poquon'ock, Conn.
 Pomfr't Ctr., Conn.
 Providence, R. I.

Rainbow, Conn.
 Raney, Pa.
 Rockville, Conn.
 Rocky Hill, Conn.
 Rutland, Vt.

Sackville, N. B.
 Saybrook, Conn.
 Silver Lane, Conn.
 Somersville, Conn.
 Southingt'n, Conn.
 S. Coventry, Conn.
 South Glast., Conn.
 South Man., Conn.
 Somers, Conn.
 Springfield, Mass.
 Sutton, Mass.
 Suffield, Conn.
 St. John, N. B.
 Sterling, Conn.
 Stonington, Conn.
 S. Windsor, Conn.

Tariffville, Conn.
 Talcottville, Conn.
 Terryville, Conn.
 Thomaston, Conn.
 Thomps'v'e, Conn.
 Tolland, Conn.
 Turnerville, Conn.

Unionville, Conn.

Vernon, Conn.	Westville, Conn.	Willimantic, Conn.
Wallingfo'd, Conn.	W. Hartfo'd, Conn.	Wethersfield, Ct.
Waterbury, Conn.	West Rocky Hill, Conn.	Windsor Locks, Ct.
Warehouse Pt., Ct.	West Granby, Ct.	Winsted, Conn.
Watertown, Conn.	W. Cummington, Mass.	Wilson, Conn.
Wapping, Conn.	West Simsb'ry, Ct.	Wilson Station, Ct.
Westbrook, Conn.		

Nativity of Patients.

Armenia	5	Germany	65	Scotland	27
Austria	25	Greece	1	Sweden	87
Asia	3	Hungary	8	Switzerland	1
Canada	40	Italy	88	Turkey	2
China	4	Ireland	147	Unknown	5
Denmark	12	Portugal	1	United States	1325
England	51	Roumania	1		
France	7	Russia	165	Total	2074

GENERAL STATISTICS.

YEARS.	Admitted during the year.	NUMBER EACH YEAR.						Remaining at the end of the year.	Daily average for the year.	NO. EACH DAY.	
		Under care.	Discharged.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Dead.			Greatest.	Least.
1860-1861	45	45	32	21	7	1	3	13	12	14	1
1861-1862	258	271	214	159	20	12	23	57	27	85	14
1862-1863	107	164	141	103	15	5	18	23	18	57	11
1863-1864	157	180	149	103	14	8	24	31	27	45	21
1864-1865	132	163	142	102	2	9	29	21	27	31	21
1865-1866	196	277	172	133	5	8	26	45	35	49	21
1866-1867	221	266	211	176	8	5	24	55	44	59	29
1867-1868	251	306	250	183	16	15	36	56	50	63	38
1868-1869	259	315	260	192	18	16	34	55	55	67	42
1869-1870	248	339	298	220	21	20	37	41	50	62	36
1870-1871	329	370	303	210	28	18	50	64	63	67	39
1871-1872	347	411	345	215	42	46	41	66	62	71	59
1872-1873	370	436	368	206	70	31	55	68	69	76	56
1873-1874	452	520	422	299	36	29	58	98	79	98	63
1874-1875	492	590	486	323	53	29	53	104	95	119	71
1875-1876	603	707	573	376	64	35	57	134	113	136	90
1876-1877	599	733	613	378	85	49	72	120	130	149	112
1877-1878	914	1,034	944	591	117	66	100	90	101	122	80
1878-1879	538	628	533	307	93	37	68	95	97	113	87
1879-1880	597	692	589	362	93	38	66	103	94	109	78
1880-1881	649	752	600	392	99	33	102	92	96	107	83
1881-1882	736	828	734	404	154	62	89	94	97	115	90
1882-1883	723	817	720	391	161	63	95	97	94	117	83
1883-1884	701	798	697	362	158	69	93	101	98	118	86
1884-1885	747	848	746	392	177	81	85	102	114	139	92
1885-1886	741	843	743	404	178	60	90	100	107	130	63
1886-1887	770	870	760	402	162	66	117	110	108	139	83
1887-1888	745	855	764	436	146	56	108	91	108	137	87
1888-1889	845	936	831	496	148	61	117	105	111	143	83
1889-1890	998	1,103	983	566	183	71	144	120	127	156	105
1890-1891	928	1,048	946	522	195	82	145	102	110	132	83
1891-1892	1,074	1,176	1,079	581	271	75	152	97	120	137	89
1892-1893	1,169	1,266	1,155	645	254	97	159	111	122	145	88
1893-1894	1,151	1,292	1,126	657	216	90	163	136	130	153	101
1894-1895	1,295	1,431	1,133	854	233	74	141	129	138	160	102
1895-1896	1,563	1,692	1,568	1,128	189	71	180	124	144	160	91
1896-1897	1,558	1,682	1,521	991	265	78	187	161	144	166	113
1897-1898	1,622	1,783	1,585	1,157	212	46	170	198	158	205	119
1898-1899	1,714	1,912	1,740	1,278	154	70	238	172	163	224	138
1899-1900	2,030	2,202	2,004	1,356	216	111	265	198	155	205	123
1900-1901	2,012	2,210	2,035	1,304	242	67	232	175	164	206	139
1901-1902	2,116	2,291	2,102	1,253	314	122	240	187	170	234	155
1902-1903	2,388	2,575	2,355	1,566	177	103	322	220	234	275	185
1903-1904	1,992	2,212	1,837	1,075	388	158	216	155	160	232	135
1904-1905	1,887	2,042	1,724	1,112	347	188	240	163	152	190	110
1905-1906	2,074	2,237	2,054	1,274	407	120	253	190	197	229	161

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST AND BACTERIOLOGIST.

To the Superintendent:

The following represents the laboratory work for the past year.

Twenty-one autopsies have been performed. The following are the most interesting lesions found:

Abscess of liver (healed)	1
Calculus vesical	1
Carcinoma of caecum	1
Carcinoma of stomach	1
Cholecystitis	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1
Cystic kidney	1
Endocarditis (chronic)	4
Endometritis	1
Gangrene of intestines with perforation	4
Gangrene of ovarian pedicle	1
Gastric ulcer	1
Infarcts general	2
Meningitis (acute)	1
Nephritis (chronic)	1
Pancreatitis (chronic)	1
Pericarditis (chronic)	1
Peritonitis (acute)	6
Pleurisy (chronic)	7
Pyonephrosis,	2
Tuberculosis of intestines	2
Tuberculosis of larynx	2
Tuberculosis of liver	1
Tuberculosis of meninges	1
Tuberculous pneumonia	2
Tuberculosis, chronic pulmonary	8
Typhoid ulcers (healed)	1

The following surgical specimens have been reported on during the year, seventy in all.

TUMORS.

Malignant.

Carcinoma of breast	6
Carcinoma of caecum	1
Carcinoma of colon	1
Carcinoma of ovary	1
Carcinoma of prostate	1
Carcinoma of pylorus	1
Carcinoma of uterus	2
Carcinoma epidermoid of ear	1
Carcinoma epidermoid of face	2
Carcinoma epidermoid of lip	1
Myo-sarcomatoides of uterus	2
Myzo-fibro-sarcoma of parotid	1
Papillo-cystoma of ovary	3
Sarcoma endothelioma	1
Sarcoma round celled	3

Benign.

Corpus luteum cyst	1
Desmoid of abdominal wall	1
Echinococcus cyst of abdominal wall	1
Fibro-lipoma of bladder wall	1
Hypertrophic prostate,	1
Intercanalicular myxoma of breast	1
Myoma of uterus	2
Nabothian follicles	1

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculous lymphadenitis (chronic)	6
Tuberculous meningitis	1
Tuberculosis, acute miliary	1
Tuberculosis, (chronic) pulmonary	3

Inflammatory.

Appendicitis chronic	4
Appendicitis gangrenous	1
Epididymitis (chronic)	1
Lepto-meningitis	2
Mastitis (chronic)	1
Osteomyelitis	1
Pilo-nidal sinus	1
Salpingitis	1

Trichinosis	I
Ulcer intestinal	I
Ulcer phagadenic of mouth	I

Products of Gestation.

Retained placenta	2
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In addition to the above, the following clinical examinations have been made.

Routine urine examinations	4530
Examinations for the diazo-reaction	52
Examinations for urea	70
Examinations for tubercle bacilli	6
Estimations of white blood corpuscles	430
Estimations of red blood corpuscles	53
Estimations of haemoglobin	70
Estimations of platelets	4
Differential blood counts	33
Examination of the blood for the serum reaction of typhoid	162
Examination of blood for malaria	20
Examination of sputum	536
Examination of transudates and exudates	10
Examination of stomach contents	37
Examination of smears	46
Examination of bacteriological cultures	161

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR H. GRISWOLD,

Resident Pathologist and Bacteriologist.

TABLES OF DISEASES, INJURIES, ETC.,

TREATED IN THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL

During the Year Ending September 30, 1906.

MEDICAL CASES.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands.								
Anæmia, Pernicious,	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
" Secondary,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cretinism, Sporadic,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Goitre, Exophthalmic,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Hæmophilia,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Leukæmia, Spleno-myelogenous,	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
Total,	1	1	6	0	3	4	1	0
Diseases of the Circulatory System.								
Angina Pectoris,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Arterio-sclerosis,	..	9	..	..	..	4	5	..
Endocarditis, Chronic,	3	8	5	..	8	3	3	2
" Malignant,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Myocarditis,	1	1	2	..	1	1	2	..
Pericarditis,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total,	5	20	7	0	10	8	12	2
Constitutional Diseases.								
Acromegaly,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Addison's Disease,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Arthritis, Hypertrophic,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
" Atrophic,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diabetes Mellitus,	..	5	3	..	..	..	8	..
Exhaustion,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Marasmus,	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	..
Myxedema,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rachitis,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total,	2	9	8	1	2	3	11	2

MEDICAL CASES. — CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Cutaneous Diseases.								
Dermatitis Venenata,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Eczema,	..	12	2	7	7	..	..	..
Erythema Nodosa,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Impetigo Contagiosa,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Pediculosis Corporis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Psoriasis,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Scabies,	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..
Total,	1	19	5	16	8	0	1	0
Diseases of the Digestive System.								
Cholera Infantum,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Colitis,	..	3	2	3	..	..	2	..
Constipation,	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..
Dysentery,	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Enteritis,	1	2	1	2	..	..	2	..
Gastric Ulcer,	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Gastritis,	..	13	13	15	9	2	..	..
Gastro-enteritis,	..	5	3	6	1	..	1	..
Hyperchlorhydria,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Liver Cirrhosis, Atrophic,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total,	2	30	23	34	10	3	8	0
Infectious Diseases.								
Diphtheria,	6	25	20	43	..	..	6	2
Erysipelas,	..	9	4	9	..	..	4	..
Influenza,	..	5	1	5	1	..	..	..
Malaria,	1	6	1	8	..	..	..	..
Meningitis, Epidemic, Cerebro-spinal,	..	4	1	1	..	..	4	..
Parotitis, Epidemic,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pertussis,	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever,	2	10	11	11	12	..	..	..
Rheumatism, Gonorrhœal,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rubeola,	1	8	3	12	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever,	..	18	20	33	..	..	3	2
Septicæmia,	..	1	6	2	..	..	4	1
Syphilis,	5	13	13	11	16	1	1	2
Tetanus,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Typhoid Fever,	25	45	18	68	1	1	11	7
Total,	41	147	99	206	31	2	34	14
Intoxications.								
Alcoholism, Acute,	..	30	1	23	7	..	1	..
" Chronic,	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Acetanalid Poisoning,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Argyrol Poisoning,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

MEDICAL CASES. — CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
<i>Intoxications. — Continued.</i>								
Asphyxia,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Carbolic Acid Poisoning,	..	2	2	1	..	..	3	..
Cocaine Poisoning,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Copraemia,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens,	..	16	2	9	3	1	5	..
Food Poisoning,	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Gas (Illuminating) Poisoning,	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
Lead Poisoning,	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	1
Morphine Poisoning,	..	4	2	2	2	1	1	..
Morphinism,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Potassium Chlorate Poisoning,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Salol Poisoning,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	1	67	11	49	14	2	12	2
<i>Diseases of the Kidneys.</i>								
Nephritis, Acute Parenchymatous,	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	..
" Chronic,	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
" Chronic Interstitial,	1	7	3	1	4	2	3	1
" Tubercular,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nephroptosis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	1	10	7	2	6	3	6	1
<i>Diseases of the Muscles.</i>								
Atrophy, Progressive Muscular,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Myalgia,	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Trichiniasis,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total,	0	7	0	5	0	2	0	..
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>								
Cerebral Embolism,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Hæmorrhage,	2	19	5	5	6	..	10	5
Chorea,	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
Dementia, Paralytica,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Præcox,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Senilis,	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..
Epilepsy,	..	10	3	5	5	3	..	..
Herpes Zoster,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hypochondriasis,	..	2	3	3	2	..	..	..
Hysteria,	..	2	5	4	3	..	..	..
Insanity, Periodic,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Leptomeningitis,	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Locomotor Ataxia,	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Melancholia,	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Meningitis, Tubercular,	..	1	3	..	..	1	3	..
Migraine,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Myelitis, Acute,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

MEDICAL CASES. — CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of the Nervous System.— Continued.								
Neuralgia, Facial,	1	3	1	4	1	..	..	..
Neurasthenia,	1	12	20	15	14	4	..	..
Neuritis, multiple,	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	2
" Sciatic,	1	2	2	2	2	1	..	..
Paralysis, Bell's,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Paraplegia, Spastic Spinal,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Pseudo-angina,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total,	6	67	51	39	42	13	20	10
Diseases of the Respiratory System.								
Asthma,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis, Acute,	..	3	6	7	2	..	..	..
" Chronic,	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Pleurisy (Dry),	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy, with Effusion,	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
" purulent,	..	5	3	3	3	1	1	..
Pneumonia, Broncho,	..	5	4	3	1	..	5	..
" Lobar,	1	22	13	28	..	..	8	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	7	133	112	7	71	42	63	69
Total,	8	177	140	54	80	44	78	69
Obstetrics.								
Abortion,	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Eclampsia,	..	..	4	3	..	..	1	..
Hyperemesis Gravidarum,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Miscarriage,	..	..	7	5	..	..	1	1
Placenta Prævia,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pregnancy,	5	..	73	67	..	1	..	10
Retained Placenta,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	5	0	89	79	1	1	2	11
Unclassified and no Disease.								
No Disease,	2	7	7	6	2	6	..	2
Malingering,	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..
Senility,	6	..	..	..	..	4	1	1
Total,	8	10	8	10	2	10	1	3

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL DISEASES.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Blood and Ductless Glands,	1	1	6	..	3	4	1	..
Circulatory System,	5	20	7	..	10	8	12	2
Constitutional,	2	9	8	1	2	3	11	2
Cutaneous,	1	19	5	16	8	..	1	..
Digestive System,	2	30	23	34	10	3	8	..
Infectious,	41	147	99	206	31	2	34	14
Intoxications,	1	67	11	49	14	2	12	2
Kidneys,	1	10	7	2	6	3	6	1
Muscles,	..	7	..	5	..	2	..	..
Nervous System,	6	67	51	39	42	13	20	10
Respiratory System,	8	177	140	54	80	44	78	69
Obstetrics,	5	..	89	79	1	1	2	11
Unclassified,	8	10	8	10	2	10	1	3
Total,	81	564	454	495	209	95	186	114
Births,	..	35	44	..	..	..	..	..
	81	599	498	495	209	95	186	114

CHARLES T. BEACH,
House Physician.

SURGICAL CASES.

DISEASES OF HEAD AND NECK.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess of Bucca,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Abscess of Scalp,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Angioma of Lip,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bullet Wound of Brain,	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bullet Wound of Face,	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Carcinoma of Face,	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Carcinoma of Parotid,	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Carcinomatous Glands of Neck,	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cerebral Convulsions,	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Concussion of Brain,	6	..	..	4	..	1	1	..
Contusions of Face,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Contusion of Scalp,	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cut Throat,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dermoid Cyst of Neck,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dislocated Mandible,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Epithelioma of Face,	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..
Epithelioma of Lip,	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Epithelioma of Neck,	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Fracture of Bones of Face,	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Base of Skull,	10	..	3	..	..	..	6	1
Fracture of Vault of Skull,	1	7	..	7	..	..	1	..
Hare-lip,	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
Incised Wound of Face,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Keloid of Neck,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Lacerated Wound of Face,	5	1	4	2	..	..	..	..
Lacerated Wound of Scalp,	11	5	10	6	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Inferior Maxilla,	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Malar Bone,	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sarcoma of Neck,	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Sarcoma of Scalp,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sebaceous Cyst,	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Torticollis,	1	4	5	1	..	..	..	..
Trifacial Neuralgia,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Traumatic Meningitis,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Gland of Neck,	4	3	6	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	3	69	26	54	21	7	13	3

DISEASES OF EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT (INDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Adenoids,	..	9	7	15	1	..	..	..
Adenoids with Hypertrophied Tonsils,	..	3	8	10	1	..	..	..
Aftercataract,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cataract,	..	9	6	15	..	..	..	..
Cleft Palate,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Choroiditis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Conjunctivitis, Acute,	..	4	4	6	2	..	..	..
Conjunctivitis, Chronic,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Convergent Strabismus,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Crushed Eyeballs,	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
Dacryocystitis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Deformity of Eyelid,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Deviated Septum of Nose,	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..
Epithelioma of Auditory Canal,	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
Epithelioma of Nose,	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Eye Strain,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Foreign Body in Eye,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Foreign Body in Trachea,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Glaucoma,	..	3	2	3	1	..	..	1
Hypopyon,	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Iritis [Simple],	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Iritis, Syphilitic,	..	2	4	1	5	..	..	..
Keratitis, Phlyctenular,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Keratitis, Tuberculosa,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Keratitis, Ulcerative,	..	13	10	15	4	3	..	1
Lacerated Wound of Eye,	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..
Lacerated Wound of Ear,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lachrymal Duct Stricture,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis, Acute,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mastoiditis,	..	5	2	5	1	..	..	1
Ophthalmia, Gonorrhoeal,	2	3	3	8	..	..	..	..
Otitis Media, Acute,	..	4	5	3	4	..	..	2
Otitis Media, Chronic,	..	1	6	3	4	..	..	..
Panophthalmitis,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Pharyngitis, Tubercular,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Staphyloma,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Stomatitis,	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	1
Syphilitic Ulcer of Pallati,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tonsillitis, Follicular,	..	5	16	18	1	..	..	2
Tonsillitis, Membranous,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Tonsillitis, Suppurative,	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..
Total,	3	97	89	142	30	7	..	10

DISEASES OF THORAX.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess of Breast,	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
Carcinoma of Axillary Glands [Second- ary],	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Carcinoma of Breast,	..	..	8	5	1	1	1	..
Empyema,	..	14	3	..	14	..	..	3
Fracture of Clavicle,	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Fracture of Ribs,	..	5	4	3	2	1	..	3
Gunshot Wound of Chest,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hypertrophies of Breast,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Intracanalicular Fibro-myxoma of Breast, Mastitis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Paget's Disease of Breast,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tumor of Breast,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total,	..	22	24	14	22	2	1	7

DISEASES OF ABDOMEN.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Abdominal Fecal Fistula,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Abdominal Tumor,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abdominal Tumor, Inoperable,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Abdominal Sinus,	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1
Appendicitis,	8	62	70	126	..	..	2	12
Appendicitis with General Peritonitis,	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	..
Carcinoma of Intestine,	1	5	..	2	3	1	..	..
Carcinoma of Liver,	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
Carcinoma of Mesentery,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Carcinoma of Stomach,	..	4	5	..	2	5	2	2
Cholecystitis,	..	2	2	3	..	..	1	1
Cholelithiasis,	2	4	10	10	5	..	1	1
Duodenum Perforating Ulcer,	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
Echinococcus Cyst,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Femoral Hernia,	..	..	5	3	..	1	1	1
Gunshot Wound of Abdomen,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hepatic Abscess,	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	1
Inguinal Adenitis,	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..
Inguinal Hernia,	3	22	9	28	..	1	5	5
Inguinal Hernia Strangulated,	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Intestinal Adhesion,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Intestinal Obstruction,	1	1	2	1	..	3	..	..
Nephroptosis,	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..
Pyloric Stenosis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pyo-nephrosis,	..	..	5	2	1	..	1	1
Rupture of Kidney,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Septic Peritonitis,	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
Tubercular Peritonitis,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Umbilical Hernia,	..	..	4	2	..	1	1	1
Umbilical Hernia Strangulated,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Ventral Hernia,	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Ventral Hernia Incarcerated,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Vesico-appendicular Fistula,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	18	119	133	193	15	5	28	29

DISEASES OF SPINE AND BACK.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess of Back,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fracture of Spine,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Osteoarthritis of Spine,	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tubercular Spondylitis,	1	6	2	..	6	..	..	3
Total,	3	9	2	..	8	..	..	6

DISEASES GYNECOLOGICAL.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess of Ovary,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Antiflexion,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Carcinoma of Uterus,	..	..	8	1	1	2	2	2
Cervical Stenosis,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Cervical Hypertrophy,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ectopic Gestation,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Endometritis,	3	..	17	20	..	..	..	..
Epithelioma Cervicis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Fibroid of Uterus,	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Laceration of Cervix,	..	..	10	8	2	..	..	..
Laceration of Cervix and Perineum,	2	..	39	40	..	1	..	..
Laceration of Cervix and Perineum,	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	1
Hæmorrhage Uterine,	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
Myo-Sarcoma of Uterus,	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Oedema of Vulva,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ovarian Cyst,	..	..	9	7	1	..	1	..
Ovarian Neuralgia,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Papillomatous Cyst of Ovary,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pelvic Adhesions,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pelvic Cellulitis,	1	..	5	4	2	..	..	..
Prolapsus Uteri,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Pyosalpinx,	1	..	5	1	3	..	2	..
Retroversion of Uterus,	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Salpingitis,	..	..	16	10	5	..	..	1
Sebaceous Cyst of Vulva,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Subinvolution of Uterus,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Urethral Caruncle,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Uterine Polypus,	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
Vulvo Vaginal Abscess,	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	1
Total,	9	..	153	132	17	3	5	5

DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Balanitis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Calculus-Vesicle,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Carcinoma of Prostate,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chancroids,	..	7	..	5	2	..	..	..
Condylomata lata,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cryptorchidism,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cystitis, Acute,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cystitis Chronic,	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Cystitis and Nephritis, Tubercular,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Epididymitis, Tubercular,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea, Acute,	2	33	..	25	9	..	..	1
Hydrocele,	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Hypertrophy of Prostate,	..	16	..	2	4	3	6	1
Orchitis,	2	9	..	9	1	..	..	1
Phimosis,	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	..
Prostatitis,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Pyonephrosis,	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
Retention of Urine,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Urethra,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Kidney,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sarcoma of Testicle,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Urethra,	..	8	..	7	1	..	..	..
Urinary Fistula,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Varicocele,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	9	101	..	74	21	5	7	3

DISEASES OF RECTUM AND ANUS.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Carcinoma in Rectum,	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..
Fissure in Ano,	..	8	1	4	4	1	..	..
Fistula in Ano,	2	3	2	4	3	..	..	..
Hemorrhoids,	2	11	14	24	2	1	..	..
Pilonidol Cyst,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Perirectal Abscess,	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
Prolapse of Rectum,	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Total,	4	26	20	35	10	3	1	1

DISEASES OF UPPER EXTREMITY.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Ankylosis between Humerus and Ulnar,	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Burns of Hand,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bursitis of Elbow,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Contracture of Fingers after Burn,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Contusion of Shoulder,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Contusion of Thumb,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dislocation of Shoulder,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dislocation of Elbow,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Epithelioma of Arm,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fracture-Colles,	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Fracture of Finger,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fracture of Humerus,	1	4	..	3	2	..	..	..
Fracture of Radius,	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Fracture of Radius and Ulna,	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	..
Fracture of Scapula,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Foreign Body in Hand,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gangrene of Hand,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Incised Wound of Forearm,	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..
Incised Wound of Hand,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Infected Arm,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Infected Finger,	..	4	..	2	2	..	..	..
Infected Hand,	..	10	4	8	6	..	..	..
Lacerated Wound of Finger,	..	3	2	3	1	..	..	1
Lacerated Wound of Forearm,	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..
Lacerated Wound of Hand,	1	7	..	6	2	..	..	..
Lacerated Wound of Foot,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Osteomyelitis of Radius,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sarcoma of Arm,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Synovitis of Wrist,	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Traumatic Amputation of Finger,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Traumatic Amputation of Hand,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Arthritis of Elbow,	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..
Total,	7	60	15	49	31	..	1	1

DISEASES OF LOWER EXTREMITY.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess of Ankle,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abscess of Knee,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Abscess of Leg,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Aneurysm of Femoral Vein,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arthritis of Knee, Gonorrhœal,	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Bullet Wound of Thigh,	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..
Bullet Wound of Foot,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burns of Foot,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burns of Leg,	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
Bursitis of Knee,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cellulitis of Leg,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Charcot's Joint,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Contusion of Hip,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Contusion of Thigh,	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
Contusion of Leg,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Crushed Toe,	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..
Dislocation of Toe,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dislocation of Semiluna Cartilage,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Ankle,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Femur,	5	8	4	9	..	1	4	3
Fracture of Fibula,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Foot,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fracture of Patella,	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	1
Fracture, Potts',	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Fracture of Tibia,	2	6	1	4	3	2	..	..
Fracture of Tibia, Compound,	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
Fracture of Tarsus,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Foreign Body in Foot,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Gangrene of Foot,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gangrene of Foot, Diabetic,	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Genu Valgus,	1	2	1	3	..	1	..	..
Genu Varus,	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
Gunshot Wound of Knee,	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Infected Foot,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Infected Leg,	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Ingrowing Toe Nail,	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
Inguinal Sapræmia,	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Lacerated Wound of Foot,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Lacerated Wound of Leg,	..	4	1	3	2	..	..	..
Osteomyelitis of Femur,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Osteomyelitis of Tibia,	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	1
Periostitis of Tibia,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Punctured Wound of Foot,	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Sinus of Leg,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sprain of Ankle,	1	5	1	4	3	..	..	..

DISEASES OF LOWER EXTREMITY.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Sprain of Knee,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Synovitis of Knee, Acute,	7	7	1	8	..	..	..	..
Traumatic Amputation of Leg,	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Ankle Joint,	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Hip Joint,	2	2	3	..	5	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Knee Joint,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Leg, Luetic,	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Ulcer of Leg, Varicose,	3	3	2	2	2	..	..	1
Varicose Veins of Leg,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Verruca Acuminata,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total,	22	87	34	83	39	6	6	9

MULTIPLE INJURIES.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Burns,	6	6	3	3	2	..	3	1
Contusions,	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Contusions and Lacerations,	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
Contusions and Fractures,	2	2	..	3	..	1	..	..
Multiple Injuries,	5	5	..	3	..	..	2	..
Total,	4	16	3	13	2	2	5	1

DISEASES OF EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT (OUTDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Adenoids,	..	16	29	43	..	..	..	2
Blepharitis,	I	7	10	15	2	..	..	I
Burn of Lid,	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
Cataract, Senile,	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
Cataract, Traumatic,	..	2	..	I	I	..	..	..
Chalazion,	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	I
Conjunctivitis, Acute,	5	16	20	32	5	..	..	4
Conjunctivitis, Chronic,	3	5	5	6	3	2	..	2
Conjunctivitis, Follicular,	..	..	3	2	I	..	..	..
Conjunctivitis, Phlyctenular,	..	..	4	3	I	..	..	..
Dacryocystitis,	..	..	3	2	I	..	..	..
Entropion,	..	..	2	I	I	..	..	..
Glaucoma,	..	3	2	..	4	I	..	..
Hypertrophy of Inferior Turbinate,	..	3	2	I	I	..	..	3
Hypertrophy of Tonsils,	..	7	8	11	2	..	..	2
Impacted Cerumen,	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..
Iritis,	..	..	3	I	I	..	..	I
Keratitis, Ulcerative,	..	9	7	11	5	..	..	..
Keratitis, Interstitial,	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	I
Lachrymal Abscess,	..	I	4	5	..	..	..	..
Lachrymal Stricture,	6	..	6	8	I	..	..	3
Laryngitis, Acute,	..	I	3	2	..	..	..	2
Laryngitis, Tubercular,	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..
Neuritis, Auditory,	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..
Otalgia,	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Otitis Media, Acute,	..	8	I	7	2	..	..	..
Otitis Media, Chronic,	2	9	3	3	6	I	..	4
Otitis Media, Suppurative,	2	9	3	10	4	..	..	..
Otitis Externa,	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Peritonsillar Abscess,	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Pharyngitis, Acute,	..	I	5	3	..	..	..	3
Polypus, Aural,	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Powder in Cornea,	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..
Rhinitis, Acute,	2	2	3	5	..	..	..	2
Rhinitis, Chronic,	I	4	5	2	7	..	..	I
Retinal Congestion,	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..
Strabismus,	..	4	4	5	3	..	..	..
Tonsillitis, Acute,	I	0	2	3	..	..	..	..
Trachoma,	I	4	4	3	5	..	..	I
Trichiasis,	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
Tumor of Lid,	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Septum,	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Xanthoma,	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..
Total,	27	126	156	206	64	4	..	35

SUMMARY OF SURGICAL CASES (INDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of Head and Neck,	3	69	26	54	21	7	13	3
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat,	3	97	89	142	30	7	..	10
Diseases of Thorax,	..	22	24	14	22	2	1	7
Diseases of Abdomen,	18	119	133	193	15	5	28	29
Diseases of Spine and Back,	3	9	2	..	8	..	..	6
Diseases Gynæcological,	9	..	153	132	17	3	5	5
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System,	9	101	..	74	21	5	7	3
Diseases of Rectum and Anus,	4	26	20	35	10	3	1	1
Diseases of Upper Extremities,	7	60	15	49	31	..	1	1
Diseases of Lower Extremities,	22	87	34	83	39	6	6	9
Multiple Injuries,	4	16	3	13	2	2	5	1
Total,	80	608	499	789	216	40	67	75

SUMMARY OF SURGICAL PATIENTS (INDOOR AND OUTDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1905.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1906.
		Male.	Female.					
Total Patients (Indoor),	80	608	499	789	216	40	67	75
Total Patients (Outdoor),	27	126	156	206	64	4	..	35
Total,	107	734	655	995	280	44	67	110

HENRY A. MARTELLE,
House Surgeon.

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

OPERATIONS ON HEAD.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Chloroform and Ether.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.	Nitrous Oxide.	No anæsthetic.
Curretting of Autrum of Highmore,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curretting of Tubercular Malar,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deviating Nasal Septum,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dilatation of Lachrymal Duct,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Enucleation of Eye,	9	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excision of Adenoids,	5	9	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excision of Angioma of Lip,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Excision of Epithelioma of Ear,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Excision of Epithelioma of Lip,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Extraction of Lens for Cataract,	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Incision of Infected Scalp,	1	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iridectomy,	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mastoidectomy,	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastic on Eye,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastic on Face,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastic on Palate,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Removal of Foreign Body from Eye,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suturing Cornea,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suturing Lacerated Wound of Scalp,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tenotomy for Strabismus,	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tonsilotomy,	4	6	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trephining Skull,	12	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	71	24	17	60	7	..	17	..	..	3

OPERATIONS ON NECK.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Chloroform and Ether.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.	Nitrous Oxide.	No anæsthetic.
Curretting Glands of Neck,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excision Glands of Neck,	3	8	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incision of Abscess of Neck,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenotomy for Torticollis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	6	9	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..

OPERATIONS ON THORAX.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Chloroform and Ether.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.	Nitrous Oxide.	No anæsthetic.
Amputation of Breast,	..	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excision of Tumor of Breast,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incision of Abscess of Breast,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Resection of Ribs for Empyema,	14	3	..	7	7	..	1	1	..	1
Skin Grafting,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	14	16	2	17	7	..	1	1	1	1

OPERATIONS ON BACK.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Chloroform and Ether.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.	Nitrous Oxide.	No anæsthetic.
Laminectomy,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sebaceous Cyst, Excision of,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinus [Pionidal],	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	5	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

OPERATIONS ON ABDOMEN.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Chloroform and Ether.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.	Nitrous Oxide.	No anæsthetic.
Appendectomy,	69	65	15	119	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholecystectomy,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholecystotomy,	3	8	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Closure of Abdominal Sinus,	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curretting of Abdominal Sinus,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Excision Tumor of Rectus Abdomen,	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enterostomy,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastro-Enterostomy,	2	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herniotomy, Strangulated, Femoral,	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herniotomy, Inguinal,	22	8	4	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herniotomy, Inguinal, Strangulated,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Herniotomy, Umbilical,	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Herniotomy, Ventral,	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herniotomy, Ventral, Strangulated,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incision Abscess in Abdominal Wall,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Incision Cryptorchidism,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incision Echinococcus Cyst,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laparotomy, Exploratory,	8	10	..	17	..	..	1	..	..	..
Laparotomy for Intestinal Obstruction,	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laparotomy for General Peritonitis,	3	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Laparotomy for Ruptured Kidney,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laparotomy for Typhoid Perforation,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephrotomy,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephrectomy,	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephropexy,	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salpingectomy,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resection of Intestine,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	123	118	24	210	2	1	4	..	..	..

OPERATIONS—GYNECOLOGICAL.

	Patienta.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Chloroform and Ether.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.	No anæsthetic.
Amputation of Gervix Uteri,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Colporrhaphy,	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Curettage,	60	57	1	1	..	..	1
Excision of Carcinoma of Cervix,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Excision of Sebaceous Cyst of Labia,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Excision of Uterine Polypus,	3	2	..	..	..	..	1
Hysterectomy,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Incision of Vaginal Abscess,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Incision of Vulvo-Vaginal Abscess,	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
Laparotomy, Exploratory,	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Myomectomy,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Oöphorectomy, Double,	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Oöphorectomy, Single,	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Parr, Hysterectomy,	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Perineorrhaphy,	35	35	..	..	..	..	..
Removal of Placental Tissue,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Removal of Urethral Caruncle,	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Removal of Uterine Fibroid,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Repair of Sphincter Ani,	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Repair of Vesico Vaginal Fistula,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Salpingectomy, Double,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Salpingectomy, Single,	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Trachelorrhaphy,	30	30	..	..	..	..	..
Ventral Suspension,	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	188	179	2	2	3	..	2

OPERATIONS ON GENITO-URINARY TRACT.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Chloroform and Ether.	Nitrous Oxide.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.	No anæsthetic.
Castration,	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catheterization of Ureter,	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Circumcision,	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..
Cystotomy Supra-Pubic,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excision of Varicocele,	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excision of Venereal Warts,	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Incision of Abscess of Scrotum,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incision of Tabia,	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Incision of Inguinal Buboës,	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Meatotomy,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paracentesis of Bladder,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Plastic on Urethra,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prostatectomy,	8	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
Radical cure of Hydrocele of Cord,	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radical cure of Hydrocele of Sac,	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urethrotomy, External,	9	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	45	5	3	32	4	..	..	3	5	3

OPERATIONS ON RECTUM AND ANUS.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Chloroform and Ether.	Nitrous Oxide.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.	No anæsthetic.
Excision of Fistula in Ano,	12	5	2	14	..	1	..	..	..	..
Incision of Perirectal Abscess,	5	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1
Removal of Hæmorrhoids,	13	9	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excision of Rectum,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	30	15	4	37	2	1	..	..	..	1

OPERATIONS ON UPPER EXTREMITIES.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Chloroform and Ether.	Nitrous Oxide.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.	No anæsthetic.
Amputation of Fingers,	4	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
Amputation of Hand,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ankylosis of Elbow,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incision of Infected Arm,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incision of Infected Hand,	8	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	..
Plastic on Hand,	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reduction of Compound Fracture of Humerus,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reduction of Dislocated Shoulder,	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Removal of Foreign Body from Hand,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suturing Tendon of Forearm,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suturing Tendon of Hand,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Wiring Humerus,	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	23	6	5	14	1	4	3	1	1	..

OPERATIONS ON LOWER EXTREMITIES.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Chloroform and Ether.	Cocaine.	Nitrous Oxide.	Ethyl Chloride.	No anæsthetic.
Amputation of Foot,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Amputation of Leg,	6	1	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Amputation of Toes,	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Arthrotomy for Villous Arthritis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curettng for Osteomyelitis of Tibia,	7	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1
Excision of Varicose Veins,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incision of Infected Foot,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incision of Infected Knee Joint,	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Incision of Infected Leg,	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incision of Infected Thigh,	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Incision of Infected Sinus of Leg,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ingrowing Toe Nail,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osteotomy for Genu Varum,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastic on Leg,	3	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
Reduction of Fracture of Femur [Compound],	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reduction of Fracture of Tibia [Compound],	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Removal of Floating Cartilage of Knee,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suturing of Ligamentum Patellæ,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suturing of Tendons of Leg,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenotomy of Tendo Achilles,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wiring of Patella,	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wiring of Tibia,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	38	11	6	36	4	1	1	..	..	1

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Chloroform and Ether.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.	Nitrous Oxide.	No anæsthetic.
Operations on Head,	71	24	17	60	7	..	17	..	..	3
Operations on Neck,	6	9	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operations on Thorax,	14	16	2	17	7	..	1	1	1	1
Operations on Back,	5	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operations on Abdomen,	123	118	24	210	2	1	4	..	..	..
Operations, Gynecological,	..	188	..	179	2	2	3	..	..	2
Operations on Genito-Urinary Tract,	45	5	3	32	4	..	3	5	..	3
Operations on Rectum and Anus,	30	15	4	37	2	1	..	..	..	1
Operations on Upper Extremities,	23	6	5	14	1	4	1	1	3	..
Operations on Lower Extremities,	38	11	6	36	4	1	1	..	..	1
Total,	355	392	64	602	29	9	30	7	4	11

HENRY A. MARTELLE,
House Surgeon.

DEATHS.
MEDICAL DISEASES.

DISEASES.	Moribund on admission.	Total.
Alcoholism, Acute,	1	1
Anæmia, Pernicious,	1	1
Arterio-sclerosis,	2	5
Bronchitis, Chronic,	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage,	2	10
Cholera Infantum,	1	1
Colitis,	..	2
Dementia Senilis,	..	1
Delirium Tremens,	4	5
Diabetes Mellitus,	4	8
Diphtheria,	3	6
Dysentery,	..	1
Eclampsia,	..	1
Endocarditis, Chronic,	..	3
Endocarditis, Malignant,	1	1
Enteritis,	2	2
Erysipelas,	2	4
Gastro-enteritis,	..	1
Gastric Ulcer,	..	1
Leptomeningitis,	2	3
Locomotor Ataxia,	..	1
Marasmus,	1	2
Meningitis, Cerebrospinal,	2	4
Meningitis, Tubercular,	3	3
Miscarriage,	..	1
Myelitis,	..	1
Myocarditis,	1	2
Nephritis, Acute Parenchymatous,	2	2
Nephritis, Chronic Interstitial,	2	3
Nephritis, Tubercular,	..	1
Pemphigus,	..	1
Pericarditis,	..	1
Pleurisy, Purulent,	..	1
Pneumonia, Broncho,	5	5
Pneumonia, Lobar,	5	8
Poisoning, Carbolic Acid,	3	3
Poisoning, Food,	..	1
Poisoning, Morphine,	..	1
Poisoning, Potassium Chlorate,	..	1
Pseudo Angina,	..	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	8	63
Rachitis,	..	1
Scarlet Fever,	..	3
Senility,	..	1
Septicæmia,	1	4
Syphilis,	..	1
Tetanus,	1	1
Typhoid Fever,	3	11
Total,	63	186

SURGICAL DISEASES.

DISEASES.	Moribund on admission.	Total.
Appendicitis,	..	2
Appendicitis and General Peritonitis,	2	2
Bullet Wound of Brain,	..	1
Burns,	3	3
Carcinoma of Breast,	..	1
Carcinoma of Intestine,	..	1
Carcinoma of Liver,	..	1
Carcinoma of Paratid,	..	1
Carcinoma of Rectum,	..	1
Carcinoma of Stomach,	1	4
Carcinoma of Uterus,	..	2
Concussion of Brain,	1	1
Cut Throat,	1	1
Duodenal Perforating Ulcer,	2	2
Epithelioma of Arm,	..	1
Epithelioma of Face,	..	1
Fracture of Femur,	..	4
Fracture of Ribs,	..	1
Fracture of Base of Skull,	5	5
Fracture of Vault of Skull,	1	1
Gangrene of Foot,	..	1
Hepatic Abscess,	..	2
Hernia, Femoral,	..	1
Hernia, Inguinal,	..	1
Hernia, Inguinal [Strangulated],	2	2
Hernia, Umbilical,	1	1
Hernia, Ventral [Strangulated],	1	1
Hypertrophied Prostate,	1	6
Inguinal Sapræmia,	..	1
Intestinal Obstruction,	1	3
Multiple Injuries,	3	3
Ovarian Cyst,	..	1
Peritonitis, Septic,	1	1
Peritonitis, Tubercular,	..	1
Pyonephrosis,	..	1
Pyosalpinx,	..	2
Ruptured Kidney,	1	1
Wound of Face,	2	2
Total,	29	67

STATISTICS OF THE WILDWOOD SANATORIUM,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1906.

Number of patients treated during the year:

Incipient,	49
Moderately advanced,	31
Advanced,	21
Non-tuberculous,	1

Total,	102
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Number of patients discharged during the year,	83
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(a) Number of patients under treatment less than 1 month,	19
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Condition on admission:

Condition on discharge:

Incipient,	7	Improved,	7
Moderately advanced,	6	Progressive,	6
Advanced,	6	Progressive,	6

(b) Number of patients under treatment more than 1 month,	64
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On Discharge.

On Admission.	App. Cured	Arrested	Im- proved	Pro- gressive	Total
Incipient,	10	8	9	7	34
Moderately Advanced,	0	4	9	4	17
Advanced,	0	0	2	11	13

Gained weight, 70 Average gain, 9.5 lbs.

Lost weight, 13 Average loss, 5 lbs.

3 patients gained 30 lbs. or over, the maximum gain being 39.5 lbs.

	On Admission	On Discharge
Patients whose sputum contained tubercle bacilli,	38	31
Patients whose sputum contained no tubercle bacilli,	45	52

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS EMPLOYED.

The definitions below are those recommended by the Nomenclature Committee of the National Society for the Cure and Prevention of Tuberculosis, to give a basis for comparison of results of the several institutions engaged in this work.

I. *Incipient (favorable).*

Slight initial lesion in the form of infiltration limited to the apex or a small part of one lobe.

No tuberculous complications. Slight or no constitutional symptoms (particularly including gastric or intestinal disturbances, or rapid loss of weight).

Slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the 24 hours, especially after rest.

Expectoration usually small in amount, or absent. Tubercle bacilli may be present or absent.

II. *Moderately Advanced.*

No marked impairment of function, either local or constitutional.

Localized consolidation moderate in extent, with little or no evidence of destruction of tissue; or disseminated fibroid deposits.

No serious complications.

III. *Far Advanced.*

Marked impairment of function, local and constitutional.

Localized consolidation intense; or disseminated areas of softening or serious complications.

IV. *Acute Miliary Tuberculosis.*

I. *Progressive (unimproved).*

All essential symptoms and signs unabated or increased.

II. *Improved.*

Constitutional symptoms lessened or entirely absent. Physical signs improved or unchanged. Cough and expectorations with bacilli usually present.

III. *Arrested.*

Absence of all constitutional symptoms — expectoration and bacilli may or may not be present; physical signs stationary or retrogressive; the foregoing conditions to have existed *two* months.

IV. *Apparently cured.*

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for at least *three* months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

V. *Cured.*

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for at least two years under ordinary conditions of life.

For more complete comparison these cases have been classified according to Turban; the extent of the lung involvement being expressed as follows:

I. Slight lesion extending at most to the volume of one lobe or two half lobes.

II. Slight lesion extending further than "I," but at most to the volume of two lobes; or severe lesion extending at most to the volume of one lobe.

III. All lesions which in the extent of the parts affected exceed "II."

LIST OF PATIENTS TREATED AT WILDWOOD SANATORIUM FROM ITS OPENING, OCT. 1, 1905, UNTIL OCT. 1, 1906.
Report prepared in accordance with the suggestion of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

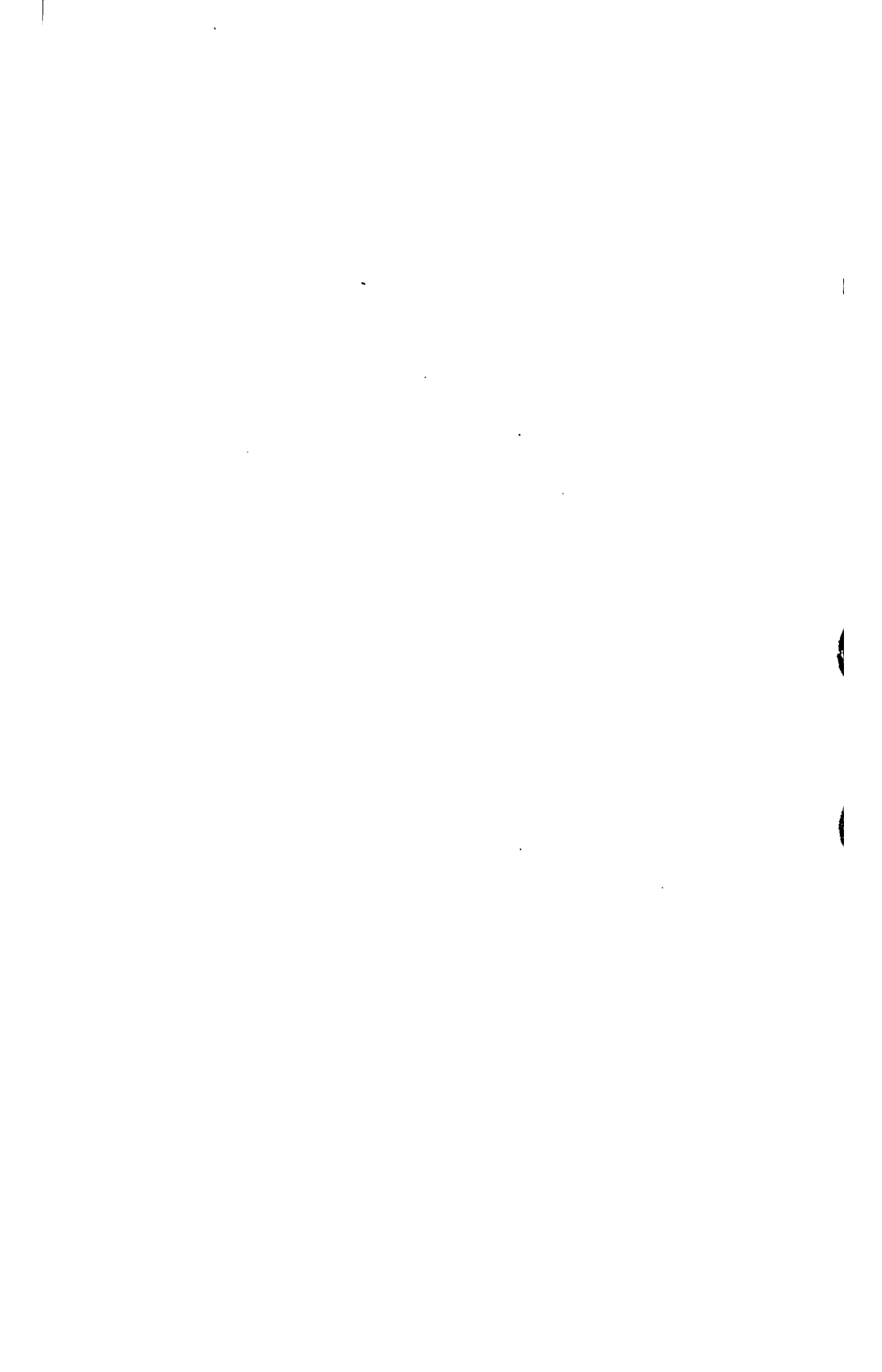
Patient.	Condition.	Involvement.	Side.	Duration of Disease.	General Condition.	Digestion.	Range of Pulse.	Aver. Max. Temp.	T. B.	Complications.		Tuberculin.
										Tuberculous.	Non-tuberculous.	
39336 { On adm. On disch.	Advanced Progressive Incipient	III III I	R. & L. R. & L. R.	10 months 16 months 4 months	Unfav. Unfav. Fav.	Unimp. Unimp. Unimp.	80-120 80-120 60-100	103 100 98.2	+	 Pericarditis with effusion .....	..... ..... .....	..... Therap.
39286 { On adm. On disch.	Incipient Progressive Mod. advanced	I II I	R. R. & L. R. & L.	3 months 17 months 3 years	Fav. Unfav. Unfav.	Imp. Unimp. Imp.	68-108 84-100 80-100	98 98.4 98	+	 Enteritis .....	..... ..... .....	Therap. Test + Therap.
38432 { On adm. On disch.	Arrested Incipient Progressive	I I II	R. R. R.	4 years 2 months 4 months	Fav. Fav. Fav.	Imp. Unimp. Unimp.	84-94 70-100 70-90	98.4 98.8 98	0	..... ..... .....	Asthma ..... .....	..... ..... .....
39337 { On adm. On disch.	Incipient Progressive Arrested	I II I	R. R. R.	1 year 2 years 5 years	Fav. Fav. Unfav.	Unimp. Unimp. Imp.	58-98 74-100 85-112	98.6 98.6 98	0	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... Test + Therap.
39339 { On adm. On disch.	Advanced Progressive Incipient	III III I	R. & L. R. & L. R. & L.	10 yrs. 5 yrs. 10 yrs.	Fav. Unfav. Fav.	Unimp. Unimp. Unimp.	80-122 58-128 86-118	98 98 97	+	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
39340 { On adm. On disch.	Improved Advanced Progressive	I III III	R. & L. R. & L. R. & L.	1 mo 3 yrs. 3 yrs.	Fav. Unfav. Unfav.	Unimp. Unimp. Unimp.	62-122 64-105 80-112	99 99.4 99	+	..... ..... .....	Arterio-sclerosis Emphysema .....	..... ..... .....
39357 { On adm. On disch.	Advanced Progressive Incipient	III III I	R. & L. R. & L. R. & L.	4 years 4 yrs. 1 month	Unfav. Unfav. Fav.	Imp. Imp. Imp.	80-108 90-110 80-90	99.8 99 98	+	Laryngitis	Chronic parenchymatous nephritis	 Therap. Test +
39353 { On adm. On disch.	Arrested Incipient Appar. cured	I I II	L. R.	14 months 2 1/4 years 9 yrs.	Fav. Fav. Fav.	Unimp. Unimp. Unimp.	72-108 72-102 70-120	99 99 98	0	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... Therap.
39354 { On adm. On disch.	Mod. advanced Progressive	II III	R. & L. R.	9 months 16 months	Unfav. Unfav.	Unimp. Unimp.	70-120 76-84	99.4 99.4	+	..... .....	..... .....	Therap. Test +

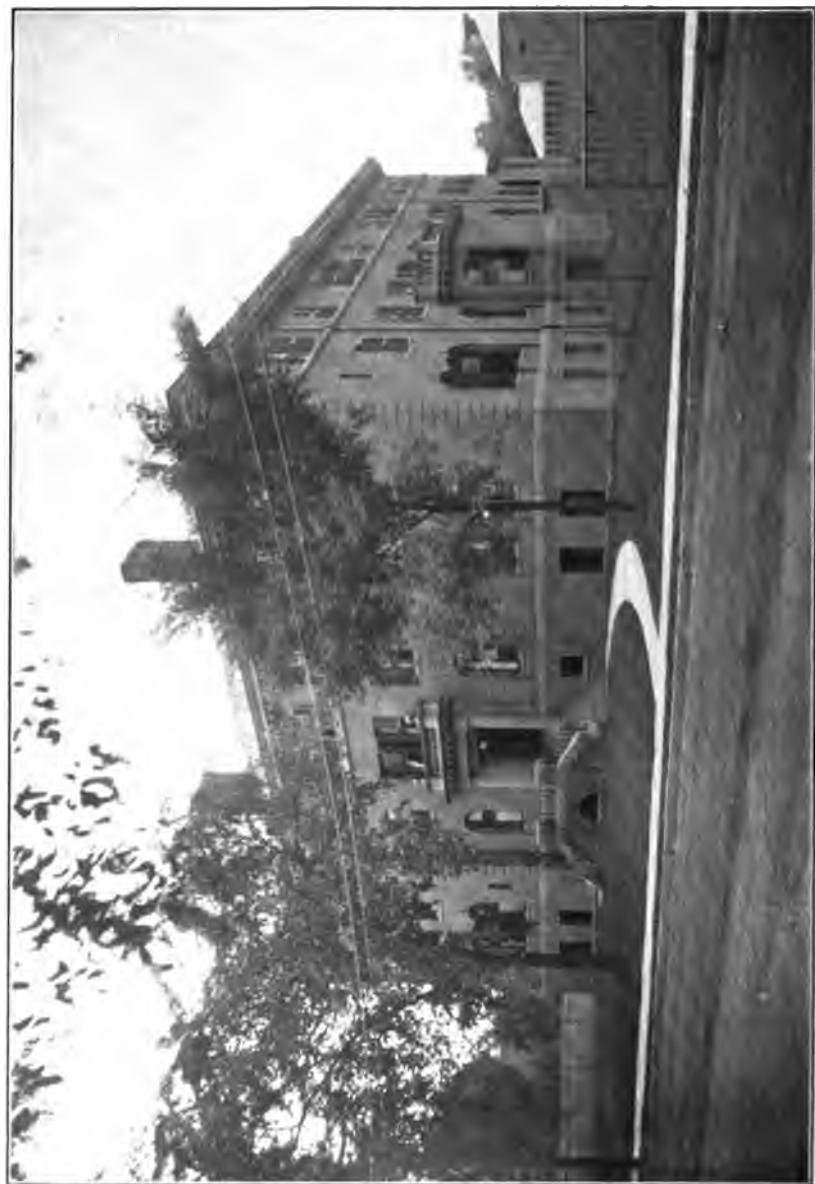
39343	On adm. On disch.	Advanced Progressive	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	8 months 11 months	Unfav. Unfav.	Unimp. Unimp.	84-128 80-100	98.4 98.2	+	Laryngitis	.....	Therap. Test +
39342	On adm. On disch.	Advanced Progressive	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	8 years 8 years	Unfav. Unfav.	Imp. Imp.	74-140 90-130	98.4 96.8	+	Ischio-rectal abscess	Arterio-sclerosis Emphysema	.....
39410	On adm. On disch.	Advanced Progressive	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	10 years 10 yrs, 1 mo	Unfav. Unfav.	Unimp. Unimp.	70-112 78-92	99.8 97.8	+	.....	Arterio-sclerosis	.....
39405	On adm. On disch.	Mod. advanced Improved	III II	R. & L. R. & L.	1 year 1½ years	Unfav. Fav.	Unimp. Unimp.	58-98 68-80	97.8 97.8	+	.....	.....	.....
39436	On adm. On disch.	Mod. advanced Improved	II I	R. & L. R. & L.	3 years 3 yrs, 1 mo	Fav. Fav.	Imp. Imp.	63-112 80-100	98 98	0	.....	Multi-nodular tumor of breast	.....
39457	On adm. On disch.	Advanced Progressive	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	12 years 12 yrs, 7 mos	Unfav. Unfav.	Unimp. Unimp.	63-120 70-132	99 100.8	+	Laryngitis	.....	Therap.
39462	On adm. On disch.	Mod. advanced	III	R. & L.	18 months	Fav.	Unimp.	70-120	98.6	0	.....	.....	.....
39513	On adm. On disch.	Incipient Improved	I I	R. & L. R.	6 months 10 months	Fav. Fav.	Unimp. Unimp.	82-112 82-100	98 98	0	.....	Tonsillitis	.....
39518	On adm. On disch.	Incipient Arrested	I ..	R.	1 year 13½ mos.	Fav. Fav.	Unimp. Unimp.	77-122 90-100	98.6 98	0	.....	.....	Therap. Test 0 (2½ mgm.)
39545	On adm. On disch.	Mod. advanced Progressive	II III	R. & L. R. & L.	14 months 14 mos, 1 wk	Unfav. Unfav.	Imp. Imp.	72-124 120-160	98.2 99.2	+	Enteritis	Pregnancy	.....
38619	On adm. On disch.	Advanced Improved	III II	R. & L. R.	2 years 2 yrs, 3 mos	Fav. Fav.	Unimp. Unimp.	68-110 74-82	97.8 97	0	Laryngitis	.....	.....
39439	On adm. On disch.	Improved Incipient	I I	R. & L. R. & L.	3 years 3 years	Fav. Fav.	Unimp. Unimp.	64-112	99.6	+	.....	.....	Test + Therap.
39624	On adm. On disch.	Incipient Improved	II II	R. & L. R.	2 years 2 yrs, 7 mos	Fav. Fav.	Unimp. Unimp.	60-100 72-80	98 98	+	Laryngitis	.....	.....
39638	On adm. On disch.	Advanced Progressive	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	6 months 10 months	Unfav. Unfav.	Unimp. Imp.	72-105 88-98	99 100	0	Laryngitis	.....	.....
39556	On adm. On disch.	Incipient Improved	I I	R. R.	?	Fav. Fav.	n p. Unimp.	70-108 68-104	98 99	0	Caries of spine-tuberculous arthritis	.....	Test +
39647	On adm. On disch.	Incipient Improved	I I	L. L.	7 months 8 months	Fav. Fav.	Imp. Unimp.	70-110 80-110	98.6 98	0	.....	Pregnancy Tonsillitis	.....

Patient.	Condition.	Involvement.	Side.	Duration of Disease.	General Condition.	Digestion.	Range of Pulse.	Avg. Max. Temp.	T. B.	Complications.		Tuberculin.
										Tuberculous.	Non-tuberculous.	
39648	On adm. Mod. advanced	III	L.	3 years	Fav.	Imp.	80-100	97	+	.....	.....	.....
39648	On disch. Arrested	III	L.	4 years	Fav.	Unimp.	70-92	98.4	o	.....	.....	.....
39660	On adm. Incipient	I	L.	1 month	Fav.	Unimp.	87-102	103.5	+	.....	.....	.....
39660	On disch. Appar. cured	.....	.....	9 months	Fav.	Unimp.	65-80	98.6	o	.....	.....	.....
39661	On adm. Mod. advanced	II	R. & L.	6 months	Unfav.	Imp.	72-102	99	+	.....	.....	.....
39661	On disch. Progressive	II	R. & L.	9 months	Unfav.	Imp.	72-122	100	+	.....	.....	.....
39643	On adm. Incipient	I	R.	8 months	Unfav.	Unimp.	80-112	99.8	+	.....	.....	.....
39643	On disch. Incipient	III	R. & L.	11 months	Unfav.	Imp.	78-104	96.6	+	.....	.....	.....
39665	On adm. Incipient	I	R.	7 months	Fav.	Imp.	70-100	98.6	+	.....	.....	.....
39665	On disch. Progressive	I	R. & L.	1 yr, 7 mos	Unfav.	Unimp.	78-120	97	+	.....	.....	.....
39590	On adm. Mod. advanced	III	R. & L.	8 months	Unfav.	Unimp.	80-128	100.6	+	.....	.....	.....
39590	On disch. Progressive	III	R. & L.	9 months	Unfav.	Imp.	84-142	102	+	.....	.....	.....
39706	On adm. Advanced	III	R. & L.	14 months	Unfav.	Unimp.	64-94	98	+	.....	Asthma	.....
39706	On disch. Improved	III	R. & L.	19 months	Unfav.	Unimp.	58-88	97	+	.....	.....	.....
39706	On adm. Advanced	III	R. & L.	3 months	Unfav.	Imp.	72-108	98.6	+	.....	.....	Therap.
39714	On disch. Incipient	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39733	On adm. Incipient	I	R.	1 year	Fav.	Unimp.	68-112	98.6	o	.....	.....	.....
39733	On disch. Arrested	I	R.	16 months	Fav.	Unimp.	80-92	98	o	.....	.....	.....
39739	On adm. Mod. advanced	II	R. & L.	1 year	Fav.	Imp.	80-110	98.4	+	.....	Tonsillitis	.....
39739	On disch. Arrested	II	R. & L.	1 yr, 11 mos	Fav.	Unimp.	80-90	98.4	o	.....	.....	.....
39758	On adm. Mod. advanced	II	R. & L.	5 months	Fav.	Imp.	80-110	98.6	+	.....	.....	.....
39758	On disch. Progressive	II	R. & L.	9 months	Fav.	Unimp.	64-100	98	+	.....	.....	.....
39781	On adm. Advanced	III	R. & L.	3 months	Unfav.	Imp.	72-98	100	+	.....	.....	.....
39781	On disch. Progressive	III	R. & L.	3 1/2 months	Unfav.	Unimp.	76-98	99.5	+	.....	.....	.....
39791	On adm. Advanced	III	R. & L.	10 months	Unfav.	Imp.	88-112	101.5	o	.....	.....	.....
39791	On disch. Progressive	III	R. & L.	10 1/2 months	Unfav.	Imp.	100-105	100.1	o	.....	.....	.....

Patient.	Condition.	Involve- ment.	Side.	Duration of Disease.	General Condition.	Digestion.	Range of Pulse.	Aver. Max. Tem.	T. B.	Complications.		Tuberculin.
										Tuberculous.	Non-tuberculous.	
40222	On adm. Incipient	I	R.	5 months	Fav.	Imp.	50-100	97.8	0	Caries of spine	.....	.....
	On disch. Improved	I	R.	7 months	Fav.	Imp.	60-98	99	0	.....	.....	.....
40244	On adm. Mod. advanced	II	R.	1 year	Unfav.	Imp.	72-120	100	0	.....	.....	.....
	On disch. Progressive	II	R.	1 year, 1 mo	Unfav.	Imp.	90-120	101	0	.....	.....	.....
40297	On adm. Mod. advanced	I	R. & L.	7 months	Fav.	Imp.	68-100	97.6	+	.....	.....	.....
	On disch.									.....	.....	.....
40294	On adm. Mod. advanced	II	R. & L.	3½ years	Fav.	Imp.	70-112	98	0	.....	.....	.....
	On disch. Improved	II	R. & L.	.....	Fav.	Unimp.	72-108	99	0	.....	.....	.....
40319	On adm. Advanced	III	R. & L.	6 months	Unfav.	Imp.	88-120	100	0	Laryngitis	.....	.....
	On disch. Progressive	III	R. & L.	7 months	Unfav.	Imp.	104-132	102	0	.....	.....	.....
40336	On adm. Mod. advanced	II	R. & L.	4 years	Fav.	Imp.	56-88	97	0	.....	.....	.....
	On disch. Improved	I	L.	4 yrs, 2 mos	Fav.	Unimp.	68-84	98	0	.....	.....	.....
40335	On adm. Incipient	I	L.	1 year	Fav.	Imp.	70-100	98.6	0	.....	.....	.....
	On disch. Appar. cured			1 yr, 4½ mos	Fav.	Unimp.	65-110	98.4	0	.....	.....	.....
40441	On adm. Incipient	I	R.	1½ months	Fav.	Unimp.	80-120	100	0	Pleurisy	.....	.....
	On disch. Appar. cured			6 months	Fav.	Unimp.	72-88	98.6	0	.....	.....	.....
40408	On adm. Incipient	I	R.	1 month	Fav.	Imp.	60-104	98.4	0	.....	.....	.....
	On disch. Arrested	I	R.	3 months	Fav.	Unimp.	80-100	98.8	0	.....	.....	.....
40398	On adm. Incipient	?	?	10 months	Fav.	Unimp.	70-98	97	0	.....	.....	Test +
	On disch. Improved			11 months	Fav.	Unimp.	68-82	97.6	0	.....	.....	.....
40478	On adm. Mod. advanced	II	R. & L.	5 months	Fav.	Unimp.	60-100	99	+	.....	.....	.....
	On disch. Improved	II	R. & L.	8 months	Fav.	Unimp.	64-98	98.6	0	.....	.....	.....
40510	On adm. Incipient	I	R.	6 weeks	Fav.	Unimp.	70-90	97.8	0	.....	.....	.....
	On disch. Appar. cured			3 months	Fav.	Unimp.	70-88	97	0	.....	.....	.....
40444	On adm. Incipient	I	R.	3 weeks	Fav.	Unimp.	64-98	98.6	0	.....	.....	.....
	On disch.									.....	.....	.....

Patient.	Condition.	Involve- ment.	Side.	Duration of Disease.	General Condition.	Digestion.	Range of Pulse.	Aver. Max. Temp.	T. B.	Complications.		Tuberculin.
										Tuberculous.	Non-tuberculous.	
40544 { On adm. On disch.	Mod. advanced	II	R.	6 months	Fav.	Unimp.	68-100	98.6	+	.....	Diabetes mellitus	.....
40932 { On adm. On disch.	Mod. advanced	II	R. & L.	5 months	Fav.	Imp.	55-90	98.6	0	Laryngitis	.....	Therap.
40948 { On adm. On disch.	Improved	II	R. & L.	8 months	Fav.	Unimp.	70-105	98	+	.....	.....	.....
40948 { On adm. On disch.	Advanced	III	R. & L.	2 yrs, 2 mos	Unfav.	Imp.	80-104	102	0	Laryngitis	.....	.....
40938 { On adm. On disch.	Progressive	III	R. & L.	2 yrs, 5 mos	Unfav.	Imp.	74-120	102	+	.....	.....	.....
40938 { On adm. On disch.	Incipient	I	R. & L.	3 months	Fav.	Imp.	70-105	98.6	+	Fistula in Ano	.....	.....
40809 { On adm. On disch.	Arrested	II	.....	12 months	Fav.	Unimp.	70-105	98	+	.....	.....	.....
40809 { On adm. On disch.	Mod. advanced	II	L.	2 months	Fav.	Unimp.	68-108	98.6	+	.....	.....	.....
40994 { On adm. On disch.	Incipient	I	R.	3 months	Fav.	Unimp.	68-116	98.6	0	.....	.....	.....
41035 { On adm. On disch.	Improved	I	R.	4 months	Fav.	Unimp.	68-98	98.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
41035 { On adm. On disch.	Mod. advanced	I	R. & L.	10 months	Fav.	Unimp.	60-88	97.8	+	.....	.....	.....
41044 { On adm. On disch.	Improved	II	R. & L.	13 1/2 months	Fav.	Unimp.	70-98	98.2	+	.....	.....	.....
41222 { On adm. On disch.	Incipient	I	L.	6 months	Fav.	Imp.	78-105	100	0	Pleurisy	.....	.....
41222 { On adm. On disch.	Incipient	I	L.	7 months	Fav.	Unimp.	82-110	98.2	0	.....	.....	.....
41222 { On adm. On disch.	Progressive	II	R. & L.	8 1/2 months	Fav.	Unimp.	70-110	98	+	.....	.....	.....
40787 { On adm. On disch.	Mod. advanced	II	R. & L.	7 months	Unfav.	Imp.	100-120	100	0	.....	Mitral Stenosis and Insufficiency	Test +
41319 { On adm. On disch.	Progressive	II	R. & L.	8 months	Unfav.	Imp.	100-140	100.3	0	.....	.....	.....
41319 { On adm. On disch.	Incipient	I	R.	9 months	Unfav.	Unimp.	70-120	97	0	Laryngitis	.....	.....
41315 { On adm. On disch.	Incipient	I	R. & L.	10 months	Fav.	Unimp.	72-110	98.6	+	.....	.....	.....
41301 { On adm. On disch.	Improved	I	R. & L.	11 months	Fav.	Unimp.	72-105	98	0	.....	.....	.....
41301 { On adm. On disch.	Mod. advanced	I	L.	10 months	Fav.	Unimp.	70-140	98.6	0	.....	.....	.....
41368 { On adm. On disch.	Mod. advanced	I	R. & L.	4 yrs, 6 mos	Fav.	Unimp.	72-100	98	0	.....	.....	.....





HARTFORD HOSPITAL — Nurses' Building.

RULES

FOR THE

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1. Patients are admitted between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., preferably; emergency cases and confinements at any hour of day or night.

2. Patients are received by permit from towns, from any member of the Executive Committee, or where they can afford to pay the regular price of attendance, by personal application at the office.

3. The permits of all patients are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

4. The regular charge per week is \$7.00; this includes medical and surgical care, and operation, together with medicines and nursing. The price for private rooms is from \$15 to \$25 per week.

5. Persons who are destitute of friends or means are provided for in various ways.

6. No person having contagious disease, residing out of the town of Hartford, shall be admitted to the Hospital.

Signed by the Executive Committee.

PRIVATE ROOMS.

1. The Attending Physicians and Surgeons shall receive no fee or pecuniary compensation from any patient who comes under their care in the wards of the Hospital.

2. Physicians and Surgeons may apply to the Hospital for the admission of patients to be treated by them in the private rooms of the Hospital. Their applications will be referred to and acted upon by the Executive Committee. Such patients,

if admitted, will be expected to pay such fees to their attending Physician or Surgeon as shall have been agreed upon between them prior to their admission, provided such patients have first paid all regular charges of the Hospital.

3. Patients applying directly to the Hospital for the use of a private room shall be referred by the Superintendent to the Attending Physician or Surgeon to arrange in regard to his fees, before being admitted to the Hospital; it being understood, however, that the Hospital authorities may, at their discretion, admit a patient to a private room without the payment of any fee, when, in their opinion, after a careful examination into the pecuniary means of such patient, they shall be satisfied that said patient is unable to pay any fee.

COPY OF BOND.

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Upon the admission of _____ of _____ into the "HARTFORD HOSPITAL," at Hartford, I engage to provide or pay for a sufficiency of clothing for _____ use, and pay the Treasurer of said institution _____ dollars per week for board, medicine, and medical attendance; cause said patient to be removed when discharged, and, in the event of death, to pay the expenses of burial.

Principal.

For value received, I hereby engage to become responsible for the fulfillment of the above stipulations.

Surety.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF VISITORS.

1. Visitors are welcome to the Hospital every day, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., and from 6.30 to 7 P. M., on every day except Sundays.

2. Visitors shall not enter the wards without the consent of the Superintendent.

3. Visitors must deposit with the Head Nurse of the ward or the Superintendent any articles of food or delicacies intended for patients, which articles will be distributed as requested, if not inconsistent with the condition of said patient. No alcoholic drinks or any stimulating drinks or drugs of any kind shall be brought into the Hospital by any friends of patients.

4. No drunkenness or unseemly conduct, profane or vulgar language, and no unnecessary noise or disturbance will be allowed in or about the buildings.

5. All complaints of any sort whatsoever on the part of patients or visitors should be reported to the office, when they will be promptly and thoroughly investigated.

ACTS OF LEGISLATION.

ACT INCORPORATING HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

SECTION 1. That David Watkinson, Ebenezer Flower, A. S. Beckwith, S. S. Ward, A. W. Butler, A. M. Collins, Wm. T. Lee, Job Allyn, Samuel Colt, James B. Crosby, Albert Day, Chester Adams, James G. Bolles, George Beach, Thomas Smith, Jonathan Goodwin, A. W. Birge, Lucius Barbour, and Charles T. Hillyer, and all such persons as are from time to time associated with them, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital in the city of Hartford, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, incorporated for said purpose, and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Hartford Hospital, and by that name shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and may purchase, take, receive, hold, sell, and convey estate, real and personal, to such an amount as may be necessary for the purposes of said corporation; may have a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and may make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said corporation.

SEC. 2. That said corporation shall be governed by the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. This corporation shall be called the Hartford Hospital. Persons contributing for the use of the corporation at any one time the sum of fifty dollars shall be members for life. Persons contributing the sum of five hundred dollars shall be vice-presidents for life, and also directors for life; those contributing two hundred dollars shall be directors for life; those twenty-five dollars shall be members for five years, and those ten dollars shall be members for one year.

ART. 2. In order the better to carry into effect the object of the said corporation, the members thereof shall, at an annual meeting, to be held at such time and place as the by-laws of the said corporation shall direct and appoint, elect from their own number, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes given at such election, twelve persons as directors of the said corporation; and the persons so elected, together with the mayor of the city of Hartford for the time being, shall constitute a board of directors. The directors so elected shall hold their offices for

one year, and until others are elected in their places. In case of any vacancy in the board the remainder of the directors shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next election.

ART. 3. The board of directors shall, annually, as soon as may be convenient after the said annual election, elect by ballot from among their own number a president, a vice-president, and shall also elect a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their stead. But as many directors may be chosen as there may be directors by subscription.

ART. 4. The said board of directors shall have power to manage and conduct all the business and concerns of the corporation, and to make such laws as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary. The medical officers, including all attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, shall be appointed annually. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of the year from the time of any appointment shall be filled by the directors as soon as the same can conveniently be done.

ART. 5. A majority of the corporators shall call the first meeting for the election of officers at such time and place in the city of Hartford as they shall appoint, giving three days' notice thereof by publishing the same in the daily papers of the city; and the annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place and on such notice as shall be fixed by the by-laws of said corporation.

ART. 6. This act may be altered, amended, or repealed, by the General Assembly.

Approved, May Session, 1854.

RESOLUTION AMENDING THE CHARTER OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Resolved, That additional members of said corporation may hereafter be elected at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present without the payment of any sum of money on the part of members so elected.

Approved, January Session, 1881.

AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. That, in addition to the powers already conferred upon the Hartford Hospital, said corporation are hereby authorized to establish, in connection with the present hospital buildings, and upon the hospital grounds, or elsewhere, an Old People's Home, or a department or home for the accommodation, support, and maintenance of such aged and infirm persons as shall, from time to time, be admitted to the comforts and privileges of such department or home, and erect the necessary buildings therefor, and sustain the said Home with such funds

and means as shall be given for that purpose, or paid by or for the benefit of the persons admitted to said Home. The board of directors of said Hartford Hospital shall have the power to make and execute any and all such by-laws, rules, and regulations in relation to such department or home, and the management of the same, and the funds pertaining thereto, and generally all the concerns of said department, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary or proper for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said department, and the same to repeal or change at pleasure; and may appoint, if deemed expedient, a board of managers for said department, with such powers as they shall deem proper, and also such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

All the rights and privileges conferred by the charter of the Hartford Hospital upon persons contributing for the use of said corporation shall be had and enjoyed by persons and parties limiting their contributions to the use of the department for the aged and the infirm as fully and to the same extent as if no such limitation was connected with such contribution.

All the money and funds already, or which shall be, given or contributed for the uses and purposes of the Hartford Hospital shall be confined to and used for the benefit of the hospital department, and all moneys and funds in any way given or contributed for the aged and infirm department shall be held and used exclusively for that department, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted in relation to a division of the common expenses pertaining to the two departments, which cannot be kept separately and accurately divided.

This department of the Hartford Hospital shall be known as the Old People's Home, and any and all moneys, gifts, legacies, devises, bequests, or other contributions given to the Old People's Home, or for its uses, or to the Hartford Hospital, or to any other trustee or trustees, for or in trust for the use of the Old People's Home, shall be good and effectual, and shall be for the use of this department for the aged and infirm created under this act.

SEC. 2. This resolution may be altered, amended, or repealed, at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, June 19, 1873.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give to the Hartford Hospital of the city of Hartford
dollars, for the uses and purposes of
said Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR FREE BED.

I give to the Hartford Hospital of the city of Hartford
the sum of eight thousand dollars, to be used in the main-
tenance of a free bed in said Hospital.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

OFFICERS.

Executive Committee.

WILLIAM D. MORGAN, M.D., *Chairman*, 49 Pearl St.
LOUIS R. CHENEY, 49 Pearl St.
PHINEAS H. INGALLS, M.D., 112 High St.
GILBERT F. HEUBLEIN, 74 Trumbull St.
GEORGE C. F. WILLIAMS, 17 Atwood St.
FRANCIS R. COOLEY, 49 Pearl St.

Training School Committee.

WILLIAM D. MORGAN, M.D., PHINEAS H. INGALLS, M.D.

Superintendent of Hospital.

WINFORD H. SMITH, M.D.

Principal of Training School.

Miss LAUDER SUTHERLAND.

Assistant to the Principal.

Miss ALICE J. SCOTT.

Night Supervisor.

Miss LIZZIE L. GOEPPINGER.

Matron at Wildwood Sanatorium.

Mrs. ALOYSIA P. LEFEBRE.

Head Nurses.

Miss EMMA F. KINNEY,
Miss MARGARET B. ALLAN,
Miss IDA F. BUTLER,
Miss ALICE H. McCORMAC,
Miss MARY E. STEWART,
Miss ANNA M. BROWNE.

Teacher of Massage.

Miss ALICE M. HURLBURT.

Dietitian.

Miss ELIZABETH BROWNING.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses.

To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Executive Committee herewith presents to you their Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses. The details of its administration will be found in the report of its Superintendent, to which attention is specially called. In pursuance of our purpose, as reported last year, we have made special endeavor under our able Superintendent, Miss Lauder Sutherland, to foster the interests of our Training School, with most gratifying result. We not only have an increased number of pupil nurses, which permits of full and complete training of each of them in the varied departments of Hospital service, but an increasing waiting list, which will enable us sooner or later to realize our cherished purpose of establishing a corps in reserve who may be called upon to supply extra demands, that may arise in the Hospital service, and in so far as they may, perform the special nursing required, more especially in the care of private room patients, thus giving a course of clinical instruction in private nursing.

We desire herewith to heartily commend our Superintendent and Head-nurses in the faithful discharge of the responsibilities devolving upon them, and to make grateful acknowledgment of the fidelity and zeal with which they have served the Training School.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM D. MORGAN, M.D.,
LOUIS R. CHENEY,
PHINEAS H. INGALLS, M.D.,
GILBERT F. HEUBLEIN,
GEORGE C. F. WILLIAMS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES AND PRINCIPAL OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

To the Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: — Herewith I beg to submit the report of the Nursing Department for the year ending September 30, 1906.

The year ends with the following nursing staff on duty in the Hospital, Wildwood Sanatorium, and Old People's Home.

Superintendent of Nurses and		
Principal of Training School	1	
Assistant to the Principal	1	
Matron of Wildwood Sanatorium	1	
Night Supervisor	1	
Dietitian	1	
Head Nurses	5	
Head Nurse O. P. H.	1	11

PUPIL NURSES.

Senior Class	14	
Intermediate Class	20	
Junior Class and Probationers	24	58

Appointments.

	The following appointments have been made:
March	Miss Alice J. Scott, Toronto General Hospital Training School for Nurses and former Superintendent of the Ross Memorial Hospital, Lindsay, Ont., Assistant to the Principal.
April	Miss Merab B. Allen, Toronto General Hospital Training School for Nurses, and Post Graduate Sloan Maternity and General Memorial Hospitals, New York City, Head Nurse, Men's Minor Surgical Ward.
May	Miss Mary E. Coombs, Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses, '03, Head Nurse, Woman's Surgical Ward.
"	Miss Alice Helen McCormac, Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses '05, Head Nurse, Women's Medical Ward.
"	Miss Annable Culross, Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses '05, Head Nurse Old People's Home.

- August Miss Carlotta Pardee, Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses '06, Head Nurse Old People's Home.
- September Miss Mary E. Stewart, Farrand Training School for Nurses, Harper Hospital '05, Head Nurse, Men's Minor Surgical Ward.
- " Miss Anna M. Browne, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ont., Head Nurse, Women's and Children's Surgical Ward.

Resignations.

- April Miss Lucina Boughton to resume private nursing.
- " Miss Mary Coutts to take up private nursing.
- August Miss Annable Culross to resume private nursing.
- " Miss Merab B. Allen to assume charge of the Burnside Maternity Pavilion, Toronto General Hospital.
- It is with the greatest regret that the resignation of Miss Emma Kinney is accepted to take effect in November. Miss Kinney has been for six years in charge of the General Operating Room and Men's Surgical Ward, during which time she has never failed to exert the most kindly and beneficent influence on all with whom she was associated.

Changes and Rearrangements.

In May the pupil nurses were withdrawn from the Old People's Home, and a graduate nurse and an assistant installed. As only two changes have occurred in the personnel of the nursing staff since, the inmates have received much more efficient care than was possible when the frequent changes of pupil nurses were necessary.

The hospital day is now from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. with two hours off duty, instead of 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. with two and one-half hours off duty as formerly.

Library and Lecture Room.

Each ward is now provided with a small reference library of Medical Books, and a number of important books have been added to the General Reference Library in the Residence. In

the Lecture Room a large cupboard built especially for the purpose of containing all the articles necessary in giving demonstrations to the pupils has proved a great boon.

Tubercular Work.

In order that only the time necessary to obtain their training need be spent by the pupils on the wards for advanced cases of Tuberculosis, it has been judged expedient to place on these wards attendants who elect to do this class of work, thereby obviating the necessity for more than a very limited period being spent there by the pupils. This arrangement has proved quite satisfactory. The time spent by nurses at Wildwood Sanatorium has been of decided benefit to them physically; their duties obliging them to be in the open air most of the time, they return to the Hospital having gained in weight and feeling refreshed and invigorated.

Preliminary Course.

With the entrance into the Training School of the fall class of 13 probationers, a modified preliminary course was established following the lines indicated in the Syllabus for Nurse Training Schools issued by the New York Education Department.

The probationers receive their instruction from Miss Scott before entering the wards and the supervision of their practical training is then under the jurisdiction of the Head Nurses.

Head Nurses' Meetings are held weekly to discuss and decide upon methods in nursing. As our Head Nurses represent a number of good schools these meetings have had a broadening influence, and in addition uniformity of method in the wards has been obtained.

The large dormitory which was opened in the Old People's Home to provide for the increase of pupil nurses in the school from 46 to 58, has relieved the crowded condition of the Residence and has also given the resident nurses in the Old People's Home more comfortable quarters.

A number of requests for our graduates to fill responsible positions have been received, and the waiting list of applicants for admission to the Training School is rapidly increasing.

Lectures and Classes.

The lectures and classes have been carried on systematically, averaging one lecture and two recitations every week for each class. We would like to thank most sincerely the members of the Staff of Lecturers who have so generously devoted so much time to the instruction of the pupils and who have been so punctual in the delivery of their lectures.

Health of the Pupil Nurses.

The health of the members of the School has been satisfactory, no very serious illnesses having occurred. We wish also to thank the Visiting Staff and the Residents who have so readily given their professional services to the Nurses requiring them.

To Dr. Allan Williams we are indebted for the special attention he has given the Pupil Nurses' feet. The last class of Probationers had their feet inspected shortly after entering the school. Defects in shoes were corrected, special shoes or shoe plates prescribed where necessary. In consequence of these prophylactic measures no member of the class has as yet been incapacitated for duty on account of her feet.

Applications for Admission to Training School.

Applications for Circulars	306
Formal Applications	124
Formal Applications accepted	54
Probationers who have entered school	42
Accepted as Pupil Nurses	18

During the year three pupils have left the school, one on account of ill health, one to be married, one was disqualified.

The following institutional positions have been filled by graduates of the school during the year:

- Miss Florence Wetmore, '03, Superintendent of Flushing Hospital and Dispensary, Flushing, N. Y.
- Miss Bessie Colter, '00, Head Nurse of Operating Room Lutheran Hospital, LaCrosse, Wis.
- Miss Coombs, '03, Head Nurse Woman's Surgical Ward, Hartford Hospital.

Miss Isabel F. Shannon, '99, Night Supervisor Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Carlotta Pardee, '05, Head Nurse Old People's Home, Hartford.

Miss Edna Foley, '04, Head Nurse Children's Hospital, Boston.

Miss Garland, '05, Visiting Nurse, Middletown, Conn.

The Graduating Exercises were held in Peck Memorial Hall on October 18th at 8 p. m. The Rev. Samuel Hart opened the exercises with prayer. Dr. Harmon G. Howe gave the opening address. Miss Elizabeth Garland, a member of the graduating class, read a paper on "The Trained Nurse in the Homes of the Poor." Miss Annie Damer, president of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States, delivered the address to the graduates, and Dr. W. D. Morgan, chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the diplomas and pins to the graduates.

The graduating Nurses (17) are: Anna Prucha, Mass.; Theo. Stewart Harrison, Canada; Ella Elbyna Reed, Mass.; Elizabeth Garland, Vermont; Agnes Evelyn Daniel, England; Mary Catherine Dempsey, Canada; Nellie Judson Beardsley, Conn.; Mildred Platt Hough, Conn.; Grace Walton Bunce, Conn.; Ida Fissi, England; Alice Louise Bruton, Conn.; Margaret Maria Edgerton, Vermont; Christina Ross Peers, Canada; Mabel Olivia Whitney, Conn.; Carlotta Allis Pardee, Mass.; Palmyre Bachand, Conn.; Catherine Sylvia Annable, Canada.

The audience was so large that only about two-thirds of it could be accommodated in the Assembly Hall. The exercises were followed by a reception and dance.

Respectfully submitted,

LAUDER SUTHERLAND,

*Superintendent of Nurses and
Principal of the Training School.*

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

INSTRUCTORS.

Superintendent of Nurses and Principal of Training School,
LAUDER SUTHERLAND.

Assistant to the Principal,
ALICE J. SCOTT.

Night Supervisor,
LIZZIE L. GOEPPINGER.

Matron, Wildwood Sanatorium,
ALOYSIA P. LEFEBVRE.

HEAD NURSES.

Operating Room and Men's Surgical Ward,
EMMA F. KINNEY.

Gynaecological Operating Room and Ward, Obstetrical Department,
IDA FATIO BUTLER.

Private Patients' Corridor, and Men's Medical Ward,
MARGARET B. ALLAN.

Men's Minor Surgical Ward, Eye, Ear, Throat, and Nose Clinics,
MARY ELIZABETH STEWART.

Private Patients' Corridor, Women's Medical Ward, Children's Medical
Ward,
ALICE HELENA McCORMAC.

Private Patients' Corridor, Women's Surgical Ward, Children's Surgical
Ward,
ANNA M. BROWNE.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

CARLOTTA PARDEE.

Dietitian,

ELIZABETH BROWNING.

Teacher of Massage,

ALICE M. HURLBURT.

GENERAL PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

The Three Years' Course is divided into:

A Probationary Term of Three Months.

A Junior Term of Nine Months.

An Intermediate Term of Twelve Months.

A Senior Term of Twelve Months.

The plan of instruction as outlined in the Syllabus for Nurse Training Schools, of the New York State Education Department, is followed. Each class attends, on an average, two recitations and one lecture each week, from October to June.

Preliminary Instruction is given in:

Domestic Science.

Theory and Ethics of Nursing.

Practical Demonstrations.

Bandaging.

Bacteriology.

Anatomy.

JUNIOR TERM.

Demonstrations, Classes, and Practical Work in Medical and Surgical Nursing.

Lectures and Classes in Bacteriology, Anatomy, and Materia Medica.

INTERMEDIATE TERM.

Classes and Demonstrations in Practical Nursing.

Practical Work in Medical, Surgical, Children's, and Contagious Wards.

Lectures on General Medicine, Surgery, Orthopedics.

Care of Children, Urinary Analysis.

SENIOR TERM.

Class instruction in Massage, Obstetrics.

Dietetics, Preparation for Private Duty, Nursing Ethics.

Lectures and Demonstrations in Medical and Surgical Emergencies, Obstetrics, Gynæcology, and Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Nose, and Skin.

Practical Work includes a term of at least six weeks in each of the following:

- The General Operating.
- The Gynæcological Ward and Operating Room.
- The Obstetrical Ward.
- The Diet Kitchen.
- Executive Work.

LIST OF LECTURES.

LIST OF LECTURES BEFORE THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, FOR THE SEASON

1906-1907.

JUNIOR LECTURES.

WEDNESDAYS, 4 TO 5 P. M.

DATE.	LECTURER.	SUBJECT.
Nov. 7, 1906.	Dr. Steiner,	Bacteriology.
" 14, "	" "	"
" 21, "	" "	"
" 28, "	" "	"
Dec. 5, "	" "	"
" 12, "	" "	"
" 19, "	" "	Examination.
Jan. 2, 1907.	Dr. Wells,	Anatomy and Physiology.
" 9, "	" "	" " "
" 16, "	" "	" " "
" 23, "	" "	" " "
" 30, "	" "	" " "
Feb. 6, "	" "	" " "
" 13, "	" "	" " "
" 20, "	" "	" " "
" 27, "	" "	" " "
Mar. 6, "	" "	" " "
" 13, "	" "	" " "
" 20, "	" "	" " "
" 27, "	" "	" " "
Apr. 3, "	" "	" " "
" 10, "	" "	" " "
" 17, "	" "	" " "
" 24, "	" "	Examination.

INTERMEDIATE LECTURES.

THURSDAYS, 4 TO 5 P.M.

DATE.	LECTURER.	SUBJECT.
Oct. 11, 1906.	Dr. Wells,	Pathology of inflammation, diapedesis, suppuration, return of the tissues to their normal condition.
" 18, "	Dr. Rowley,	Surgical diseases.
" 25, "	" "	Surgical diseases.
Nov. 1, "	" "	Anæsthetics.
" 8, "	Dr. Bell,	Antiseptics and methods of sterilization.
" 15, "	" "	The principles of aseptic and anti-septic surgery.
" 22, "	Dr. Fuller,	Diseases of the respiratory tract.
Dec. 6, "	" "	Diseases of the circulatory system.
" 13, "	" "	Diseases of the circulatory system.
" 20, "	Dr. Root,	Diet in health and disease.
Jan. 3, 1907.	" "	Diseases of the digestive organs.
" 10, "	" "	Typhoid fever.
" 17, "	Dr. Porter,	Condition and care of newly born child.
" 24, "	" "	Infant foods, milk, modified preparations.
" 31, "	" "	Care in intestinal disorders and other acute illnesses.
Feb. 7, "	Dr. Williams,	Application of splints, bandages, and supports.
" 14, "	" "	Application of splints, bandages, and supports.
Mar. 7, "	Dr. Stoll,	Tuberculosis.
" 14, "	" "	Tuberculosis.
" 21, "	Dr. Lampson,	Anatomy and Physiology of the urinary organs,
" 28, "	" "	Diseases of the urinary tract.
April 4, "	Dr. Goodrich,	Contagious diseases.
" 11, "	" "	" "

SENIOR LECTURES.
MONDAYS, 4 TO 5 P.M.

DATE.	LECTURERS.	SUBJECTS.
Oct. 1, 1906.	Dr. Smith,	Nursing ethics.
" 8, "	" "	Medical emergencies.
" 15, "	" "	Surgical emergencies.
" 22, "	" "	First aid to the injured.
" 29, "	Dr. McKnight,	Duties of nurses in private practice.
Nov. 5, "	" "	Preparation for operation in a private house.
" 12, "	Dr. Chester,	Obstetrics.
" 19, "	" "	Obstetrics.
" 26, "	" "	Obstetrics.
Dec. 3, "	Dr. Ingalls,	Principal gynecological operations and preparation.
" 10, "	" "	Laparotomy preparation and nursing.
" 17, "	Dr. Waite,	Diseases of the ear.
Jan. 7, 1907.	Dr. St. John,	Anatomy and care of the eye in health.
" 14, "	" " "	Diseases of the eye.
" 21, "	Dr. Crossfield,	Diseases of the nose.
" 28, "	" "	Diseases of the throat.
Feb. 4, "	Dr. Bradley,	Diseases of the skin.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
TRAINING SCHOOL.

Sept. 30, 1906.

SENIOR CLASS.

Grace Walton Bunce,
Emily Barker Prior,
Helen Bell Emerson,
Leah Miller,
Kate Eliza Golding,
Lillian Eugenie Smith,
Annie Florence Currie,
Henrietta Alice Tucker,

Edith May Gridley,
Annie Atherton Emery,
Lucy Goodwin Porter,
Charlotte Morris Page,
Minnie Eva Hollis,
Margaret Isabelle B. Powers,
Margaret Mary Hegarty.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

Ida Belle Whitbeck,
Florence Emily MacKenzie,
Julia Johnson,
Maud Louise Clark,
Annie Laura Lawrence,
Lillie Roe Davis,
Lavinia Elizabeth Embleton,
Olive Antoinette Eddy,
Louise Maud Pinder,
Mazie Keating,

Elizabeth Helen Hennessey,
Mary Lincoln Streeter,
Ethel Soby,
Maud Dorcas Minds,
Nellie Beatrice Armstrong,
Esther Charlotte Johnson,
Edith Louise Leonard,
Francis Jean Jenkins,
Hazel Ballou Twiss,
Lucy Agnes Quinlan.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Nettie Case,
Annie Watt,
Elizabeth May McKechnie,
Ethel Blanche Tufts,
Edith Florence Guilford,
Alice Louise Cumming,

Mina Alberta Hammill,
Delia L. Wiencke,
Laura Hyman,
Myrtle Dickerman,
Eva Styring,
Rosamond Elaine Doane.

PROBATIONARY CLASS.

Mary J. Sheehan,
Addie Mae Lang,
Bessie G. Johnson,
Maud A. Miles,
May Elizabeth McEnany,
Lena Gertrude Ferris,

Ellen Ethel Drisko,
Mary Tanner Shannon,
Ellen Rose Beardsley,
Ida Roxana Fanjoy,
Margaret Evelyn Kennedy,
Alice Griswold Dudley.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

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Name.	Class of 1882.		Residence.
	Occupation.		
Miss Mattie Kingsley, .	Married, .	.	33 So. Hudson St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Mary I. Denison, .	Mrs. Fuller, .	.	
Miss Elizabeth L. Goodale, .	Married, .	.	
Miss Lydia B. Roberts, .	Private nurse, .	.	41 Spring St., Springfield, Mass.
Miss Jennie McLaughlin, .		.	
Class of 1883.			
Miss Alice Ewen, .	Married, .	.	
Miss Harriet M. Hosking, .	" .	.	
Miss Lucy A. Kirk, .	Physician, .	.	Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. Zoe M. Tucker, .	Deceased, .	.	
Miss Sarah M. Sheldon, .	Private nurse, .	.	181 Maple Ave, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Eliza C. Smith, .	Mrs. Lane, .	.	131 Ashley St., "
Mrs. Charlotte F. Schults, .	Private nurse, .	.	17 Benton St., "
Miss Hannah L. Russell, .	" .	.	14 Church St., "
Class of 1884.			
Miss Emma Strickland, .	Mrs. Muzzy, deceased, .	.	Bristol, Conn.
Miss Harriet E. Fuller, .	Private nurse, Mrs. Miller, .	.	41 Niles St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Maria A. Clark, .	Mrs. Tracy, .	.	Inmate O. P. H., "
Miss Josie L. Hubbard, .	Mrs. Hatch, deceased, .	.	
Miss Emma J. Osborn, .	Private nurse, .	.	7 Sibley Ave., Westfield, Mass.
Miss Jennie M. Beardsley, .		.	837 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
Miss Alice M. Gardiner, .		.	

Class of 1885.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Miss Lucy Way, . . .	Private nurse, . . .	22 Niles St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Annie L. McLese, . . .	Married, . . .	
Miss Emilie M. Pugsley, . . .	" . . .	
Miss Mary E. Brown, . . .	" . . .	
Class of 1886.		
Miss Martha B. Parker, . . .	Private nurse, . . .	33 So. Hudson St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Hattie E. Crocker, . . .		
Miss Ella J. Holcomb, . . .	Married, . . .	Westfield, Mass.
Miss Gertrude E. Morley, . . .	Private nurse, . . .	Noroton, Conn.
Miss Emma L. Terrell, . . .	Nurse Soldiers' Home, . . .	
Miss Minnie Hicks, . . .	Deceased, . . .	
Miss Elma A. Bennett, . . .		
Miss Rebecca LaMonte, . . .		
Miss S. Alice Griswold, . . .		
Class of 1887.		
Miss Carrie Swettenham, . . .		
Miss Annie C. McNeil, . . .	Mrs. Huntley, . . .	Claremont, N. H.
Miss Annie Figgis, . . .		Pittsfield, Mass.
Miss Emma Carver, . . .	Married, . . .	
Miss Jennie B. Methven, . . .	" . . .	
Miss Nellie T. Manning, . . .	Private nurse, . . .	150 Capitol Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Jennie McKean, . . .	Supt. Sanatorium, . . .	Thompson St., Springfield, Mass.
Miss Juliette A. Parsons, . . .		

Class of 1888.		Residence.	
Name.	Occupation.		
Miss Maria A. Wakefield,	Private nurse,	408 W. 57th St.,	New York City.
Miss Hattie B. Smith,	Married,		
Miss Jennie McCollister,	Private nurse,	150 Capitol Ave.,	Hartford, Conn.
Miss Jessie T. Jeffrey,	Mrs. Cameron,	Butte,	Montana.
Miss Helen McCloy,		40 Capitol Ave.,	Hartford, Conn.
Miss Delia L. Bridgeman,	Mrs. J. H. Gilpin,	Florence,	Mass.
Miss Annie Black,	Married,		
Class of 1889.			
Mrs. Ida D. Lewis,	Private nurse,	Springfield,	Mass.
Miss Annie E. North,	Mrs. Wm. Dudley,	E. Hartford,	Conn.
Miss Allie Cornelius,	Private nurse,	60 Cone St.,	Hartford, Conn.
Miss Henrietta E. Willet,	Mrs. Samuel Childs,	Denver,	Col.
Mrs. Addie L. Loyd,	Private nurse,	200 Allyn St.,	Hartford, Conn.
Miss Ella E. Gibbs,	"	41 Spring St.,	Springfield, Mass.
Miss Bessie C. Taber,	Mrs. A. O. Peden,	Capitolia,	California.
Miss Rilla J. Perry,	Student, Columbia College,	New York	City.
Class of 1890.			
Miss Alice M. Smith,	Private nurse,	258 Ashley St.,	Hartford, Conn.
Miss Jennie R. Field,	"	Dalton,	Mass.
Mrs. Addie R. Young,			
Miss Alma A. Robinson,	Married, Private nurse,	Panama.	
Miss Nancy R. Cornelius,	Mrs. Skenandore,	Oncida,	Wis.
Miss Delia M. Smith,	Private nurse,	Feeding Hills,	Mass.

Class of 1890.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Miss Harriet A. Lorber,	Private nurse,	258 Ashley St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Martha J. Wilkinson,	Visiting nurse,	90 Buckingham St., "
Miss Isabella M. Snelling,	District nurse,	New York City Mission.
Miss Mary J. Barr,	Mrs. Swift,	30 Gillette St., Hartford, Conn.

Class of 1891.

Miss Mary M. Brown,	Mrs. Fancher,	Collinsville, Conn.
Miss Emma J. Lyman,	Deceased,	
Miss Lillie Wind,	Private nurse,	17 Haynes St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Emma B. Richards,	"	150 Capitol Ave., "
Miss Etta A. Straw,	Mrs. H. T. Conklin,	Webster St., "
Mrs. Eva C. Swift,	Deceased,	

Class of 1892.

Miss Annie E. Palmer,	Private nurse,	121 Newington Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Mary A. Rogers,	"	203 Sigourney St., "
Miss Minnie I. Bacon,	"	29 Green St., Springfield, Mass.
Miss Mary L. Marsh,	Mrs. Thos. E. Smith,	Torrington, Conn.
Miss Mary A. Farnsworth,	Visiting nurse,	South Orange, N. J.
Miss Jessie M. Randall,	Private nurse,	Hazardville, Conn.
Miss Mary J. Harrison,	Mrs. Richards,	Winsted, Conn.
Miss Hattie E. Allen,	Private nurse,	17 Beech St., Springfield, Mass.
Miss Lois S. Peck,	Mrs. Williams,	Hartford, Conn.
Miss Ella J. French,	Married,	

Class of 1893.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Miss Lillian M. Alexander, .	Mrs. Wm. F. Francis, .	Pittsfield, Mass.
Miss Janie McNeil, .	Private nurse, .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Lois Pomeroy, .	Married, .	
Miss Annie E. Brazos, .	Private nurse, .	90 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Ellen S. Richardson, .	Private nurse, .	California.
Miss Minnie A. Havens, .	Mrs. Partree, .	
Miss Lillian A. Dermont, .	Mrs. Erastus Root, .	West Hartford, Conn.
Miss Eleanor Campbell, .	Married, .	
Miss Carmel Cretcher, .	Private nurse, .	
Miss Mildred E. Sherwood, .	Supt. Wyckoff Hall Sanatorium, .	New York City (Teachers' College).
Miss Emily A. Dalton, .	Private nurse, .	Asheville, N. C.
Miss Harriet Hendrick, .	" "	258 Ashley St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Eva Trenholm, .	Married, .	90 Buckingham St., " "
		Philippines.

Class of 1894.

Miss Margaret Cunningham, .	Private nurse, .	65 Hall St., No. Adams, Mass.
Miss Eliza McKean, .	" "	150 Capitol Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Julia E. Ferguson, .	" "	25 New Park Ave., " "
Mrs. Lily W. Stevens, .	Mrs. Geo. Marvin, .	Bloomfield, Conn.
Miss Mary E. Jenison, .	Private nurse, .	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Sarah L. Harrison, .	" "	West Morris, Conn.
Miss Adelaide M. Throop, .	Deceased, .	
Miss Christine J. Rae, .	Private nurse, .	111 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
Miss Mary A. Rood, .	Deceased, .	
Miss Fannie Nichols, .		

Class of 1894.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Miss Frances O. Mather,	Private nurse,	Suffield, Conn.
Miss Geneva Dunning,	Deceased,	
Mrs. Inez L. Fowler,	Private nurse,	South Hadley, Mass.
Miss Arrette E. Jenkins,	"	Bethel, Conn.

Class of 1895.

Miss Josie M. Brown,	Married, deceased,	
Mrs. Minnie P. Cheney,	Married,	Manchester Green, Conn.
Miss Lottie Beck,	Private nurse,	111 Oak St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Bertha S. Holt,	Married,	Boston, Mass.
Miss Winnefred B. Hardiman,	Private nurse,	210 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Annie L. Lynde,	Married,	Chester, Conn.
Miss Hattie I. Waterman,	Private nurse,	150 Capitol Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Daisy Lewis,	"	17 Haynes St., "
Miss Anna A. Keller,	"	573 Main St., "
Miss Florence F. Carman,	"	15 Main St., "

Class of 1896.

Miss Lillie D. Phillips,	Married,	
Miss C. E. Shermerhorn,	"	
Miss Margaret Spitzli,	Private nurse,	31 Belden St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Katherine D. Arthur,	"	75 Bell Ave., Cleveland, O.
Miss Ruby E. Gates,	Mrs. Gates,	Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. E. K. Morehouse,	Married,	"
Miss Grace W. Cushman,	Deceased,	"

Miss Jessie K. Denison,	.	.	Private nurse,	.	.	400 Windsor Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Eliza Barker,	.	.	Private nurse,	.	.	17 Greck St., Lockport, Eng.
Miss Mary F. Jones,	.	.		.	.	310 No. Second St., Clinton, Iowa.
Miss Jane A. Bryson,	.	.	Private nurse,	.	.	31 Belden St., Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Minnie A. Stafford,	.	.	"	.	.	

Class of 1897.

Miss Marie Mieliez,	.	.	Nurse,	.	.	Dr. Bull's Sanatorium, New York.
Miss Mary C. McGarry,	.	.	Private nurse,	.	.	46 Capitol Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Emma L. Ward,	.	.		.	.	
Miss Theresa M. Townsend,	.	.	Married,	.	.	
Miss Caroline Tobey,	.	.	"	.	.	
Miss Clara H. Hearle,	.	.	"	.	.	
Miss Jessie E. Knapp,	.	.		.	.	
Miss Mary J. Wright,	.	.	Private nurse,	.	.	90 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Mary C. Johnson,	.	.	"	.	.	29 " " "
Miss Carlotta Munoz,	.	.	Mrs. A. M. Rowley,	.	.	Hartford, Conn.
Miss Grace C. Ballou,	.	.	Married,	.	.	
Miss Margaret M. Bramley,	.	.	Mrs. Louis Barker,	.	.	New Britain, Conn.
Miss Helen M. Jones,	.	.	Private nurse,	.	.	22 Sumner St., Hartford, Conn.

Class of 1898.

Miss Margaret D. Hunter,	.	.	Mrs. Harry Bunce,	.	.	Waterbury, Conn.
Miss Elizabeth M. Abbe,	.	.	Private nurse,	.	.	Enfield, Conn.
Miss Lena I. Pratt,	.	.	Mrs. Mann,	.	.	52 Niles St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Mary H. Nutting,	.	.	Private nurse,	.	.	149 Sigourney St., " "
Miss Frances A. Bingham,	.	.	"	.	.	53 Spring St., " "
Mrs. Annie E. Shepard,	.	.	Head nurse, Conn. Hosp. for the Insane	.	.	Middletown, Conn.

Class of 1898.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Miss Mary E. Snow, .	Private nurse, .	38 Elliot St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Jane A. Dunn, .	Married, .	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Ida A. Kauffman, .	Private nurse, .	258 Ashley St., " "
Miss Edith Childs, .	" " .	Orlando, Florida.
Miss Margaret A. Doyle, .	Nurse in charge of Episcopal Hospital, .	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Sarah A. Wheeler, .	Private nurse, .	Southington, Conn.
Miss Sarah Ripley, .	" " .	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Idella M. Pardee, .	" " .	17 Haynes St., " "
Miss Lucy A. Bates, .	" " .	Noroton, Conn.
Miss Katharine E. Boies, .	Nurse Soldiers' Home, .	
Miss Maude M. Carter, .		

Class of 1899.

Miss Mabel A. McNaughton, .	Private nurse, .	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Isabel F. Pascoe, .	" " .	" " "
Miss Edith A. Roth, .	Mrs. Sykes, .	Putnam, Conn.
Miss Sarah E. Blenkhorne, .	Mrs. Lomis, .	Highland St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Katherine M. Jordan, .	Private nurse, .	29 Buckingham St., " "
Miss Alice Goodrich, .	Mrs. Butler, .	1 Park Terrace, " "
Miss Martha S. Ball, .	Private nurse, .	Chicago, Ill.
Miss Elizabeth Connor, .	Mrs. Lavin, Private nurse, .	33 Francis Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Alice Lee, .	Private nurse, .	Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mary E. Wolcott, .	" " .	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Mary B. Smart, .	Mrs. Look, .	Martha's Vineyard, Mass.
Miss Bertha Davis, .	Private nurse, .	15 Imlay St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Clara B. Case, .	Night Supervisor, .	Barkhamsted, Conn.
Miss Isabel F. Shannon, .	Head nurse, .	Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago.
Miss Eva J. Edwards, .		Hartford Hospital.

Class of 1900.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Miss Annie L. Garvie, .	Private nurse, .	Goodwin Bldg., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Isabelle McCrimmon, .	" .	45 Farmington Ave., "
Miss Harriet P. Cunningham,	" .	77 Sigourney St., "
Miss Janet A. Campbell,	" .	29 Buckingham St., "
Miss Alice A. Bosanko,	" .	56 Vernon St., "
Miss Bessie L. Colter, .	Head nurse Lutheran Hospital,	Lacrosse, Wis.
Miss Alice M. Goldwin,	Private nurse, .	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Ella Jenney, .	Mrs. D. Mallory,	Capitol Ave., "
Miss Nellie Hackett,	Private nurse, .	West Haven, Conn.
Miss Amelia F. Armstrong,	" .	282 Sigourney St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Ruth A. Morton, .	" .	San Francisco, Cal.
Miss Mary J. Daley,	" .	5 Mather St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Flora A. Martin, .	" .	171 High St., "
Miss Daisy Carlton,	" .	29 Buckingham St., "
Miss Sara A. Carroll,	" .	90 " "
Miss Clara Bachand,	" .	Saranac, N. Y.
Miss Edna F. Titus,	Visiting nurse, .	The Linden, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Grace Widdison, .	Mrs. Wm. Hubbard,	125 Woodland St., "
Miss Harmony Twichell,	" .	" .

Class of 1901.

Miss Maggie Myrtle Sturgess Marvin,	Private nurse, .	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Mary Grace Bacon, .	" .	29 Green St., Springfield, Mass.
Miss Gertrude Overton Lewis,	Matron, .	Litchfield Hospital, Winsted, Conn.
Miss Hattie Humphrey,	Asst. matron, .	" "

Class of 1901.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Miss Ella Ann Derrick,	Private nurse,	St. Albans, Vermont.
Miss Lucile Mast,	"	75 Sigourney St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Annie Eliza Ruggles,	"	"
Miss Eleanor Dana Hunt,	"	46 Capitol Ave., " "
Miss Agnes Quinn,	Married,	29 Buckingham St., " "
Miss Nancy Kellogg Hubbard,	Mrs. Harry Baxter,	Bellows Falls, Vermont.
Miss Alice Carey Brown,	Private nurse,	90 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Abbie Elizabeth Colby,	Head	Hartford Hospital, " "
Miss Ida Fatio Butler,	Married,	St. Johns, N. B.
Miss Katherine McLeod,	"	
Miss Roberts McBride,	Private nurse,	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Gesila Grohmann,	"	

Class of 1902.

Miss Minnie Morse,	Private nurse,	82 Allen Place, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Katherine Rutherford,	"	90 Buckingham St., " "
Miss Louise L. Crandall,	Married,	Albany, N. Y.
Miss Mary G. McLaughlin,	"	
Miss Amy J. Robinson,	Private nurse,	Winsted Hospital, Conn.
Miss Constance Leigh,	Mrs. Conant,	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss L. Gertrude Boutelle,	Private nurse,	East Hartford, Conn.
Miss Elizabeth Jones,	"	" "
Miss Annie I. Oliver,	"	13 Columbia St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss C. Alice Hunter,	"	Chicago, Ill.
Miss Rosalie E. Thielcke,	"	311 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Miss Charlotte N. Page,	.	.	.	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Carolin M. Owen,	.	.	"	Albany, N. Y.
Miss Annie T. Bates,	.	.	Private nurse,	Westfield, Mass.
Miss A. Lou Gillis,	.	.	Mrs. Stevens,	Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Margaret R. Gray,	.	.	Private nurse,	13 Upton St., Boston, Mass.
Miss Marietta Norton,	.	.	Mrs. Howard Pendleton,	73 Wetmore St., Winsted, Conn.
Miss Evelyn Lingwood,	.	.	Private nurse,	20 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn.

Class of 1903.

Miss Bertha L. Graves,	.	.	Private nurse,	90 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Alice M. Brooks,	.	.	Head nurse, Bruce Sanatorium,	97 Ann St., "
Miss Louise E. Keister,	.	.	Night matron, Worcester Hospital,	Worcester, Mass.
Miss Anna L. Young,	.	.	Private nurse,	Montreal, Que.
Miss Florence J. Case,	.	.	Mrs. H. W. Bigelow,	24 Deerfield Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Mary E. Coombs,	.	.	Mrs. C. K. Green,	148 Smith St., "
Miss Cora M. Beale,	.	.	Private nurse,	New Britain, Conn.
Miss Florence L. Wetmore,	.	.	Superintendent,	Flushing Hospital, Flushing, N. Y.

Class of 1904.

Miss Eva G. Southworth,	.	.	Private nurse,	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Martha J. Elliott,	.	.	Private nurse,	90 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Alice L. Simonds,	.	.	Mrs. Arthur Piper,	Jamaica, Vt.
Miss Agnes T. Donald,	.	.	Private nurse,	29 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Blanche I. Moray,	.	.	Deceased,	Springfield, Mass.
Miss Carrie M. Kennedy,	.	.	Private nurse,	
Miss Annie M. Duke,	.	.	Mrs. Wm. Van Strander,	71 Church St., Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Maud E. Tilton,	.	.		

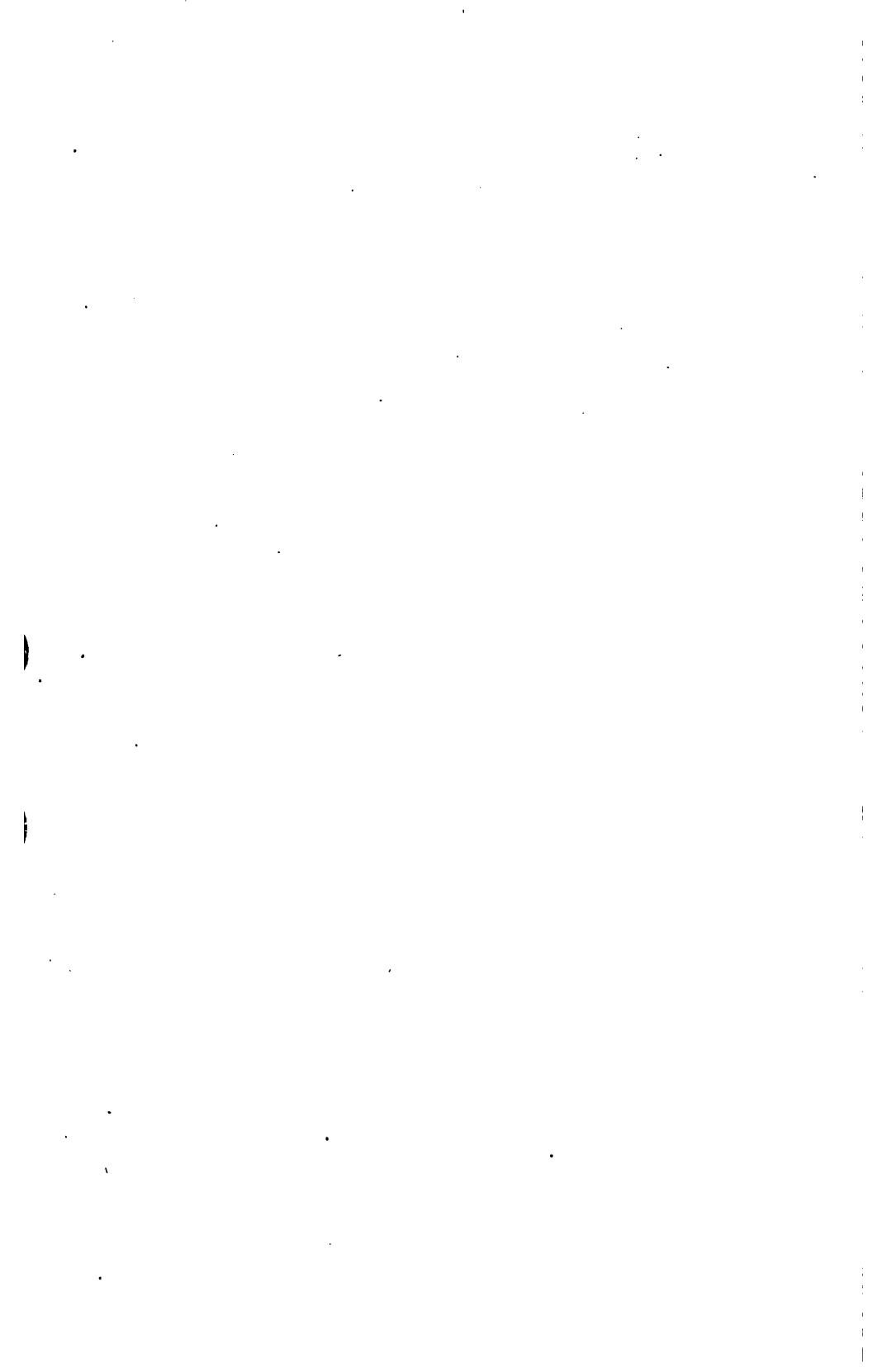
Class of 1904

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Miss Jennie E. Wheeler,	Private nurse,	90 Buckingham St.,
Miss Edna L. Foley,	Head nurse, Children's Hospital,	Boston, Mass.
Miss Mary A. McCrimmon,	Private nurse,	St. Johns, N. B.
Miss Lucina M. Boughton,	"	75 Sigourney St.,
Miss Bertha Rhodes,	"	"
Miss Elizabeth Corker,	"	"
Miss Mennie L. Wallace,	"	564 New Britain Ave.,
Miss Maud L. Ashley,	"	90 Buckingham St.,

Class of 1905.

Miss Alice C. Brown,	Private nurse,	90 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
Miss Martha Morton,	"	13 Columbia St.,
Miss Laura A. Pittner,	"	90 Buckingham St.,
Mrs. Aloysia P. LeFebvre,	Head nurse, Tubercular Annex,	Hartford Hospital,
Miss Gertrude M. Fowkes,	Superintendent,	Middlesex Hosp'l, Middletown, Conn.
Miss Sarah F. Logan,	Private nurse,	29 Buckingham St.,
Miss Blanche McCallum,	"	"
Miss Alice H. McCormac,	Visiting nurse,	90 Buckingham
Miss Annabel Culross,	Private nurse,	90
Miss Amelia B. Chidsey,	"	564 New Britain Ave.,
Miss Eunice Stegmann,	"	90 Buckingham St.,
Miss Mary Coutts,	"	75 Sigourney St.,
Miss Margaret M. Brennan,	"	17 Haynes St.,
Miss Grace H. Emery,	"	90 Buckingham St.,
Miss Mary E. Cody,	"	"
Miss Grace R. Smith,	Mrs. McGibbon,	New Britain, Conn.

Miss Edith Culbeth,	.	.	.	.	.	Private nurse,	.	.	.	.	29 Buckingham St.,	Hartford, Conn.
Miss Ida H. Laasman,	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.	.	.	17 Haynes St.,	"
Miss Georgia P. Foster,	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.	.	.	29 Buckingham St.,	"
Miss Julia Phelon,	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.	.	.	90	"
Class of 1906.												
Miss Anna Prucha,	.	.	.	.	.	Mrs. John Grabba,	.	.	.	.	2361 Highland Ave.,	Norwood, Ohio.
Miss Theo S. Harrison,	.	.	.	.	.	Private nurse,	.	.	.	.	90 Buckingham St.,	Hartford, Conn.
Miss Ella E. Reed,	.	.	.	.	.	Mrs. James Goodrich,	.	.	.	.	104 Main St.,	"
Miss Elizabeth Garland,	.	.	.	.	.	Visiting nurse,	.	.	.	.	Middletown, Conn.	
Miss Agnes E. Daniel,	.	.	.	.	.	Private nurse,	.	.	.	.	29 Buckingham St.,	Hartford, Conn.
Miss Mary Dempsey,	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.	.	.	5 Maitland St.,	Halifax, N. S.
Miss Nellie J. Beardsley,	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.	.	.	90 Buckingham St.,	Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Mildred P. Hough,	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.	.	.	29	"
Miss Ida Fissi,	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.	.	.	940 Farmington Ave.,	W. Hartford.
Miss Alice L. Bruton,	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.	.	.	East Hartford, Conn.	
Miss Margaret Edgerton,	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.	.	.	75 Sigourney St.,	Hartford, Conn.
Miss Catherine R. Peers,	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.	.	.	29 Buckingham St.,	"
Miss Mable O. Whitney,	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.	.	.	Thompsonville, Conn.	
Miss Carlotta Pardee,	.	.	.	.	.	Head nurse,	.	.	.	.	O. P. H.,	"
Miss Palmyre Bachand,	.	.	.	.	.	Private nurse,	.	.	.	.	Collinsville, Conn.	
Miss Catherine P. Annable,	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.	.	.	29 Buckingham St.,	Hartford, Conn.
Miss Grace W. Bunce,	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	Hartford Hospital,	"





OLD PEOPLES HOME.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

OFFICERS OF THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

Executive Committee.

WILLIAM D. MORGAN, M.D., *Chairman*, 49 Pearl St.
LOUIS R. CHENEY, 49 Pearl St.
PHINEAS H. INGALLS, M.D., 112 High St.
GILBERT F. HEUBLEIN, 74 Trumbull St.
GEORGE C. F. WILLIAMS, 17 Atwood St.
FRANCIS R. COOLEY, 49 Pearl St.

Superintendent.

WINFORD H. SMITH, M.D.

Visiting Physician.

JOHN B. WATERS, M.D.

Matron.

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. FOX.

Assistant.

Miss CARRIE M. FOX.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:— Your Executive Committee herewith presents its Twenty-second Annual Report of the Old People's Home for the year terminating September 30, 1906. The details of administration will be found in the Superintendent's report, to which your attention is called.

The cost of operation of the Old People's Home for the year ending September 30, 1905, exclusive of the expenses of the Treasurer's office, was \$18,885.87. The cost for the year terminating September 30, 1906, was \$27,400.70, showing an increased cost of \$8,514.83. The difference is easily accounted for. In 1905 the entire cost of repairs, plumbing, etc., amounted to \$261.48. Deducting this from the cost for the year, the actual running expenses amounted to \$18,624.39. This year we have replumbed the entire institution at an expense of \$4,899.33, as voted by your honorable board, and other repairs have been made by masons, carpenters, plasterers, and painters at an aggregate cost of \$3,495.46. The addition of these sums makes a total of \$8,394.79, which deducted from the cost for the year gives an actual running expense of \$19,005.91. Deducting the actual running cost for the year 1905 from the actual running cost of the year 1906, leaves a difference of only \$381.52, as representing the increased cost of 1906 over 1905. This is easily accounted for by the increased cost of food stuffs.

The Treasurer's report for the year gives the total loss for the year as \$3,933.42, accounted for in heavy expenditures reported. In view of this large expenditure your Committee deemed it advisable to postpone for the coming year the build-

ing of the piazzas voted by your board at our Annual meeting upon our recommendation.

We recommend that this addition should be made during the coming year. We are gratefully appreciative of the many contributions and gifts made to the Home during the year, which are mentioned in detail in the Superintendent's report. We desire to make special record of the generous and useful gift of an elevator for the use of the old people by Mrs. Mary S. Munsill and her son, Mr. Gail B. Munsill. It is hoped and expected that it will be in full running order by December 1st.

In conclusion we desire to make public acknowledgment of our hearty appreciation of the faithful services rendered us during the year by our Superintendent, Matron, and the Employees of the Institution.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM D. MORGAN, M.D.,
LOUIS R. CHENEY,
PHINEAS H. INGALLS, M.D.,
GILBERT F. HEUBLEIN,
GEORGE C. F. WILLIAMS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash from 1905 report, including unexpended income, account trust funds. . .		\$3,300.09
Bequest of Mary Esther Pratt, ½ amount of trust held for Edna E. Rich with additions, \$10,065.36		
Balance 1/5 residuum,	2,763.76—	12,829.12
Donation of Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford,	10.00	
Special,	301.00—	311.00
Interest, General Fund,		5,482.77
Permanent Funds,		2,659.62
Keney Fund Income,		1,959.78
Received from Superintendent for board of inmates and from all other sources at O. P. Home,		5,318.73
Permanent Inmate Fees,		4,000.00
Savings Banks, drawn and paid to inmates,		279.74
The William R. Morgan Trust Income,		1,865.97
Fund Account, No. 2, from deceased inmates,		4,988.32
Inmates' accounts to new year,		7,002.87
		\$49,998.01

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance of Inmates' accounts from 1905 report,	\$8,616.27
Paid for supplies, repairs, salaries, pay-roll at O. P. Home,	22,488.11
Insurance on building and contents for term policies, so that one-third of insurance will expire annually,	422.30
Savings Banks, deposited on account of various inmates,	272.81
General Fund,	1,023.92
One-half deficit Wildwood Farm for 1906,	246.37
Replumbing entire building, on account,	4,899.33
The William R. Morgan Trust Income, paid for care of six inmates in O. P. Home under trust created by William R. Morgan,	2,545.00

Expense, proportion of cost of annual reports			
and envelopes,		\$168.12	
Salary of Treasurer, one year, . . .		300.00	
Incidentals,		40.42—	508.54
Balance cash:			
The William R. Morgan Trust Income, . .		278.46	
O. P. Home for general purposes, . . .		8,696.90—	8,975.36
			<u>\$49,998.01</u>

WARD W. JACOBS, *Treasurer.*

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

RESOURCES.

GENERAL FUND

BONDS

	Book value	Market value
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., So. Western Div., 3½s, July 1, 1925 (par \$20,000),	\$17,550.00	18,000.00
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Ry., Prior Lien, 4½s, March 1, 1930,	20,000.00	20,000.00
Hartford & Conn. Western R. R., 4½s, July 1, 1923,	10,000.00	10,500.00
Missouri Pacific Ry., Coll. Trust, 5s, Jan. 1, 1917, Adams Express Co., Collateral Trust, 4s, March 1, 1948,	25,000.00	27,000.00
First Company Gov. Foot Guard of Hartford, 5s, June 1, 1908,	500.00	510.00
	300.00	300.00

Bank Stocks

Shares

10 Farmers & Mechanics Nat., Hartford,	1,000.00	1,110.00
7 Fairfield County Nat. Bank, Norwalk,	700.00	735.00

Railroad Stock

10 St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain (par \$500),	1.00	1.00
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Manufacturing Stock

100 Farnham Type-Setter Mfg. Company (par \$2,500),	1.00	1.00
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Express Stocks

109 Adams Express Company,	10,900.00	29,975.00
25 Wells, Fargo & Company,	2,500.00	7,250.00

Real Estate

	Book value	Market value
Buildings and grounds,	1.00	1.00
One-half interest in "Wildwood Farm," . .	1.00	1.00
Land in Florida (from permanent inmate), .	1.00	1.00

Inmates' Trust Accounts

Savings Bank deposits,	6,377.72	6,377.72
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TRUST FUNDS

Elizabeth C. Bacon Fund

Income for support of inmate in O. P. Home as designated.

BONDS

Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	6,000.00	6,540.00
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Mary Jane Blackman Fund

BONDS

Hartford Electric Light Co., 5s, Dec. 1, 1915, .	3,060.00	3,000.00
Savings Bank deposits, received as part of distribution of estate,	25,692.53	25,692.53

F. A. Brown Fund

Income for general purposes.

BONDS

Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940, .	5,000.00	5,450.00
--	----------	----------

Martha W. Brown Fund

Income for general purposes.

BONDS

Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	2,000.00	2,180.00
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Susan S. Clark Fund

Income for support of inmate in O. P. Home as designated.

BONDS

Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,450.00
--	----------	----------

Charles E. Fox Fund

Income for humane purposes.

	Book value	Market value
BONDS		
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. (St. Louis Div., Coll. Trust), 4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par \$4,000),	3,665.00	3,920.00
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,450.00

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT

Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford,	760.00	760.00
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Keney Fund

Income for benevolent purposes.

BONDS		
Hartford Street Railway, 4s, Sept. 1, 1930,	25,000.00	26,500.00
New York Dock Company, 4s, Aug. 1, 1951,	13,500.00	12,825.00

STOCK

Shares.		
137 New York Dock Company, pref.,	11,249.00	11,645.00

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT

Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford,	251.00	251.00
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William E. Sugden Fund

Income for general purposes.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT		
Society for Savings, Hartford,	500.00	500.00

Catherine Tuttle Fund

Income for benevolent purposes.

BONDS		
Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry., 5s, Oct. 1, 1941,	2,000.00	2,360.00

William F. Tuttle Fund

Income for benevolent purposes.

BONDS

	Book value	Market value
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940, .	5,000.00	5,450.00

Miscellaneous

Savings Bank deposits,	8,392.65	8,392.65
Bills Receivable, Personal,	1,000.00	1,000.00
" " Real,	3,300.00	3,300.00
Balance Cash:		
The William R. Morgan Trust Income, \$278.46		
O. P. Home, for general purposes, 8,696.90	8,975.36	8,975.36
	<u>\$230,178.26</u>	<u>\$261,404.26</u>

SUMMARY.

General Fund,	\$108,218.40
Elizabeth C. Bacon Fund,	6,000.00
Mary Jane Blackman "	28,752.53
F. A. Brown "	5,000.00
Martha W. Brown "	2,000.00
Susan S. Clark "	5,000.00
Charles E. Fox "	9,425.00
Anna L. Franklin "	1,000.00
Keney "	50,000.00
William E. Sugden "	500.00
Catherine Tuttle "	2,000.00
William F. Tuttle "	5,000.00
Susan C. Robbins, Special,	1.00
The William R. Morgan Trust Income,	278.46
Inmates' Trust Accounts,	7,002.87
	<u>\$230,178.26</u>

WARD W. JACOBS, *Treasurer.*

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

To the Executive Committee:—

GENTLEMEN:— I herewith submit for your consideration the Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Old People's Home for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906.

On October 1, 1905, there were in the Home 73 inmates. Of these 66 were permanent inmates, 14 males and 52 females, and 7 were boarders, 1 male and 6 females.

The ages of the permanent inmates were as follows:

Between 60 and 70		13
Between 70 and 80		31
Between 80 and 90		19
Over 90		3

During the past year 11 inmates have died. The following is a list of these:

George S. Brainard, age 83, admitted October 12, 1889, died October 24, 1905.

Mrs. Ann Parker, age 94, admitted August 23, 1892, died November 27, 1905.

Henry R. Snath, age 73, admitted April 24, 1903, died February 9, 1906.

Miss Ruth E. Case, age 73, admitted February 5, 1895, died April 20, 1906.

Austin Hart, age 82, admitted June 19, 1904, died April 20, 1906.

Miss Harriet Warner, age 82, admitted August 31, 1903, died May 6, 1906.

Mrs. Maria Dobson, age 87, admitted July 9, 1891, died May 9, 1906.

Mrs. Mary H. Pratt, age 87, admitted August 3, 1897, died June 5, 1906.

Henry A. Kippen, age 79, admitted February 2, 1898, died June 17, 1906.

Carl Pukufka, age 74, admitted February 1, 1901, died August 8, 1906.

Mrs. Clarissa A. Loomis, age 90, admitted May 8, 1892, died August 15, 1906.

There have been admitted during the year 10 inmates, 8 females and 2 males. Of these, 3 were boarders and 1 left after remaining only a week. On September 30, 1906, there remained 62 permanent inmates and 9 boarders, making a total of 71, females 59 and males 12.

The ages of the permanent inmates are as follows:

Between 60 and 70	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Between 70 and 80	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Between 80 and 90	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Over 90	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

Five inmates are supported by the William R. Morgan Trust Fund. At the present time we have six vacant rooms.

Receipts.

The following is a statement of the receipts from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906, which have been duly deposited with the Treasurer.

Received from boarders	.	.	.	\$2,252.70
Received from nurses for board and rent				
of rooms	.	.	.	173.05
Received from refund	.	.	.	6.86
				\$2,432.61

From the above sum, \$65 which was paid for board and later went toward the admission fee in the instance of a boarder becoming a permanent inmate, and \$6.86 which was a refund, should be deducted. This leaves \$2,361.75 as the actual receipts to be applied against the expenses.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Meats,	\$3,331.44	Salaries,	\$5,704.31
Poultry,	245.10	Furnishings,	71.97
Fish,	292.12	Bedding,	103.43
Groceries,	765.23	Furniture,	447.33
Breadstuffs,	672.66	Repairs and improve-	
Butter and eggs, . . .	1,228.95	ments,	3,495.46
Fruit,	491.42	Plumbing repairs, . .	4,899.33
Vegetables,	584.84	Printing and station-	
Milk,	1,007.90	ery,	5.45
Ice,	148.82	Soap and laundry, . .	138.81
Water,	207.06	Street sprinkling, . .	18.02
Medicine,	158.07	Telephone and tele-	
Medical appliances, . .	8.95	grams,	22.34
Surgical "	5.52	Miscellaneous,	84.04
Wine, whisky, etc., . .	490.00	Burials,	281.79
Electric light,	863.68	Care of inmates, . . .	760.57
" supplies,	12.07		
Fuel,	1,308.56		
Gas,	17.30		
			\$27,387.44

The sum given above does not represent the running expenses of the year but includes \$8,394.79 for extensive repairs and for installing the plumbing system. Deducting this we find that \$18,992.65 represents the running expense.

During the year the plumbing has been all overhauled, and an entirely new system installed. Many additional features have been introduced, so that the sanitary conditions are now much improved and the working facilities are much better in the laundry and kitchen, and in fact throughout the buildings.

A new branch sewer has been laid with which all of the old water conductors and many new ones have been connected. This much improves the conditions in the basement, which formerly was very damp and in places very wet after heavy rains. In connection with the plumbing, extensive repairs have been made by the masons, plasterers, carpenters, and painters.

A California Privet Hedge has been planted along the entire front of the grounds. This has not only served as a

protection to the lawns but has improved the appearance of the grounds.

The large room in the annex has been fitted up for nurses from the Hospital Training School and for the two nurses on duty at the Home. Where formerly pupil nurses have attended to the inmates who were ill, we now have a graduate nurse and an experienced nurse who are always on duty.

An elevator, the need of which has been mentioned in previous reports, is soon to be installed, thanks to the generosity of Mrs. Mary S. Munsill and her son Mr. Gail B. Munsill, the donors.

There remains one great need, that of spacious verandas for each floor. These would not only allow all of the inmates to get out into the air, but would be an additional source of escape in event of fire.

In conclusion, I wish to call attention to the appended list of Donations. To all who have contributed, in any way, to the welfare of the Home and its inmates, our grateful appreciation is due.

Respectfully submitted,

WINFORD H. SMITH, M.D.,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

Donations.

From Mrs. M. S. Munsill — 1905, Oct. 5, reading matter; Dec. 22, two kegs of white grapes; 1906, Jan. 1, two boxes of oranges and barrel of eating apples; Jan. 22, six barrels of apples; Feb., box of washcloths; July 18, crate of blackberries; July 20, two watermelons; July 24, crate of raspberries; July 25, six baskets of peaches, two of apples and two of sweet potatoes; Aug. 12, one dozen watermelons; September 11, six baskets of peaches.

From the Misses Pardee — 1905, Oct. 5, flowers; Nov. 30, Thanksgiving money; Dec. 25, Christmas money; 1906, March, flowers; Sept. 11, two baskets of peaches.

Through the kindness of the editors, the Home has received the *Hartford Times*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and the *Travelers Record*.

Other Gifts.

Nov. 18, 1905, flowers from the funeral of Mrs. Chas. Sloan.

Nov. 21, 1905, package of silk pieces from Mrs. Katherine Cheney, South Manchester.

Nov. 30, 1905, Thanksgiving box of oranges from Kingsley & Smith.

Dec. 25, 1905, four pairs of bed shoes from a friend of the Home. Set of Charles Dudley Warner books, consisting of fifteen volumes, from a friend of the Home. Grapes and candy from a friend of the Home.

Jan. 30, 1906, flowers from Mrs. L. Seymour and family.

August, 1906, \$2.00 for trolley rides from Mrs. Judson H. Root.

Entertainments.

The King's Daughters meet at the Home once a month.

The annual fair and sale took place in December.

Regular services were held in Chapel from October to July every Sunday afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock by the clergymen of the city, and have been well attended.

Moving pictures given by Mr. W. H. Rhodes during the season were much enjoyed.

A Japanese Wedding was given on February 2d by the Young People of Presbyterian Church.

Music and Readings.

In April by The Circle of King's Daughters of Memorial Baptist Church.

In July by The Hampton Quartette.

All of these entertainments have given great pleasure to the inmates of the Home, and are much appreciated.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

ARTICLE I. Applicants for admission to the Old People's Home must be citizens of the County of Hartford, persons of good character, not under sixty years of age, and in reduced circumstances.

ARTICLE II. The preliminary conditions of admission for permanent inmates will be as follows, viz.:

Applicants over the age of sixty years will be required to pay \$1,000 on admission.

This admission fee must be paid to the Treasurer of the Hospital upon the entrance of applicant.*

Applicants for temporary accommodations in the Home will be charged such a sum as the Executive Committee may find necessary to cover the expenses of board, washing, etc.

Such occupancy will be limited at the discretion of said committee.

ARTICLE III. A probationary period of two months will be required before the applicant can be confirmed as a permanent inmate of the Home.

ARTICLE IV. Applications for admission must be made to the Executive Committee, and a full statement of the circumstances of the applicant must be given.

ARTICLE V. Every person admitted as a permanent inmate shall sign and execute, in a book kept by the Superintendent, the agreement and conveyance hereto annexed.

ARTICLE VI. No article of furniture shall be brought into the institution without the consent of the Executive Committee; such articles as shall be admitted shall be and become the absolute property of the Hospital.

*If from any cause an individual is not confirmed, the amount paid will be refunded, after deducting the price of the board, etc., while a resident of the Home.

ARTICLE VII. Form of agreement: The undersigned having been received as a permanent inmate and beneficiary of the Old People's Home, a department of the Hartford Hospital, in the city of Hartford, now, in consideration of the benefits assured to me as such beneficiary and of my admission thereto, I do hereby assent to and promise compliance with the rules and regulations of such Home as they exist at the date hereof, and as the same shall be made, amended, or modified thereafter, and I do hereby sell, assign, set over, and convey unto the Directors of the Hartford Hospital, and their successors and assigns forever, all the goods, chattels, effects, and personal property of every kind, and all real estate, where-soever the same may be situated, which I now possess, or to which I shall hereafter become entitled during my residence at the Home; and I hereby make and appoint the Treasurer of the Hartford Hospital, and his successor and successors in office, my attorney and trustee irrevocable, with full power and authority to demand, receive, collect, and recover said property, effects, and claims for the purposes hereinbefore and hereinafter stated, to pay and deliver the same to said Home. It is also understood that I may at any time terminate my connection with the Home, and that the Executive Committee of the Hospital may in their discretion, at any time, require me to do the same. It is, however, understood that, upon payment to said Hospital of such sum or sums of money as fixed by the Executive Committee as a fair compensation for my support, and charges against me to the full extent, and for all the term in which I shall have been an inmate of said Home, then I am to receive from said Hospital such property as I have transferred to it, or the proceeds of such property as the Executive Committee may have disposed of.

HOUSE RULES.

ARTICLE I. — DUTIES OF MATRON.

The Matron shall have the general care of the domestic affairs of the Home and of the inmates, subject to the direction of the Superintendent and Executive Committee. No person will be permitted to interfere or find fault with the Matron; but if any inmate has cause for complaint, application must be made to the Executive Committee, who will receive any statement and take action thereon as they think proper. She shall see that all inmates, who are able to do so, shall take their meals at the family table, and that proper order is preserved; also, that suitable food shall be provided for the sick.

ARTICLE II. — DUTIES OF INMATES.

Any inmate wishing to leave the house to visit friends or otherwise must apply to the Matron for her assent, stating where he or she intends going, and when he or she expects to return. Every inmate who is able to do so will be required to keep his or her room neat and clean, and the furniture in order, and to make themselves generally useful. Any inmate who shall be guilty of circulating reports injurious to the reputation of the Home, criticising or finding fault with the management, creating dissatisfaction or disturbance among its inmates, shall be admonished, and on repetition of such offense shall hereby forfeit his or her privileges, and be dismissed from the institution. It shall not be allowable for the male or female inmates to visit each other's rooms, but they may meet in the corridors, which will always be open to them.

ARTICLE III. — VISITORS.

The friends of inmates, and the public generally, may visit the Home on Thursday, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. At other times visitors will be admitted only by permission of the Superintendent or Matron.

ARTICLE IV. — PHYSICIANS.

No physician except those connected with the Hospital will be allowed to attend the inmates, except by permission of the Chairman or some member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

No spirituous liquors shall be brought into the Home, nor shall any be used by any inmate, unless the same be prescribed by the attending physician, and placed in charge of and administered by the Matron.

ARTICLE VI.

The lights shall be extinguished in the rooms of the inmates at nine in the evening, and in the halls and corridors at 10 P. M., unless the Matron, for good reasons, directs otherwise.

ARTICLE VII.

Upon the death of an inmate, the Matron shall immediately notify the Executive Committee, and also the friends, as far as their address may be ascertained. Should the funeral take place from the Home, the arrangements shall be uniform in all cases, and shall be made under the direction of the Executive Committee. The friends of the deceased may defray the expenses, or remove the remains elsewhere for interment by permission of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE VIII.

Willful violation of any of these rules or regulations by any of the inmates shall render such person liable to dismissal, in which case he or she shall not be entitled to a return of any moneys paid by such individual; such clothing or other personal effects belonging to the person dismissed may be taken. The Executive Committee may make such dismissal. Persons expelled will not be permitted to visit the Home under any circumstances. In all matters of difference between the inmates the decision of the Superintendent shall be conclusive, until modified or reversed by the Executive Committee. The

orders of the Superintendent and Matron, in all matters relating to the domestic government of the family, must be observed by all inmates; such orders must be reported to the Executive Committee.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give to the Hartford Hospital of the city of Hartford
dollars, for the uses of the Old People's
 Home, a department of said Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR FREE BED.

I give to the Hartford Hospital of the city of Hartford
 the sum of five thousand dollars, to be used in the maintenance
 of a free bed in the Old People's Home, a department of said
 Hospital.

State of Connecticut
Public Document No. 15.

Biennial Report

OF

CONNECTICUT

SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES

Lakeville, Conn.

FOR TWO YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

1907

Torrington, Conn.,
Press of The Torrington Printing Company,
1907.

PUBLICATION

**Authorized by Special Act No. 128 of General Assembly
Approved April 19, 1907.**

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

President.

GEORGE B. BURRALL.

Vice-Presidents.

HENRY GAY, G. W. RUSSELL, J. C. GODDARD.

Directors.

GOV. 'ROLLIN S. WOODRUFF.

GEORGE B. BURRALL,	E. W. SPURR,
HENRY GAY,	M. B. RICHARDSON,
G. W. RUSSELL,	GEORGE H. KNIGHT,
W. W. KNIGHT,	T. L. NORTON,
J. C. GODDARD,	GEO. P. McLEAN

Executive Committee.

GEORGE B. BURRALL, J. C. GODDARD,
M. B. RICHARDSON.

Treasurer.

T. L. NORTON,

Secretary and Superintendent.

GEORGE H. KNIGHT, M. D.

Auditor.

E. W. SPURR.



REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency,

GOV. ROLLIN S. WOODRUFF.

Sir:—The directors of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles respectfully submit the report for the two years ending October 1, 1906.

The number of children connected with the Institution during the year ending September 30, 1905, was two hundred and seventy-four (274), and for the year ending September 30, 1906, was two hundred ninety-eight (298).

The number of state beneficiaries connected with the Institution for the year ending September 30, 1905, was two hundred forty (240) and for the year ending September 30, 1906, the number was two hundred sixty-five (265).

Those present October 1, 1905, numbered two hundred twenty-two (222) and October 1, 1906, the number present was two hundred thirty-three (233). The amount received from the state for their support was as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1905:

For quarter ending	September 30, 1904,	\$6,290.33
" "	December 31, 1904,	6,572.46
" "	March 31, 1905,	6,755.34
" "	June 30, 1905,	7,066.04

Total income for the year,	\$54,676.15
----------------------------	-------------

For the year ending September 30, 1906:

For quarter ending	September 30, 1905,	\$7,162.84
" "	December 31, 1905,	7,251.76
" "	March 31, 1906,	7,239.98
" "	June 30, 1906,	7,367.84

Total income for the year,	\$54,381.30
----------------------------	-------------

The board of directors desire to state that the buildings comprising the Institution are in good repair. Since the last report a cold storage plant has been erected which adds to the comfort and convenience of the house.

We desire to call your attention to the fact that the Institution under our direction has again reached the limit of its capacity.

It has always been our aim to receive and care for all the children the state desires to send to us, but the applications during the past year have so far outrun our accommodations that some of the most imperative cases have had to be denied admission until a vacancy should occur. As removals are almost unknown, once the children become members of the Institution family, the vacancies in any one year are very few. In calling your attention to the report of the Superintendent we would like to emphasize the economy as well as the humanity of caring for the feeble minded in time to obtain the fullest results from the work of prevention.

The state can do this to the best advantage only when it provides a suitable home with competent oversight for its defective **children**. The question of age is a serious one. We would like to emphasize our conviction that another building is an immediate necessity if adequate provision is to be made for the care of the Feeble Minded in Connecticut.

GEO. B. BURRALL,
President.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

T. L. Norton, Treas., in account with Connecticut School for Imbeciles, Dr.

To Bal. as per last report	\$554.11
To paid John Garrity	15.00
Oct. 1, 1906, Bal. on hand	\$539.11

The table of expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1905, is as follows:—

Salaries and Wages	\$20,130.62
Provisions and Supplies	22,892.14
Postage and Periodicals	273.15
Miscellaneous, etc	7,916.19
Improvements and Repairs	2,638.40
Express and Freight	438.98
Interest and Insurance	386.67
	\$54,676.15

The table of expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1906, is as follows:

Salaries and Wages	\$20,715.11
Provisions and Supplies	24,873.86
Postage and Periodicals	318.77
Miscellaneous	4,371.55
Express and Freight	416.60
Improvements and Repairs	1,840.56
Interest and Insurance	1,844.85
	\$54,381.30

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Directors:—

I hereby submit the report of the operation of the Institution under my charge for the year ending September 30, 1906.

There have been connected with the Institution two hundred ninety-eight (298) children. The number of children present October 1, 1906, was two hundred fifty-two (252).

We have had twenty-one (21) deaths:

From Tuberculosis	4
Chronic Diarrhoea	3
Gastro Enteritis	1
Paralysis	2
Epilepsy	7
Marasmus	1
Brights Disease	1
Chronic Bronchitis	1
Cause Unknown	1

There are sixty-six (66) pupils in school:

Intermediate Room.

Number reading "Wake Robin No. 3"	10
" " New Education Reader No. 3	11
" " " " " No. 2	6
" " " " " No. 1	6

Number Work:

Addition	22
Substraction	16
Multiplication	16
Division	12
Fractions	6
Interest	1

Language	16
Geography	20
Basket Making	16
Spelling	47
Writing	33
Whole number in reading	47

Kindergarten Room.

Gift Work	43
Mat Weaving and Sewing	40
Fancy Work	1
Plain Sewing	4
Painting and Drawing	5

Primary Room.

Read	15
Write	0
Spell	15
Count	15
Number that sing	51

There is nothing new to report of the methods employed in caring for the feeble minded in our charge. We do not believe in experiments. The natural improvements that inevitably suggest themselves in all painstaking work are the only advancements to which we can lay claim.

School instruction is given to all our children who are capable of receiving it, and however slow the mental development may be we consider it worth while to work for it and encourage it by every means in our power. Physical improvement very often results in mental advancement. In addition to other things we make constant use of light gymnastics of many kinds, with dancing and out-of-door games and find them both helpful and stimulating. We can report greater progress in the attitude of the people toward our institution than in any other direction. In former years parents were, naturally enough, unwilling to admit the real deficiencies of their less

fortunate children until they had been subjected to the severe test of competition with normal children in our public schools. Now we find a far more universal appreciation of the fact that special training adapted to the feeble in mind and body is much more likely to be successful at an early age. When a child at the age of six comes under proper influences there is far more improvement possible than is probable in the case of a child of twelve who, in the majority of families, is temporized with and not taught.

It is probably due to this wider knowledge of methods employed and results obtained in caring for our defective children that there has been such a marked increase in the number of applications for the admission of very young children within the last two years.

It is with great regret that I have to report to you that our present capacity is taxed to the utmost, and that there can be no further admissions until vacancies occur unless we enlarge our accommodations. We cannot overcrowd the feeble minded. They need more, not less, room than a normal person. Often without any training in, or appreciation of, the minor decencies of life they especially need light and air and space. The present lack of room in this institution bears hardest of all upon the very poor. For the well to do there are a number of private institutions in other states where admission is possible, but this opportunity is closed to the indigent among us. The defective in the state are our own especial charge. We cannot cure the feeble-minded nor control, as yet, the forces which produce them. We can only prevent the reproduction of their own kind by providing a home and oversight, practically for a lifetime, for all this class who depend upon the care and protection of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. KNIGHT,

Superintendent.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Feeble-minded children who are so peculiar or deficient in intellect as to be incapable of being educated at an ordinary school may be admitted by the Superintendent.

The parents or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils are expected to make answer, in writing, to such questions as the Superintendent may prescribe.

All pupils will be expected to come provided with a good supply of neat and substantial clothing, of dark color, and plainly marked with the child's full name.

There will be a vacation during the months of July and August, at which period all pupils may be removed by the parents or guardians, unless otherwise directed by the Superintendent.

In case of indigence, applications may be addressed to His Excellency the Governor, for aid from the State appropriation.

Where aid from the towns should also be afforded, application is made to the judge of probate of the district where the child resides. Blanks will be furnished on application.

Applications for the admission of pupils, and all general correspondence, should be directed to George H. Knight, M. D., Lakeville, Conn.

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT, No. 14.

RETURNS
OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
IN
RELATION TO JAILS
AND THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
AND
REPORTS IN RELATION TO LICENSES
IN THE
State of Connecticut
FOR THE
FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905, AND
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

Compiled by the Secretary.

TOBRINGTON, CONN. :
THE TOBRINGTON PRINTING COMPANY,
1906

**PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.**

State of Connecticut

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, December 31, 1906.

The following report of the statements and returns of the County Commissioners of the several counties for the fifteen months ending September 30, 1905, and for the year ending September 30, 1906, is made to the General Assembly at its January Session, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1751 of the General Statutes.

THEODORE BODENWEIN,
Secretary.

**PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.**

Returned

Corrected

**Number in
Committee
Discharged**

Number released

**White,
Colored,**

**Over 21 years,
Under 21 years,**

**Natives of this state,
other states,
other countries
this state who
other states who
other countries
Who have been strictly temperate
moderate
habitually
married,
in prison before**

USE COMMITTED.

State of Conn.

	Keeping house of ill-fame,	17
1	Larceny,	2
3	Lewd conduct,	6
0	Malicious injury,	5
1	Manslaughter,	7
02	Murder,	4
19	Neglect of family,	48
42	Obtaining goods on false	
46	pretense,	12
7	Rape,	1
2	Resisting officer,	3
4	Robbery,	6
642	Stealing from person,	82
19	Taking horse without leave,	6
9	Theft,	870
10	Trespassing on railroad	
	property,	95
20	Vagrancy,	348
5	Violation of liquor law,	19
4	All other offenses,	78
		3,892
		279.8

Sec.
Haven

The following report of the
County Commissioners of the
months ending September 30,
September 30, 1906, is made in
January Session, 1907, in
Section 1751 of the General
Statutes, 5

ment during the fifteen months,

DISCHARGED, ETC.

44	Sent to court and not re-	
	turned,	274
441	Sent to state prison,	39
2,448	By process not specified	
85	above,	8
33	Died,	4
5		
		3,326

ILLS, for the County of NEW HAVEN, for the
months ending Sept. 30, 1905.

er, James Geddes, and Edward F. Thompson, County Com-
missioners.]

30, 1904,	248	
30, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905,	2,585—	2,828
15 months,		2,562
in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,		266

COLOR AND SEX.

Males,	2,117	Females, 304	Total white, 2,421
Males,	134	Females, 30	Total colored, 164
	2,251	334	2,585

Returns Concerning Jails.

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of HARTFORD, for the
fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

[Certified by Edward W. Dewey, Robert A. Potter, and William Bailey, Jr., County
Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1904,	238
Committed from June 30, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905,	3,892— 3,680
Discharged during the fifteen months,	3,828
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,	304

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	2,977	Females, 819	Total white, 3,296
Colored, . . . Males,	78	Females, 18	Total colored, 96
	8,055	387	8,392

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . Males,	2,818	Females, 823	Total adults, 3,141
Under 21 years, . . Males,	237	Females, 14	Total minors, 251
	8,055	387	8,392

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	1,094
other states,	847
other countries,	1,451
this state who cannot read or write,	22
other states who cannot read or write,	34
other countries who cannot read or write,	287
Who have been strictly temperate,	15
moderate drinkers,	3,365
habitually intemperate,	12
married,	889
in prison before,	2,128

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	6	Keeping house of ill-fame,	17
Assault,	92	Larceny,	2
Assault and battery,	108	Lewd conduct,	6
Assault with intent to kill,	20	Malicious injury,	5
Breach of the peace,	191	Manslaughter,	7
Burglary,	92	Murder,	4
Civil process,	19	Neglect of family,	48
Common drunkards,	42	Obtaining goods on false pretense,	12
Common prostitutes,	46	Rape,	1
Contempt of court,	7	Resisting officer,	8
Cruelty to animals,	2	Robbery,	6
Defrauding,	4	Stealing from person,	82
Drunkenness,	1,642	Taking horse without leave,	6
Embezzlement,	19	Theft,	870
Forgery,	9	Trespassing on railroad property,	95
Fornication,	10	Vagrancy,	848
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	20	Violation of liquor law,	19
Horse stealing,	5	All other offenses,	78
Injury to property,	4		
Total,			3,392
Average number in confinement during the fifteen months,			279.3

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	44	Sent to court and not returned,	274
By payment of fine and costs,	441	Sent to state prison,	39
By expiration of sentence,	2,443	By process not specified above,	8
By state's attorney,	85	Died,	4
By county commissioners,	83		
Transferred to insane asylum,	5		
Total,			3,828

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW HAVEN, for the fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1905.

[Certified by Jacob D. Walter, James Geddes, and Edward F. Thompson, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1904,	243	
Committed from June 30, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905,	2,585—	2,828
Discharged during the fifteen months,		2,562
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,		286

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	2,117	Females, 804	Total white, 2,421
Colored, . . . Males,	184	Females, 80	Total colored, 164
	2,251	834	2,585

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . Males,	2,023	Females, 324	Total adults, 2,347
Under 21 years, . . Males,	228	Females, 10	Total minors, 238
	2,251	334	2,585

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	1,004
other states,	628
other countries,	955
this state who cannot read or write,	38
other states who cannot read or write,	44
other countries who cannot read or write,	285
Who have been strictly temperate,*	
moderate drinkers,*	
habitually intemperate,*	
married,	924
in prison before,	1,219

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	8	Larceny,	236
Assault,	44	Lewd conduct,	54
Assault with intent to kill,	15	Making or passing coun-	
Attempt at rape,	6	terfeit money,	3
Bastardy,	10	Manslaughter,	3
Breach of the peace,	402	Murder,	1
Burglary,	53	Neglect of family,	38
Civil process,	16	Obtaining goods on false	
Common drunkards,	62	pretense,	16
Common prostitutes,	1	Perjury,	1
Contempt of court,	2	Rape,	6
Cruelty to animals,	9	Resisting officer,	37
Defrauding,	31	Robbery,	3
Drunkenness,	1,101	Seduction,	1
Embezzlement,	19	Stealing from the person,	15
Forgery,	5	Taking horse without leave,	8
Fornication,	8	Trespassing on railroad	
Frequenting house of ill-		property,	99
fame,	12	Vagrancy,	164
Horse stealing,	2	Violation of liquor law,	5
Injury to property,	10	All other offenses,	74
Keeping house of ill-fame,	15		

Total,	2,585
Average number in confinement during the fifteen months,	260

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	By county commissioners,	42
By bail or recognizance,	100	Sent to court and not returned,	249
By payment of fine and costs,	688	Sent to state prison,	50
By expiration of sentence,	1,384	By process not specified above,	41
By state's attorney,	10	Died,	2
Total,			2,562

*Not returned.

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW LONDON, for
the fifteen months ending Sept. '30, 1905.*

[Certified by R. W. Chadwick, B. F. Williams, and Chas. D. Noyes, County
Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1904,	79	
Committed from June 30, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905,	1,300—	1,379
Discharged during the fifteen months,		1,288

Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,	91
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COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	1,200	Females,	49	Total white,	1,249
Colored,	Males,	41	Females,	10	Total colored,	51
		1,241		59		1,300

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	1,194	Females,	56	Total adults,	1,250
Under 21 years,	Males,	47	Females,	8	Total minors,	50
		1,241		59		1,300

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,		434
other states,		390
other countries,		476
this state who cannot read or write,		29
other states who cannot read or write,		32
other countries who cannot read or write,		179
Who have been strictly temperate,*		
moderate drinkers,*		
habitually intemperate,*		
married,		373
in prison before,		716

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	5	Keeping house of ill-fame,	4
Assault,	15	Larceny,	100
Assault with intent to kill,	15	Lewd conduct,	8
Attempt at rape,	5	Manslaughter,	2
Bastardy,	1	Murder,	2
Breach of the peace,	150	Neglect of family,	6
Burglary,	31	Obtaining goods on false pretense,	4
Civil process,	5	Rape,	4
Common drunkards,	19	Resisting officer,	14
Cruelty to animals,	1	Robbery,	7
Defrauding,	7	Stealing from the person,	12
Drunkenness,	658	Taking horse without leave,	1
Embezzlement,	4	Tramps,	12
Forgery,	1	Trespassing on railroad property,	35
Fornication,	2	Vagrancy,	101
Frequenting house of ill- fame,	9	Violation of liquor law,	1
Horse stealing,	8	All other offenses,	43
Injury to property,	13		

Total,	1,800
Average number in confinement during the fifteen months,*	

*Not returned.

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	7	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and		turned,	24
costs,	296	Sent to state prison,	28
By expiration of sentence,	914	Escaped and not retaken,	1
By state's attorney,	2	By process not specified	
By county commissioners,	7	above,	9
Total,			1,288

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of FAIRFIELD, for the
fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

[Certified by Whitman S. Mead, C. H. Peix, Jr., and Simeon Pease, County
Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1904,	176	
Committed during the fifteen months,	2,985—	3,161
Discharged during the fifteen months,		2,914
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,		247

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . Males,	2,544	Females, 237	Total white, 2,781
Colored, . . Males,	149	Females, 55	Total colored, 204
	2,693	292	2,985

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . Males,	2,534	Females, 278	Total adults, 2,812
Under 21 years, . . Males,	159	Females, 14	Total minors, 173
	2,693	292	2,985

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	816
other states,	654
other countries,	1,515
this state who cannot read or write,	16
other states who cannot read or write,	28
other countries who cannot read or write,	299
Who have been strictly temperate,	19
moderate drinkers,	372
habitually intemperate,	2,594
married,	848
in prison before,	1,798

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	4	Larceny,	297
Assault,	214	Lewd conduct,	12
Assault with intent to kill,	44	Making or passing counterfeit money,	5
Attempt at rape,	4	Manslaughter,	2
Bastardy,	2	Murder,	4
Bigamy,	3	Neglect of family,	26
Breach of the peace,	347	Obtaining goods on false pretense,	21
Burglary,	187	Rape,	5
Civil process,	18	Resisting officer,	36
Common drunkards,	23	Robbery,	15
Common prostitutes,	34	Setting fires,	3
Cruelty to animals,	2	Stealing from the person,	88
Defrauding,	13	Taking horse without leave,	6
Drunkenness,	1,099	Tramps,	4
Embezzlement,	26	Trespassing on railroad property,	64
Forgery,	7	Vagrancy,	216
Fornication,	13	Violation of liquor law,	2
Frequenting house of ill fame	34	All other offenses,	63
Horse stealing,	13		
Injury to property,	20		
Insaue,	1		
Keeping house of ill-fame,	8		

Total,	2,985
Average number in confinement during the fifteen months,	206

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	52	Sent to court and not returned,	49
By payment of fine and costs,	356	Sent to Conn. School for Boys,	2
By expiration of sentence,	2,140	Sent to state prison,	51
By state's attorney,	104	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By county commissioners,	74	By process not specified above,	18
Transferred to other jails for trial,	69	Died,	2
Total,			2,914

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of WINDHAM, for the fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1905.

[Certified by E. H. Hall, E. H. Corttis, and C. E. Barber, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1904,	88
Committed from June 30, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905,	336— 374
Discharged during the fifteen months,	297
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,	77

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	805	Females,	15	Total white,	320
Colored, . . . Males,	14	Females,	2	Total colored,	16
	819		17		836

AGE.

Over 21 years, . Males,	302	Females, 17	Total adults,	319
Under 21 years, . Males,	17	Females, 0	Total minors,	17
	319	17		336

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	115
other states,	111
other countries,	110
this state who cannot read or write,	7
other states who cannot read or write,	8
other countries who cannot read or write,	28
Who have been strictly temperate,	32
moderate drinkers,	300
habitually intemperate,	4
married,	118
in prison before,	169

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	5	Larceny,	26
Assault,	22	Lewd conduct,	5
Assault with intent to kill,	2	Neglect of family,	5
Breach of the peace,	69	Resisting officer,	5
Burglary,	17	Setting fires,	1
Common drunkards,	11	Stealing from the person,	2
Cruelty to animals,	1	Trespassing on railroad	
Defrauding,	3	property,	19
Drunkenness,	89	Vagrancy,	31
Embezzlement,	5	Violation of liquor law,	2
Horse stealing,	2	All other offenses,	7
Injury to property,	7		

Total,	336
Average number in confinement during the fifteen months,	524

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	4	By county commissioners,	22
By payment of fine and costs,	43	Sent to court and not returned,	5
By expiration of sentence,	195	Sent to state prison,	5
By state's attorney,	17	Escaped and not retaken,	6
Total,			297

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of LITCHFIELD, for the fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1905.

[Certified by H. B. Case, H. M. Guernsey, and John J. Karl, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1904,	35
Committed from June 30, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905,	237— 272
Discharged during the fifteen months,	240
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,	32

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	215	Females,	8	Total white,	223
Colored, . . . Males,	18	Females,	1	Total colored,	14
	228		9		237

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . Males,	208	Females,	7	Total adults,	215
Under 21 years, . . Males,	20	Females,	2	Total minors,	22
	228		9		237

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,					118
other states,					58
other countries,					71
this state who cannot read or write,					4
other states who cannot read or write,					4
other countries who cannot read or write,					8
Who have been strictly temperate,					7
moderate drinkers,					217
habitually intemperate,					13
married,					86
in prison before,					124

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	1	Injury to property,	1
Assault,	22	Keeping house of ill-fame,	2
Attempt at rape,	2	Larceny,	23
Bastardy,	1	Lewd conduct,	1
Bigamy,	2	Murder,	1
Breach of the peace,	8	Neglect of family,	3
Burglary,	7	Obtaining goods on false	
Civil process,	1	pretense,	1
Common drunkards,	13	Perjury,	1
Cruelty to animals,	2	Resisting officer,	3
Defrauding,	1	Seduction,	1
Drunkenness,	103	Taking horse without leave,	2
Embezzlement,	1	Tramps,	4
Forgery,	1	Trespassing on railroad	
Fornication,	1	property,	6
Frequenting house of ill-		Vagrancy,	11
fame,	1	All other offenses,	6
Horse stealing,	4		

Total,	237
Average number in confinement during the fifteen months,	37

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	4	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and		turned,	4
costs,	55	Sent to state prison,	4
By expiration of sentence,	143	By process not specified	
By state's attorney,	14	above,	4
By county commissioners,	11	Died,	1
Total,			240

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of MIDDLESEX, for the
fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

(Certified by John J. Hubbard, Elwyn T. Clark, and Charles E. Chapman,
County Commissioners.)

Number in Jail, June 30, 1904,	24	
Committed from June 30, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905,	215—	239
Discharged during the fifteen months,		209
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,		30

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	198	Females,	9	Total whites,	207
Colored,	Males,	6	Females,	2	Total colored,	8
		204		11		215

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	193	Females,	11	Total adults,	204
Under 21 years,	Males,	11	Females,	0	Total minors,	11
		204		11		215

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	96
other states,	47
other countries,	72
this state who cannot read or write,	7
other states who cannot read or write,	1
other countries who cannot read or write,	17
Who have been strictly temperate,	14
moderate drinkers,	180
habitually intemperate,	21
married,	31
in prison before,	74

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	1	Indecent exposure,	1
Assault,	19	Keeping house of ill-fame,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	2	Larceny,	12
Attempt at rape,	2	Lewd conduct,	1
Bastardy,	2	Obtaining goods on false	
Breach of the peace,	14	pretense,	2
Breaking jail,	2	Rape,	2
Burglary,	6	Resisting officer,	2
Common drunkards,	5	Theft,	2
Drunkenness,	112	Tramps,	1
Fornication,	1	Trespassing on railroad	
Frequenting house of ill-		property,	4
fame,	2	Vagrancy,	14
Highway collision,	1	Violation of game law,	1
Horse stealing,	1		
House breaking,	2		

Total,	215
Average number in confinement during the fifteen months,	34

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	Sent to court and not re-	
By bail or recognizance,	1	turned,	6
By payment of fine and		Sent to state prison,	4
costs,	27	Escaped and not retaken,	4
By expiration of sentence,	161	Committed to Hospital	
By state's attorney,	4	for Insane,	1
Total,			209

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of TOLLAND, for the
fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1905.*

(Certified by J. H. Buell, and John Brown, County Commissioners.)

Number in Jail, June 30, 1904,	12	
Committed from June 30, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905,	141—	153
Discharged during the fifteen months,		142
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,		11

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	135	Females,	6	Total white,	141
Colored,	Males,	0	Females,	0	Total colored,	0
		135		6		141

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	124	Females,	6	Total adults,	130
Under 21 years,	Males,	11	Females,	0	Total minors,	11
		135		6		141

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	45
other states,	36
other countries,	60
this state who cannot read or write,	1
other states who cannot read or write,	3
other countries who cannot read or write,	22
Who have been strictly temperate,*	
moderate drinkers,*	
habitually intemperate,	74
married,	45
in prison before,	43

*Not returned.

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Assault,	10	Robbery,	14
Breach of the peace,	22	Seduction,	1
Common drunkards,	27	Trespassing,	1
Drunkenness,	32	Vagrancy,	28
Larceny,	2	Violation of liquor law,	2
Murder,	1	All other offenses,	1
Resisting officer,	2		
Total,			141
Average number in confinement during the fifteen months,			18.16

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	8	By county commissioners,	2
By payment of fine and costs,	5	Sent to state prison,	2
By expiration of sentence,	128	By process not specified above,	7
Total,			142

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY, HABITS.

	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Males.									
White,	2,977	2,117	1,200	2,544	805	215	198	185	9,691
Colored,	78	184	41	149	14	13	6	0	485
Adults,	2,818	2,023	1,194	2,534	802	208	193	124	9,396
Minors,	237	228	47	159	17	20	11	11	780
Total Males, . . .	3,055	2,251	1,241	2,693	819	228	204	135	10,126
Females.									
White,	319	304	49	237	15	8	9	6	947
Colored,	18	30	10	55	2	1	2	0	118
Adults,	323	324	56	278	17	7	11	6	1,022
Minors,	14	10	3	14	0	2	0	0	48
Total Females, . .	837	334	59	292	17	9	11	6	1,065
Totals,	3,892	2,585	1,300	2,985	836	237	215	141	11,191
Natives of this state, . .	1,094	1,004	484	816	115	113	96	45	8,717
Natives of other states, . .	847	626	390	654	111	53	47	86	2,764
Natives of other countries, .	1,451	955	476	1,515	110	71	72	60	4,710
Totals,	3,392	2,585	1,300	2,985	836	237	215	141	11,191
Natives of this state who cannot read or write, . . .	22	38	29	16	7	4	7	1	124
Natives of other states who cannot read or write, . .	34	44	32	28	8	4	1	3	154
Natives of other countries who cannot read or write, . .	287	285	179	299	28	8	17	22	1,120
Totals,	343	367	240	343	43	11	25	26	1,398
Strictly temperate, . . .	15	..	..	19	82	7	14	.	87
Moderate drinkers, . . .	3,865	..	..	872	809	217	180	.	4,484
Habitually intemperate, . . .	12	..	..	2,594	4	18	21	74	2,708
Married,	889	924	373	848	118	86	31	45	3,314
In prison before,	2,123	1,219	716	1,798	169	124	74	43	6,286

SUMMARY OF OFFENSES.

FOR WHAT OFFENSES COMMITTED.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Adultery,	6	3	5	4	5	1	1	.	25
Assault,	92	44	15	214	22	22	19	10	438
Assault and battery,	108	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	108
Assault with intent to kill,	20	15	15	44	2	.	2	.	98
Attempt at rape,	.	6	5	4	.	2	2	.	19
Bastardy,	.	10	1	2	.	1	2	.	16
Bigamy,	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	5
Breach of the peace,	191	402	150	347	69	8	14	22	1,208
Breaking jail,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Burglary,	92	53	31	187	17	7	6	.	393
Civil process,	19	16	5	18	.	1	.	.	59
Common drunkards,	42	62	19	23	11	13	5	27	202
Common prostitutes,	46	1	.	34	.	.	.	.	81
Contempt of court,	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Cruelty to animals,	2	9	1	2	1	2	.	.	17
Defrauding,	4	31	7	13	3	1	.	.	59
Drunkenness,	1,642	1,101	653	1,099	89	103	112	32	4,586
Embezzlement,	19	19	4	26	5	1	.	.	74
Forgery,	9	5	1	7	.	1	.	.	23
Fornication,	10	3	2	13	.	1	1	.	30
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	20	12	9	34	.	1	2	.	78
Highway collision,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Horse stealing,	5	2	8	13	2	4	1	.	35
House breaking,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Indecent exposure,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Injury to property,	4	10	13	20	7	1	.	.	55
Insane,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Keeping house of ill-fame,	17	15	4	8	.	2	1	.	47
Larceny,	2	236	100	297	26	23	12	2	698
Lewd conduct,	6	54	3	12	5	1	1	.	82
Making or passing counter- feit money,	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	8
Malicious injury,	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Manslaughter,	7	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	11
Murder,	4	1	2	4	.	1	.	1	13
Neglect of family,	43	38	6	26	5	3	.	.	121
Obtaining goods on false pretense,	12	16	4	21	.	1	2	.	56
Perjury,	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
Rape,	1	6	4	5	.	.	2	.	18
Resisting officer,	8	87	14	36	5	3	2	2	102
Robbery,	6	3	7	15	.	.	.	14	45
Seduction,	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	3
Setting fires,	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	4
Stealing from the person,	32	15	12	88	2	.	.	.	149
Taking horse without leave,	6	8	1	6	.	2	.	.	23
Theft,	370	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	372
Tramps,	.	.	12	4	.	4	1	.	21
Trespassing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Trespassing on R. R. property,	95	99	35	64	19	6	4	.	322
Vagrancy,	348	164	101	216	31	11	14	26	911
Violation of game law,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Violation of liquor law,	19	5	1	2	2	.	.	2	31
All other offenses,	78	74	43	63	7	6	.	1	272
Totals,	3,392	2,585	1,300	2,985	336	237	215	141	11,191

Receipts and Expenses of the Several Counties

FOR THE FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1905.

*Receipts of the County of HARTFORD for the fifteen months ending
Sept. 30, 1905, with a statement of the amounts due to the
County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners :	from the state	\$40,707.03
	from the United States,	211.63
	on civil process,	80.14
	adjourned police court,	378.79
from earnings of prisoners,		5,625.01
sales at jail,		795.27
licenses, 10 per cent.,		15,158.40
license transfers,		246.00
forfeited license bonds,		300.00
county tax, 1904—1905,		72,381.99
towns for county home, East Windsor school		
money,		407.00
state for county home,		13,881.71
rebate, Nat. Biscuit Co.,		80.72
sale of cow,		42.00
overdraft on bank,		10.52
interest on bank deposits,		551.85
license appeals,		12.50
clerk Sup. Court, $\frac{1}{3}$ cost ice, water, gas, light		
and fuel,		1,248.29
clerk Court of Common Pleas, $\frac{1}{3}$ cost ice,		
water, gas, light and fuel,		1,243.29
sale of filing boxes,		4.00
In treasury, July 1, 1904,		13,551.48
Cash on hand, board of management, county home,		
July, 1904,		85.87
Total,		\$166,448.49
Key fees,		\$1,608.50

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$2,722.56
United States for board of prisoners,	23.83
tobacco, grease, bones and barrels,	181.70
board, adjourned cases,	10.91
police court prisoners,	86.20
Total,	\$2,975.20

*Expenditures of the County of HARTFORD for the fifteen months ending
Sept. 30, 1905, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$16,682.06
clothing,	713.17
bedding,	443.50
fuel,	5,929.35
light,	1,067.91
medicines,	502.87
medical attendance,	167.50
salary of jailer,	1,875.00
assistants,	8,314.90
chaplain,	187.50
building and repair,	33,714.91
board of sick prisoners,	38.00
water and ice,	1,111.84
telephone,	83.95
burials,	20.00
stationery and stamps,	59.95
supplies,	3,338.21
transportation,	72.00
cartage,	12.83
advertising jail reports,	94.40
insurance,	643.40
Paid at courthouse for repairs,	1,863.72
telephone,	193.40
water and ice,	311.34
janitor and engineer,	3,480.00
incidentals,	177.57
light,	363.01
supplies,	306.34
sprinkling streets,	19.23
coal,	1,891.11
on account of county home,	15,070.10
building and repairs,	1,471.67
salary of county commissioners and mileage,	6,519.86
county treasurer,	375.00
county auditors,	60.00
insurance,	225.00
stationery, blanks, stamps, and incidental expenses,	195.87
legal expenses,	353.00
interest on loans,	6,800.00
court of common pleas, janitor, 1904,	165.00
janitor, 1905,	165.00
reporting convictions,	33.50
bar library,	6,165.00
survey and maps, county building property,	32.75
Balance county treasurer, September 30, 1905,	45,095.77
Total,	\$166,448.49

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Accepted orders on treasurer, \$170,000.00

Receipts of the County of New Haven for the fifteen months ending September 30, 1905, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$32,307.47
from the United States,	628.78
on civil process,	44.67
jailer,	8,073.42
from earnings of prisoners,	5,416.68
old bones and grease,	192.74
garbage,	30.00
barrels and brass,	9.87
meals to prisoners,	1,519.45
telephone and telegraph,	14.40
licenses, 10 per cent.,	41,321.10
license transfers,	581.00
forfeited license bonds,	1,500.00
county tax,	78,488.01
towns, for county home,	54.00
state, for county home,	21,388.41
rent of law chambers,	830.00
insurance, (fire damage),	410.00
rebate on insurance bill,	18.00
gas bill,	61.81
stone, etc.,	10.00
lumber bill,	30.00
sale of old safes, (2),	100.00
state comptroller, account drawbridge,	500.00
	188,507.77
Amount brought forward, old account,	24,452.01
Total,	\$212,959.78

Expenditures of the County of NEW HAVEN for the fifteen months ending September 30, 1905, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$21,074.86
clothing and bedding,	1,052.82
fuel,	181.25
light,	1,588.48
medicines,	610.92
medical attendance,	875.00
salary of jailer,	1,500.00
salaries of assistants,	7,495.00
salary of chaplain,	125.00
fixtures and repair,	2,940.88
repairs to jail buildings,	5,388.74
hospital board of sick prisoners,	45.14
water and ice,	972.22
telephone,	179.45
transportation,	245.63
stationery and stamps,	50.30
mortuary account,	40.00
shoes and leather,	798.20
tobacco,	306.85
sundry expenses,	397.57
overpaid jail bills,	16.48

Paid at courthouse for repairs and sundry expenses,	\$6,080.12
telephone,	327.50
water and ice,	75.46
janitors, (2),	2,625.00
gas bills,	33.40
engineers,	1,125.00
fuel, (courthouse and jail),	8,013.97
elevator attendant,	900.00
elevator power,	446.25
elevator repairs,	122.65
standard electric time,	150.35
furniture,	892.58
on account of county home, for expenses, supplies,	
and board of children,	28,751.21
repairs,	507.86
salary of county commissioners and mileage,	7,724.05
treasurer,	600.00
auditors,	245.00
joint bridge account,	7,000.00
insurance,	4,516.68
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	647.18
incidental office expenses,	136.40
attorney fees,	325.00
Waterbury bar library,	2,000.00
New Haven bar library,	1,500.00
court record,	96.00
premium and interest,	2,512.50
67 bonds, \$1,000 each,	67,600.00
outstanding order,	196.62
Total,	\$189,830.10
Outstanding order,	22.50
	\$189,807.60
Balance to new account,	23,152.18
Total,	\$212,959.78

*Receipts of the County of NEW LONDON for the fifteen months ending
September 30, 1905, with a statement of the amounts
due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	13,899.97
from the United States,	28.48
on civil process,	15.00
on appeal,	23.75
from earnings of prisoners,	1,620.04
licenses, 10 per cent.,	8,676.50
license transfers,	68.00
forfeited license bonds,	187.50
state for county home,	9,559.76
insurance on boiler,	200.00
Rebate from county commissioners,	896.00
In treasury, July 1, 1904,	5,116.72
Total,	\$39,291.72

*Expenditures of the County of NEW LONDON for the fifteen months
ending September 30, 1905, with a statement of
the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$6,694.45
clothing,	247.88
bedding,	82.45
fuel,	1,750.83
light,	144.40
medicines,	159.75
medical attendance,	476.00
salary of jailer,	1,492.50
salary of assistants,	1,811.25
building and repairs,	1,658.58
water and ice,	244.18
telephone,	52.50
stationery and stamps,	82.70
barn expenses,	881.32
material for labor,	108.15
miscellaneous,	948.42
repairs at New London jail,	271.80
at courthouse for repairs,	1,475.30
janitor,	248.42
on account of county home, building and repairs,	676.69
expenses,	9,021.94
salary of county commissioners,	8,699.55
treasurer,	300.00
auditors,	40.00
insurance,	297.00
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	85.29
incidental office expenses,	241.21
interest,	120.00
printing,	11.80
attorney,	200.00
advertising,	159.00
reporting liquor violations,	14.00
rebate to county treasurer,	896.00
bar library,	500.00
reduction of county debt,	1,000.00
Balance in hands of county treasurer, September 30, 1905,	4,199.01
Total,	\$39,291.72

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

One note at 4 per cent. interest, issued on account of county home and Norwich jail,	\$2,000.00
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*Receipts of the County of FAIRFIELD, for the fifteen months ending
September, 30, 1905, with a statement of the amounts
due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$22,406 68
from the United States,	39 36
on civil process,	49 33
from earnings of prisoners,	2,000 00
sales at jail,	29 18
licenses 10 per cent,	26,518 90
license transfers,	176 00
county tax,	39 387 00
state for county home,	20,647 20
state for maintenance of drawbridge,	500 00
sales at county home,	16 00
sales at courthouse,	66 50
town of Weston,	13 21
interest on deposits,	131 19
balance, June 30, 1904,	8 901 46
overdrawn, Sept. 30, 1905,	3,292 69
Total,	\$124,174.70

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$12,575 94
state for county home,	5,419.12
Total,	\$17,995.06

*Expenditures of the County of FAIRFIELD, for the fifteen months ending
September 30, 1905, with a statement of the
indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$11,891.58
clothing,	2,087 00
bedding,	635.03
fuel,	2,269 52
light,	1,338 93
medicines,	415 67
medical attendance,	424.00
salary of jailers,	3,000 00
assistants,	4,024 95
chaplain,	100 00
building and repairs,	6,106 10
water and ice,	1,236 55
telephone,	207.19
transportation,	177 59
stationery and stamps,	68 50
supplies,	3,361 91
stable,	278 07
insurance,	515.25
watchman,	882.00
engineer,	1,050 00
miscellaneous,	53.00
at courthouse for repairs,	19,215.44
telephone,	330 30
janitor and engineer,	3,395.44
elevator services,	612.70

Paid at courthouse for supplies, Superior Court,	2,196.58
on account of county home expenses,	27,700.00
payment of bonds,	5,000.00
interest on bonds,	4,189.75
salary of county commissioners,	7,641.23
treasurer,	300.00
auditors,	200.00
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	431.62
insurance,	178.50
watchman,	150.00
incidental office expenses,	15.50
Law Library account,	2,294.80
Common Pleas expenses,	78.80
Library account, (new),	1,500.00
legal expenses,	712.30
furniture account,	855.95
joint bridge account,	7,000.00
Total,	\$124,121.20
Order given 1903-'04, but not paid until year 1904-'05,	53.50
Total,	\$124,174.70

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Bonds at 4 per cent interest,	\$25,000.00
Notes at 4 per cent. interest,	40,000.00
Total,	\$65,000.00

*Receipts of the County of WINDHAM for the fifteen months ending
September 30, 1905, with a statement of the amounts
due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners from the state,	\$7,768.51
earnings of prisoners,	5,259.49
sales at jail,	2,201.58
licenses 10 per cent,	2,482.10
license transfers,	38.00
private board, county home,	205.71
from state for county home,	6,107.82
produce sold at county home,	505.66
temporary loan,	1,600.00
interest on bond account,	168.75
Total,	\$26,338.62
Balance in treasury, June 30, 1904,	5,882.41
	\$31,721.03

*Expenditures of the County of WINDHAM for the fifteen months ending
September 30, 1905, with a statement of the
indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$3,909.73
clothing,	896 40
fuel and lights	859 01
medicines and medical attendance,	267 72
salary of jailer,	1,000 05
assistants and matron,	1,000 05
chaplain,	62 50
repairs,	340 10
furnishings,	1,073 82
stationery and stamps,	68 30
telephone,	101 75
grain and hay,	1,178 96
blacksmithing,	262.72
lumber,	85 69
hardware,	40 03
freight, express, etc.,	104.45
housework,	244 52
outside labor,	1,454.44
fertilizers,	425.63
live stock,	48.65
tobacco,	344.53
soap,	158.88
grass and garden seeds,	179.49
miscellaneous expenses,	326.46
on account of county home:	
for building and repairs,	224.14
expenses,	8,266.07
salary of county commissioners and mileage,	2,486.77
treasurer,	100.00
auditors,	10.00
insurance,	108.41
stationery and printing,	132.95
temporary loan,	1,600.00
interest on temporary loan,	28.20
interest on bond account,	1,050.00
office rent for clerk of court,	300.00
telephone state's attorney's office,	30.00
all other expenses,	12.14
Total,	\$28,277.56
Balance in treasury, Sept. 30, 1905,	3,443.47
	\$31,721.03

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Bonds at 3½ per cent. interest, \$20,000.00

*Receipts of the County of LITCHFIELD for the fifteen months ending
September 30, 1905, with a statement of the amounts
due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$5,429.24
from earnings of prisoners,	1,581.97
on civil process,	27.00
from county tax,	2,124.82
sales at jail,	10.40
licenses, 10 per cent.	2,898.80
license transfers,	6.00
towns, for county home,	208.49
state, for county home,	7,417.90
telephone,	8.90
Total,	\$19,208.52
Key fees,	88.50

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$1,128.21
state, county home,	1,480.72
towns, county tax,	2,580.90
labor of prisoners,	174.54
Total,	\$5,814.87
Cash in treasury,	7,600.70
	\$12,915.07

*Expenditures of the County of LITCHFIELD for the fifteen months
ending September 30, 1905, with a statement of the
indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$8,048.54
clothing,	260.41
bedding,	42.00
fuel,	880.34
light,	81.56
medicines,	66.01
medical attendance,	79.00
salary of jailer,	1,074.91
assistants,	857.99
building and repair,	288.80
water and ice,	327.24
telephone,	48.65
furniture,	8.00
stationery and stamps,	59.82

Paid at courthouse for repairs,	982.78
water and ice,	36.00
janitor,	225.00
on account of county home,	8,002.12
salary of county commissioners,	2,542.12
treasurer,	247.50
auditors,	20.00
insurance,	87.50
supplies,	585.23
sundries,	16.00
freight and cartage,	114.89
law library,	450.00
Total,	\$20,346.91

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Orders outstanding,	\$2,695.01
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*Receipts of the County of MIDDLESEX for the fifteen months ending
September 30, 1905, with a statement of the amounts
due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$3,682.89
from earnings of prisoners,	529.76
sales at jail,	963.50
licenses, 10 per cent.	2,185.67
county tax,	8,649.14
state, for county home,	8,164.65
rent of Pamecha jail,	112.00
sale of land,	62.50
rent of lodge room,	25.00
state, for ox killed,	35.00
school money, town of Haddam,	123.75
kerosene oil barrels,	10.50
board of poor debtor,	29.00
telephone at jail,	5.30
at temporary home,	2.25
at office,	2.85
Humane society,	3.00
all other sources,	119.68
Balance, June 30, 1904,	8,075.22
Total,	\$32,797.91

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	\$1,808.98
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Expenditures of the County of MIDDLESEX for the fifteen months ending September 30, 1905, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$2,424.19
clothing,	184.49
bedding,	37.50
fuel, two years,	748.47
soap and light,	187.11
medicine and medical attendance,	261.71
salary of jailer,	840.00
Middletown jail, salary of jailer,	46.81
salary of three assistants,	1,275.44
chaplain, two years,	50.00
building and repair,	381.10
Middletown jail, building and repair,	57.49
furniture,	101.95
board of sick prisoner,	20.00
water and ice, Pamecha jail,	28.00
telephone,	45.45
Pamecha jail, telephone,	6.00
freight and transportation,	74.75
stationery and stamps,	23.00
Paid at courthouse for repairs and maintenance,	1,560.73
telephone,	78.25
ice,	17.50
janitor,	259.47
engineer,	318.68
on account of county home,	10,564.53
for building and repairs,	823.88
stationery and stamps,	13.20
ice,	46.00
telephone,	67.35
salary of county commissioners and mileage,	3,000.45
treasurer,	250.00
auditors,	44.60
insurance,	142.00
stationery, blanks and stamps,	57.60
incidental office expenses,	61.34
license book,	27.50
printing report,	60.00
transportation of prisoners,	476.48
farm expense,	1,023.94
superintendence,	200.00
legal expense,	100.00
bar library,	300.00
taxes, town of Haddam,	23.76
furniture for municipal building,	16.50
C. G. R. Vinal, draft, county tax,	11.00
miscellaneous,	83.95
Balance, September 30, 1905,	6,530.74
Total,	\$32,797.91

NO INDEBTEDNESS.

*Receipts of the County of TOLLAND for the fifteen months ending
September 30, 1905, with a statement of the amounts
due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners from the state,	\$2,738.21
from licenses, 10 per cent.,	1,555.74
county tax,	11,902.29
towns, for county home,	114.00
state, for county home,	5,301.99
cream,	114.83
sale of cows,	73.00
telephone,	33.25
support of school at Home,	85.50
Overdrawn at bank,	824.94
Borrowed money,	6,075.00
Total,	\$26,118.75
Amount due to the county from state for board of prisoners,	270.20

*Expenditures of the County of TOLLAND for the fifteen months ending
September 30, 1905, with a statement of the
indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$3,342.68
clothing,	402.81
bedding,	37.05
fuel,	410.20
light,	40.04
medicine,	79.48
medical attendance,	58.00
salary of jailer,	999.90
assistants,	84.00
building and repairs,	517.44
furniture,	181.18
water and ice,	82.10
telephone,	82.82
stationery and stamps,	29.28
at courthouse for janitor,	100.00
on account of county home,	6,020.55
building and repairs,	124.85
salary of county commissioners,	1,913.66
treasurer,	150.00
auditors,	60.00
insurance,	224.00
incidental office expenses,	108.00
printing reports,	21.00
bar library,	300.00
interest,	744.73
recording deeds,	2.10
real estate,	1,075.00
license book,	17.20
legal advice,	70.00
inspecting boilers,	24.00
overdrawn, September 30, 1905,	306.68
laying county tax,	10.00
Indebtedness paid,	8,500.00
Total,	\$26,118.75
INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.	
Notes at 5 per cent. interest,	\$10,075.00

**REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ON LICENSES.**

REPORT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS IN RELATION TO LICENSES
For the Fifteen Months Ending September 30, 1905.

TOWNS.	LIQUOR LICENSES.				BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	Wholesale No.	Retail No.	Total No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.			
HARTFORD COUNTY.											
Berlin	.	3	3	\$1,150.00	.	.	.	.	\$1,150.00	\$115.00	\$1,035.00
Bristol	.	16	16	7,200.00	.	.	7	\$850.00	7,550.00	755.00	6,795.00
Burlington	.	8	8	2,000.00	.	.	3	36.00	2,000.00	200.00	1,800.00
Canton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.00	3.60	32.40
East Granby	.	1	1	250.00	.	.	.	.	250.00	25.00	225.00
East Hartford	.	4	4	1,800.00	.	.	3	150.00	1,950.00	195.00	1,755.00
East Windsor	2	5	7	1,850.00	.	.	.	.	1,850.00	185.00	1,665.00
Enfield	1	19	20	8,713.00	1	200.00	4	200.00	9,113.00	911.30	8,201.70
Farmington	.	6	6	2,400.00	.	.	3	110.00	2,510.00	251.00	2,259.00
Glastonbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	24.00	24.00	2.40	21.60
Granby	.	2	2	800.00	.	.	.	.	800.00	80.00	270.00
Hartford	9	169	189	73,805.00	8	1,567.00	63	8,102.00	77,974.00	7,797.40	70,176.60
Manchester	.	*13	13	5,888.00	.	.	9	417.00	6,305.00	630.50	5,674.50
New Britain	.	53	53	23,850.00	5	917.00	20	984.00	25,751.00	2,575.10	23,175.90
Plainville	.	4	4	1,000.00	.	.	2	100.00	1,100.00	110.00	990.00
Simsbury	2	2	2	400.00	.	.	2	60.00	460.00	46.00	414.00
Southington	.	14	14	6,075.00	.	.	4	200.00	6,275.00	627.50	5,647.50
Suffield	.	4	4	900.00	.	.	.	.	900.00	90.00	810.00
West Hartford	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	12.00	12.00	1.20	10.80
Wethersfield	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	24.00	24.00	2.40	21.60
Windsor	.	5	5	2,250.00	.	.	2	100.00	2,350.00	235.00	2,115.00
Windsor Locks	.	8	8	3,600.00	.	.	2	100.00	3,700.00	370.00	3,330.00
Total	12	827	839	\$142,081.00	14	\$2,094.00	129	\$5,999.00	\$151,584.00	\$15,158.40	\$136,425.60

*Application for license not granted.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Andonia	46	46	\$20,825.00	1	\$200.00	7	\$350.00	54	\$20,875.00	\$2,087.50	\$18,787.50
Beacon Falls	2	2	400.00	.	.	.	.	2	400.00	40.00	360.00
Bethany	1	1	150.00	.	.	.	.	1	150.00	15.00	135.00
Branford	16	16	6,455.00	.	.	8	150.00	19	6,605.00	660.50	5,944.50
Cheshire	2	2	500.00	.	.	1	50.00	8	550.00	55.00	495.00
Derby	36	36	16,600.00	1	200.00	6	300.00	45	17,100.00	1,710.00	15,390.00
East Haven	8	8	500.00	.	.	.	.	8	500.00	50.00	450.00
Gulford	.	.	.	.	.	2	20.00	2	20.00	2.00	18.00
Hamden	6	6	2,775.00	2	400.00	2	100.00	10	3,275.00	327.50	2,947.50
Meriden	1	75	83,950.00	6	1,200.00	14	700.00	96	85,850.00	8,585.00	82,265.00
Milford	.	12	8,175.00	1	200.00	8	120.00	16	8,495.00	349.50	8,145.50
Naugatuck	.	32	14,400.00	3	600.00	6	300.00	41	15,300.00	1,530.00	13,770.00
New Haven	15	888	398,174,280.00	17	3,400.00	77	8,840.00	492	181,530.00	18,153.00	*147,039.80
Orange	.	33	7,780.00	1	200.00	7	300.00	41	8,280.00	828.00	7,452.00
Oxford	.	2	300.00	.	.	.	.	2	300.00	30.00	270.00
Seymour	.	18	4,850.00	.	.	2	100.00	15	4,950.00	495.00	4,455.00
Southbury	.	2	500.00	.	.	.	.	2	500.00	50.00	450.00
Wallingford	1	20	9,200.00	1	200.00	4	200.00	26	9,600.00	960.00	8,640.00
Waterbury	4	172	76,890.00	14	2,800.00	40	2,000.00	230	81,690.00	8,169.00	†69,844.95
Total	23	856	\$373,040.00	47	\$9,400.00	174	\$8,530.00	1,100	\$390,970.00	\$39,087.00	\$381,859.25

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Colchester	4	4	\$1,043.00	.	.	1	\$50.00	5	\$1,093.00	\$109.30	\$983.70
Griswold	8	8	3,600.00	.	.	2	100.00	10	3,700.00	370.00	3,330.00
Groton	.	.	.	.	.	2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
New London	85	85	37,053.00	3	550.00	8	400.00	96	38,003.00	3,800.30	34,202.70
Norwich	1	91	40,727.00	1	200.00	17	850.00	110	41,777.00	4,177.70	†37,599.30
Preston	.	1	250.00	.	.	.	.	1	250.00	25.00	225.00
Sprague	.	7	1,750.00	.	.	2	100.00	9	1,850.00	185.00	1,665.00
Stonington	.	.	.	.	.	3	36.00	3	36.00	3.60	32.40
Voluntown	.	.	.	.	.	1	12.00	1	12.00	1.20	10.80
34 Transfers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68.00	.....
Total	1	196	\$84,423.00	4	\$750.00	36	\$1,572.00	237	\$86,745.00	\$8,742.50	\$78,070.50

*New Haven Police Fund, \$8,168.85 †Waterbury Police Fund, \$3,676.03. ‡Waterbury Police Fund, \$3,676.03.

*New Haven Police Fund, \$8,168.85
Firemen's Fund, \$3,168.85.

TOWNS.		LIQUOR LICENSES.				BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
		No. Wholesale.	No. Retail.	Total No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.													
Bethel	9	314	823	\$142,035.00	14	\$2,700.00	2	\$24.00	2	\$24.00	\$2.40	\$21.60	
Bridgeport		2	2	300.00			51	2,415.00	388	147,150.00	14,715.00	132,435.00	
Brookfield	1	59	60	24,765.00	1	200.00			2	300.00	30.00	270.00	
Danbury		4	4	1,000.00	1	200.00	12	600.00	78	25,556.50	2,556.50	23,008.50	
Darien		8	8	8,715.00	1	200.00	3	90.00	6	1,240.00	124.00	1,116.00	
Fairfield		28	29	11,825.00	8	600.00	5	187.00	12	4,005.00	400.50	3,604.50	
Greenwich	1	10	10	4,500.00	1	120.00	3	150.00	37	12,612.00	1,261.20	11,350.80	
Huntington		5	5	1,150.00	1	200.00	1	25.00	14	4,770.00	477.00	4,293.00	
New Canaan		8	8	1,200.00			1	50.00	7	1,375.00	137.50	1,237.50	
Newtown		64	64	28,240.00			9	450.00	9	1,250.00	125.00	1,125.00	
Norwalk							2	18.00	73	28,690.00	2,869.00	25,821.00	
Ridgefield							10	500.00	2	18.00	1.80	16.20	
Stamford	4	81	85	31,435.00	2	400.00	8	180.00	97	32,835.00	3,283.50	29,101.50	
Stratford		7	7	1,765.00	2	270.00	3	180.00	12	2,165.00	216.50	1,948.50	
Westport		9	9	8,640.00			1	50.00	10	8,690.00	869.00	8,321.00	
Total	15	599	614	\$255,570.00	28	\$4,890.00	104	\$4,729.00	744	\$265,189.00	\$28,518.90	\$238,670.10	
WINDHAM COUNTY.													
Killingly							5	\$60.00	5	\$60.00	\$6.00	\$54.00	
Plainfield							4	48.00	4	48.00	4.80	43.20	
Putnam	23	23	23	\$10,375.00			5	250.00	28	10,625.00	1,062.50	9,562.50	
Sterling	4	4	4	1,000.00					4	1,000.00	100.00	900.00	
Windham	29	29	29	12,788.00			7	350.00	36	18,088.00	1,808.80	11,779.20	
Total	56	56	56	\$24,118.00			21	\$708.00	77	\$24,821.00	\$2,482.10	\$22,338.90	
Nineteen Transfers													
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.													
Barkhamsted							1	\$50.00	2	\$200.00	\$20.00	\$180.00	
Canaan	1	1	1	150.00			1	50.00	2	200.00	20.00	180.00	
Colebrook	1	1	1	150.00					1	150.00	15.00	135.00	
Cornwall	1	1	1	150.00					1	150.00	15.00	135.00	
Litchfield	6	6	6	1,300.00			3	150.00	9	1,450.00	145.00	1,305.00	

New Hartford	8	1	1,050.00					2	100.00	5	1,150.00	115.00	1,085.00
New Milford	7	7	8,160.00					2	100.00	9	8,250.00	825.00	2,925.00
Norfolk								1	12.00	1	12.00	1.20	10.80
North Canaan								2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
Plymouth								8	80.00	8	80.00	8.00	27.00
Salisbury								1	12.00	1	12.00	1.20	10.80
Sharon	2	2	300.00							2	800.00	80.00	270.00
Thomaston	7	7	8,000.00			2	400.00	8	150.00	12	8,550.00	855.00	8,195.00
Torrington	18	18	8,100.00					9	450.00	27	8,550.00	855.00	7,695.00
Washington								1	12.00	1	12.00	1.20	10.80
Watertown								2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
Winchester	10	10	4,500.00					7	850.00	17	4,850.00	485.00	4,865.00
Woodbury								2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
Two Transfers												6.00	
Total	57	57	\$22,000.00	2	\$400.00			40	\$1,538.00	99	\$23,438.00	\$2,899.80	\$21,544.20
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.													
Chatham								2	\$24.00	2	\$24.00	\$2.40	\$21.60
Clinton								1	12.00	1	12.00	1.20	10.80
Cromwell								2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
East Haddam	5	5	\$850.00							5	850.00	85.00	765.00
Essex								4	48.00	4	48.00	4.80	43.20
Haddam	1	1	150.00							1	150.00	15.00	135.00
Middletown	39	39	16,087.50	1	\$200.00			10	462.50	50	16,750.00	1,675.00	15,075.00
Old Saybrook	7	7	950.00	1	200.00			1	50.00	9	1,200.00	120.00	1,080.00
Portland	5	5	2,250.00	3	466.67			-1	50.00	9	2,766.67	276.67	2,490.00
Westbrook								1	12.00	1	12.00	1.20	10.80
Total	57	57	\$20,237.50	5	\$386.67			22	\$682.50	84	\$21,836.67	\$2,183.67	\$19,653.00
TOLLAND COUNTY.													
Bolton	3	3	\$541.70							3	\$541.70	\$54.17	\$487.53
Ellington	4	4	734.86							4	734.86	73.43	660.93
Stafford	8	8	8,600.00					8	150.00	11	3,750.00	375.00	8,375.00
Vernon	23	23	10,331.25					4	200.00	27	10,531.25	1,053.13	9,478.12
Total	38	38	\$15,207.31					7	\$350.00	45	\$15,557.31	\$1,555.73	\$14,001.58

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	LIQUOR LICENSES.			BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	No. Wholesale	No. Retail	Total No.	Amounts Received	No.	Amounts Received.	No.				
Hartford	12	327	339	\$142,931.00	14	\$2,684.00	129	\$5,969.00	\$151,584.00	\$15,158.40	\$136,425.60
New Haven	23	856	879	373,040.00	47	9,400.00	174	8,530.00	390,970.00	39,097.00	331,859.25
New London	1	196	197	84,423.00	4	750.00	36	1,572.00	86,745.00	8,742.50	78,070.50
Fairfield	15	599	614	255,570.00	26	4,890.00	104	4,729.00	265,189.00	26,518.90	238,670.10
Windham	.	56	56	24,113.00	.		21	708.00	24,821.00	2,482.10	22,338.90
Litchfield	.	57	57	22,000.00	2	400.00	40	1,538.00	23,938.00	2,399.80	21,544.20
Middlesex	.	57	57	20,287.50	5	866.67	22	682.50	21,836.67	2,183.67	19,653.00
Tolland	.	38	38	15,207.31	.		7	350.00	15,557.31	1,555.73	14,001.58
Total	51	2,186	2,237	\$937,571.81	98	\$18,990.67	533	\$24,078.50	\$980,640.98	\$98,138.10	\$862,558.13

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT, No. 14.

RETURNS
OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
IN
RELATION TO JAILS
AND THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
AND
REPORTS IN RELATION TO LICENSES
IN THE
State of Connecticut
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

Compiled by the Secretary.

TOBRINGTON, CONN.:
THE TOBRINGTON PRINTING COMPANY,
1906

Returns Concerning Jails.

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of HARTFORD, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1906.

[Certified by Edward W. Dewey, Robert A. Potter, and William Bailey, Jr., County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,	304
Committed during the year,	2,707— 8,011
Discharged during the year,	2,732
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1906,	279

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	.	Males,	2,886	Females,	260	Total white,	2,596
Colored,	.	Males,	87	Females,	24	Total colored,	111
			<u>2,423</u>		<u>284</u>		<u>2,707</u>

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	2,298	Females, 275	Total adults, 2,573
Under 21 years,	Males,	125	Females, 9	Total minors, 134
		<u>2,423</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>2,707</u>

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	881
other states,	717
other countries,	1,109
this state who cannot read or write,	24
other states who cannot read or write,	80
other countries who cannot read or write,	278
Who have been strictly temperate,	0
moderate drinkers,	2,699
habitually intemperate,	8
married,	661
in prison before,	1,743

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	20	Injury to property,	4
Assault,	47	Keeping house of ill-fame,	7
Assault and battery,	106	Lewd conduct,	5
Assault with intent to kill,	16	Malicious injury,	7
Attempt at rape,	4	Manslaughter,	14
Bastardy,	4	Murder,	7
Bigamy,	2	Neglect of family,	29
Breach of the peace,	199	Obtaining goods on false	
Burglary,	65	pretense,	5
Civil process,	3	Rape,	4
Common drunkards,	37	Resisting officer,	4
Common prostitutes,	25	Robbery,	5
Contempt of court,	2	Stealing from person,	21
Cruelty to animals,	1	Taking horse without leave,	1
Defrauding,	4	Theft,	272
Drunkenness,	1,837	Tramps,	2
Embezzlement,	6	Trespassing on railroad	
Forgery,	9	property,	103
Fornication,	16	Vagrancy,	220
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	16	Violation of liquor law,	22
Horse stealing,	1	All other offenses,	55
Total,			2,707
Average number in confinement during the year,			250.1

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	35	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and		turned,	260
costs,	877	Sent to state prison,	25
By expiration of sentence,	1,947	By process not specified	
By state's attorney,	37	above,	13
By county commissioners,	25	Died,	2
Transferred to insane hospital,	11		
Total,			2,732

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1906.

[Certified by Jacob D. Walter, James Geddes, and Edward F. Thompson, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,	266	
Committed during the year,	2,190—	2,456
Discharged during the year,		2,190
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1906,		276

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males, . . .	1,806	Females, 232	Total white, 2,038
Colored, . . . Males, . . .	129	Females, 23	Total colored, 152
	1,935	255	2,190

AGE.

Over 21 years, . Males,	1,788	Females, 236	Total adults, 2,019
Under 21 years, . Males,	152	Females, 19	Total minors, 171
	1,935	255	2,190

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	867
other states,	462
other countries,	861
this state who cannot read or write,	46
other states who cannot read or write,	27
other countries who cannot read or write,	208
Who have been strictly temperate,*	
moderate drinkers,*	
habitually intemperate,*	
married,	819
in prison before,	1,248

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	8	Keeping house of ill-fame,	13
Assault,	41	Larceny,	187
Assault with intent to kill,	14	Lewd conduct,	56
Bastardy,	2	Making or passing coun-	
Bigamy,	1	terfeit money,	2
Breach of the peace,	272	Manslaughter,	8
Burglary,	50	Murder,	8
Civil process,	24	Neglect of family,	40
Common drunkards,	51	Obtaining goods on false	
Common prostitutes,	2	pretense,	6
Contempt of court,	1	Rape,	2
Cruelty to animals,	8	Resisting officer,	32
Defrauding,	10	Setting fires,	1
Drunkenness,	1,089	Stealing from the person,	10
Embezzlement,	18	Taking horse without leave,	6
Forgery,	5	Tramps,	2
Fornication,	7	Trespassing on railroad	
Frequenting house of ill-		property,	56
fame,	2	Vagrancy,	88
Horse stealing,	1	Violation of liquor law,	11
Injury to property,	19	All other offenses,	107
Total,			2,190
Average number in confinement during the year,			259

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	189	Sent to court and not returned,	211
By payment of fine and costs,	708	Sent to state prison,	70
By expiration of sentence,	920	By process not specified	
By state's attorney,	16	above,	65
By county commissioners,	43	Died,	8
Total,			2,180

*Not returned.

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW LONDON, for
the year ending Sept. 30, 1906.*

[Certified by R. W. Chadwick, B. F. Williams, and Chas. D. Noyes, County
Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,	91	
Committed during year,	958—	1,049
Discharged during the year,		964

Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1906, 85

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	863	Females,	50	Total white,	913
Colored,	Males,	39	Females,	6	Total colored,	45
		902		56		958

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	845	Females,	56	Total adults,	901
Under 21 years,	Males,	57	Females,	0	Total minors,	57
		902		56		958

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,		379
other states,		301
other countries,		278
this state who cannot read or write,		26
other states who cannot read or write,		11
other countries who cannot read or write,		90
Who have been strictly temperate,*		
moderate drinkers,*		
habitually intemperate,*		
married,		243
in prison before,		510

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	5	Larceny,	72
Assault,	17	Lewd conduct,	9
Assault with intent to kill,	16	Murder,	6
Bastardy,	2	Neglect of family,	5
Breach of the peace,	98	Obtaining goods on false	
Burglary,	66	pretense,	5
Civil process,	7	Perjury,	2
Common drunkards,	18	Rape,	4
Common prostitutes,	8	Resisting officer,	10
Cruelty to animals,	4	Robbery,	1
Defrauding,	10	Seduction,	3
Drunkenness,	458	Setting fires,	2
Embezzlement,	1	Stealing from the person,	5
Forgery,	2	Tramps,	9
Frequenting house of ill-		Trespassing on railroad	
fame,	1	property,	18
Horse stealing,	3	Vagrancy,	47
Injury to property,	4	Violation of liquor law,	3
Keeping house of ill-fame,	3	All other offenses,	44

Total, 958
Average number in confinement during the year, 87 1/2

*Not returned.

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	18	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and		turned,	28
costs,	208	Sent to state prison,	21
By expiration of sentence,	642	By process not specified	
By state's attorney,	5	above,	82
By county commissioners,	14	Died,	1
Total,			964

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of FAIRFIELD, for the
year ending Sept. 30, 1906.*

[Certified by Whitman S. Mead, C. H. Peix, Jr., and Simeon Pease, County
Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,	247	
Committed during the year,	2,632—	2,879
Discharged during the year,		2,661
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1906,		218

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	2,185	Females, 190	Total white,	2,375
Colored,	Males,	219	Females, 88	Total colored,	257
		2,404	228		2,632

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	2,259	Females, 215	Total adults,	2,474
Under 21 years,	Males,	145	Females, 18	Total minors,	158
		2,404	228		2,632

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,		689
other states,		812
other countries,		1,181
this state who cannot read or write,		18
other states who cannot read or write,		23
other countries who cannot read or write,		261
Who have been strictly temperate,		85
moderate drinkers,		445
habitually intemperate,		2,152
married,		774
in prison before,		1,579

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	9	Larceny,	223
Assault,	169	Lewd conduct,	6
Assault with intent to kill,	80	Manslaughter,	6
Attempt at rape,	5	Murder,	20
Bastardy,	6	Neglect of family,	47
Bigamy,	1	Obtaining goods on false pretense,	19
Breach of the peace,	261	Perjury,	2
Burglary,	94	Rape,	6
Civil process,	14	Resisting officer,	27
Common drunkards,	27	Robbery,	12
Common prostitutes,	19	Seduction,	1
Cruelty to animals,	4	Setting fires,	1
Defrauding,	2	Stealing from the person,	75
Drunkenness,	1,124	Taking horse without leave,	2
Embezzlement,	17	Tramps,	1
Forgery,	5	Trespassing on railroad property,	34
Fornication,	8	Vagrancy,	151
Frequenting house of ill fame	40	Violation of liquor law,	7
Horse stealing,	3	All other offenses,	76
Injury to property,	19		
Keeping house of ill-fame,	9		
Total,			2,632
Average number in confinement during the year,			213

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	61	Sent to court and not returned,	30
By payment of fine and costs,	378	Sent to Conn. School for Boys,	1
By expiration of sentence,	1,968	Sent to state prison,	44
By state's attorney,	82	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By county commissioners,	49	By process not specified above,	3
Transferred to other jails for trial,	40	Died,	3
Total,			2,661

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1906.

[Certified by E. H. Hall, E. H. Corttts, and C. E. Barber, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,	77	
Committed during the year,	339—	416
Discharged during the year,		335
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1906,		81

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	813	Females, 19	Total white,	832
Colored, . . . Males,	6	Females, 1	Total colored,	7
	819	20		839

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . Males,	802	Females, 19	Total adults,	821
Under 21 years, . . Males,	17	Females, 1	Total minors,	18
	819	20		839

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	101
other states,	124
other countries,	114
this state who cannot read or write,	13
other states who cannot read or write,	15
other countries who cannot read or write,	84
Who have been strictly temperate,	22
moderate drinkers,	305
habitually intemperate,	12
married,	168
in prison before,	206

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	1	Keeping house of ill-fame,	1
Assault,	20	Larceny,	14
Assault with intent to kill,	2	Lewd conduct,	4
Attempt at rape,	2	Neglect of family,	2
Bigamy,	1	Obtaining goods on false	
Breach of the peace,	101	pretense,	1
Burglary,	3	Resisting officer,	10
Common drunkards,	12	Stealing from the person,	2
Defrauding,	5	Tramps,	1
Drunkenness,	96	Trespassing on railroad	
Embezzlement,	1	property,	12
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	4	Vagrancy,	17
House breaking,	11	Violation of liquor law,	4
Injury to property,	6	All other offenses,	6
Total,			839
Average number in confinement during the year,			73.117

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	8	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and costs,	39	turned,	4
By expiration of sentence,	201	Sent to state prison,	7
By state's attorney,	18	Escaped and not retaken,	5
By county commissioners,	56	Died,	2
Total,			885

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1906.

[Certified by H. B. Case, H. M. Guernsey, and John J. Karl, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,	84	
Committed during year,	206—	240
Discharged during the year,		204
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1906,		36

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	193	Females,	4	Total white,	197
Colored, . . . Males,	9	Females,	0	Total colored,	9
	202		4		206

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . . Males,	183	Females,	4	Total adults,	187
Under 21 years, . . . Males,	19	Females,	0	Total minors,	19
	202		4		206

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	99
other states,	42
other countries,	65
this state who cannot read or write,	6
other states who cannot read or write,	6
other countries who cannot read or write,	12
Who have been strictly temperate,	10
moderate drinkers,	182
habitually intemperate,	14
married,	52
in prison before,	104

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	2	Lewd conduct,	1
Assault,	16	Murder,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	8	Neglect of family,	4
Attempt at rape,	8	Obtaining goods on false pretense,	1
Breach of the peace,	12	Rape,	1
Burglary,	5	Resisting officer,	1
Common drunkards,	10	Seduction,	2
Common prostitutes,	1	Tramps,	1
Cruelty to animals,	8	Trespassing on railroad property,	7
Drunkenness,	75	Vagrancy,	18
Embezzlement,	1	All other offenses,	9
House breaking,	2		
Injury to property,	6		
Larceny,	21		

Total,	206
Average number in confinement during the year,	39.775

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	3	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and		turned,	4
costs,	58	Sent to state prison,	6
By expiration of sentence,	109	By process not specified	
By state's attorney,	6	above,	4
By county commissioners,	14		
Total,			204

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of MIDDLESEX, for the
year ending Sept. 30, 1906.*

[Certified by John J. Hubbard, Elwyn T. Clark, and Charles E. Chapman,
County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,	80	
Committed during the year,	171—	201
Discharged during the year,		176
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1906,		25

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	162	Females,	5	Total whites,	167
Colored,	Males,	4	Females,	0	Total colored,	4
		166		5		171

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	156	Females,	5	Total adults,	161
Under 21 years,	Males,	10	Females,	0	Total minors,	10
		166		5		171

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,		78
other states,		58
other countries,		40
this state who cannot read or write,		3
other states who cannot read or write,		2
other countries who cannot read or write,		2
Who have been strictly temperate,		8
moderate drinkers,		121
habitually intemperate		42
married,		58
in prison before,		115

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	1	Lewd conduct,	1
Assault,	20	Murder,	2
Breach of the peace,	12	Neglect of family,	2
Burglary,	4	Obtaining goods on false	
Common drunkards,	1	pretense,	3
Cruelty to animals,	1	Rape,	1
Defrauding,	1	Trespassing on railroad	
Drunkenness,	73	property,	16
Injury to property,	1	Vagrancy,	19
Larceny,	8	All other offences,	5
Total,			171
Average number in confinement during the year,			31

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	3	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and		turned,	1
costs,	26	Committed to Insane Asylum,	2
By expiration of sentence,	130	Sent to state prison,	1
By state's attorney,	7	By process not specified above,	5
By county commissioners,	1		
Total,			176

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of TOLLAND, for the
year ending Sept. 30, 1906.*

[Certified by John Brown, J. H. Buell and John G. Wightman, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, Sept. 30, 1905,	11	
Committed during the year,	75—	86
Discharged during the year,		77
Number remaining in Jail, Sept. 30, 1906,		9

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	72	Females, . . .	3	Total white,	75
Colored, . . . Males,	0	Females, . . .	0	Total colored,	0
	72		3		75

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . . Males,	72	Females, . . .	3	Total adults,	75
Under 21 years, . . . Males,	0	Females, . . .	0	Total minors,	0
	72		3		75

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	18
other states,	8
other countries,	11
this state who cannot read or write,	4
other states who cannot read or write,	1
other countries who cannot read or write,	1
Who have been strictly temperate,*	
moderate drinkers,	14
habitually intemperate,	25
married,	15
in prison before,	10

*Not returned.

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	5	Neglect of family,	1
Assault,	8	Resisting officer,	1
Breach of the peace,	10	Stealing from the person,	1
Common drunkards,	5	Trespassing on railroad	
Drunkenness,	22	property,	2
House breaking,	1	Vagrancy,	14
Larceny,	5		
Total,			75
Average number in confinement during the year,			11.09

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By payment of fine and costs,	2	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By expiration of sentence,	67	By process not specified	
Sent to state prison,	2	above,	4
Total,			77

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY, HABITS.

	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Males.									
White,	2,336	1,806	863	2,185	313	193	162	72	7,930
Colored,	87	129	39	219	6	9	4	0	493
Adults,	2,298	1,783	845	2,259	302	183	166	72	7,898
Minors,	125	162	57	145	17	19	10	0	525
Total Males, . . .	2,423	1,935	902	2,404	319	202	166	72	8,423
Females.									
White,	280	232	50	190	19	4	5	3	763
Colored,	24	23	6	38	1	0	0	0	92
Adults,	275	236	56	215	19	4	5	3	813
Minors,	9	19	0	18	1	0	0	0	42
Total Females, . .	284	255	56	228	20	4	5	3	855
Totals,	2,707	2,190	958	2,632	339	206	171	75	9,278
Natives of this state, . . .	881	867	379	639	101	99	78	18	3,062
Natives of other states, . .	717	462	301	812	124	42	53	3	2,514
Natives of other countries, .	1,109	861	278	1,181	114	65	40	11	3,659
Totals,	2,707	2,190	958	2,632	339	206	171	32	9,235
Natives of this state who cannot read or write, . . .	24	46	26	18	13	6	3	4	135
Natives of other states who cannot read or write, . . .	30	27	11	23	15	6	2	1	115
Natives of other countries who cannot read or write, . .	278	203	90	261	34	12	2	1	881
Totals,	332	276	127	297	62	24	7	6	1,131
Strictly temperate,	2,699	*	*	35	22	10	8	*	75
Moderate drinkers,	8	*	*	445	305	182	121	14	3,766
Habitually intemperate, . . .	661	819	243	2,152	12	14	42	25	2,253
Married,	1,743	1,248	510	1,579	206	104	115	10	2,785
In prison before,									5,515

*Not returned.

SUMMARY OF OFFENSES.

FOR WHAT OFFENSES COMMITTED.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Adultery,	20	8	5	9	1	2	1	5	46
Assault,	47	41	17	169	20	16	20	8	338
Assault and battery,	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Assault with intent to kill,	16	14	16	80	2	3	..	..	181
Attempt at rape,	4	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	14
Bastardy,	4	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	14
Bigamy,	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	5
Breach of the peace,	199	272	93	281	101	12	12	10	960
Burglary,	65	50	66	94	3	5	4	..	287
Civil process,	3	24	7	14	..	..	..	..	48
Common drunkards,	37	51	18	27	12	10	1	5	161
Common prostitutes,	25	2	3	19	..	1	..	..	50
Contempt of court,	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cruelty to animals,	1	3	4	4	..	3	1	..	16
Defrauding,	4	10	10	2	5	..	1	..	32
Drunkenness,	1,837	1,089	458	1,124	96	75	78	22	4,274
Embezzlement,	6	18	1	17	1	1	..	..	44
Forgery,	9	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	21
Fornication,	16	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	31
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	16	2	1	40	4	..	..	..	63
Horse stealing,	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	8
House breaking,	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	1	14
Injury to property,	4	19	4	19	6	6	1	..	59
Keeping house of ill-fame,	7	18	3	9	1	..	..	..	33
Larceny,	..	187	72	223	14	21	8	5	480
Lewd conduct,	5	56	9	6	4	1	1	..	82
Making or passing counter- feit money,	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Malicious injury,	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Manslaughter,	14	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	23
Murder,	7	8	6	20	..	1	2	..	44
Neglect of family,	29	40	5	47	2	4	2	1	130
Obtaining goods on false pretense,	5	6	5	19	1	1	3	..	40
Perjury,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
Rape,	4	2	4	6	..	1	1	..	18
Resisting officer,	4	32	10	27	10	1	..	1	85
Robbery,	5	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	18
Seduction,	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	6
Setting fires,	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	4
Stealing from the person,	21	10	5	75	2	..	..	1	114
Taking horse without leave,	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	9
Theft,	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272
Tramps,	2	2	9	1	1	1	..	..	16
Trespassing on R. R. property,	103	56	18	34	12	7	16	2	248
Vagrancy,	220	83	47	151	17	18	19	14	569
Violation of liquor law,	22	11	8	7	4	..	..	..	47
All other offenses,	55	107	44	76	6	9	5	..	302
Totals,	2,707	2,190	958	2,682	339	206	171	75	9,278

Receipts and Expenses of the Several Counties

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

*Receipts of the County of HARTFORD for the year ending September 30,
1906, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state, . . .	\$32,340.81
from the United States, . . .	130.89
from adjourned police court, on civil process, . .	97.49
on appeal, . . .	702.59
earnings of prisoners,	3,750.01
sales at jail,	1,235.39
licenses, 10 per cent.	16,543.00
license transfers,	216.00
county tax,	36,652.39
towns, for county home, East Windsor, 1905, . .	204.75
state, for county home,	11,009.52
license appeals,	5.00
clerk court common pleas, light and heat, . .	687.92
clerk superior court, light and heat, . .	687.92
interest on deposits,	776.99
In treasury, September 30, 1905,	45,095.77
Total,	\$150,135.94
Key fees,	1,521.05

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$2,828.44
United States for board of prisoners,	29.44
board, adjourned cases from police court, . . .	65.11
board, adjourned cases from other towns, . . .	30.82
board, adjourned cases superior court, Sept. term,	615.40
sales at jail,	113.57
Total,	\$3,682.28

*Expenditures of the County of HARTFORD for the year ending
September 30, 1906, with a statement of the
indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$11,729.74
clothing,	878.49
bedding,	248.18
fuel,	5,028.17
light,	878.89
medicines,	505.33
medical attendance,	158.00
salary of jailer,	1,500.00
assistants,	6,561.42
chaplain,	150.00
building and repairs,	2,080.18
water and ice,	984.59
telephone,	58.00
transportation,	96.00
stationery and stamps,	59.85
supplies,	3,241.75
advertising jail reports,	75.70
cartage,	41.52
insurance,	464.90
attorney's fees,	10.00
at courthouse for repairs,	5.25
telephone,	109.09
water and ice,	339.28
janitor and engineer,	2,831.25
coal,	1,339.98
supplies,	582.20
incidentals. (janitor),	185.92
sprinkling streets,	19.23
light,	288.18
on account of county home:	
for building and repairs,	1,394.32
expenses,	12,509.40
deficit, 1905,	10.52
salary of county commissioners and mileage,	5,214.34
treasurer,	300.00
auditors,	60.00
Paid on principal of loans,	70,000.00
stationery, blanks, stamps, and incidental office expenses,	169.31
legal expenses,	265.00
reporting convictions,	14.00
on account of forest fires,	56.06
bar library,	600.00
dinners, county representatives,	56.75
interest on loans,	6,088.38
care, court of common pleas,	165.00
Balance in hands of county treasurer, Sept. 30, 1906,	12,999.58
Balance in hands of managers of county home, Sept. 30, 1906,	392.34
Total,	\$150,135.94

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Accepted orders on county treasurer,	\$100,000.00
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Receipts of the County of NEW HAVEN for the year ending September 30, 1906, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$28,481.47
from the United States,	186.67
on civil process,	46.18
from earnings of prisoners,	5,416.68
meals to prisoners,	1,897.05
use of telephone,	9.13
rebate from Gas Co.	70.49
sale old bones,	144.76
sale old barrels,	5.45
jailer, fees, board,	3,294.34
licenses, 10 per cent.,	30,535.50
license transfers,	310.00
forfeited license bonds,	1,550.00
towns, for county home,	268.00
state, for county home,	18,549.03
rent of law chambers,	1,510.00
rebate on lumber,	280.61
	92,055.86
Balance from old account,	23,152.18
Total,	\$115,207.54

Expenditures of the County of NEW HAVEN for the year ending September 30, 1906, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$16,643.19
clothing and bedding,	839.71
fuel,	3,655.02
light,	1,320.51
medicines and medical attendance,	477.98
salary of jailer,	1,200.00
salary of sheriff,	300.00
salaries of assistants,	6,000.00
salary of chaplain,	125.00
fixtures, building and repairs,	8,065.27
transportation and board of sick prisoners,	86.64
water and ice,	910.20
telephone and telegraph,	180.89
transportation, stationery and stamps,	159.25
shoe and leather account,	693.62
tobacco,	337.66
sundry accounts, (cook, etc.),	319.66
Paid at courthouse for repairs,	2,917.31
telephone and telegraph,	297.85
water and ice,	26.78
janitors,	2,100.00

Paid at courthouse for engineer,	\$900.00
fuel,	270.00
gas light,	85.71
elevator attendant,	720.00
elevator power,	278.75
standard electric time,	127.80
on account of county home, for expenses, supplies,	
and board of children,	28,705.40
salary of county commissioners and mileage,	6,415.09
treasurer,	600.00
auditors,	944.50
insurance,	2,109.42
stationery, blanks, stamps and printing,	661.12
incidental office expenses,	66.28
attorney fees,	195.00
Waterbury bar library,	500.00
revocation costs,	9.48
New Haven bar library,	1,500.00
court record,	58.00
joint bridge account,	3,500.00
forest fires,	6.61
Outstanding order 2196,	22.50
	\$92,227.10
Less overpayment at jail previous year,	22.58
	92,204.57
Balance to new account,	28,002.97
Total,	\$115,207.54

*Receipts of the County of NEW LONDON for the year ending
September 30, 1906, with a statement of the amounts
due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$10,457.67
on civil process,	193.06
on appeal,	77.17
from earnings of prisoners,	1,248.04
licenses, 10 per cent.,	8,983.75
license transfers,	44.00

Received from towns, for county home,	164.25
state for county home,	8,205.41
rebate of interest from Norwich Saving Society,	4.00
B. F. Williams, county commissioner, on account of error in payment to him,	27.85
Amount in treasury, Sept. 30 1906,	4,199.01
Total,	<u>\$33,604.21</u>

*Expenditures of the County of NEW LONDON for the year ending
September 30, 1906, with a statement of
the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$5,384.61
clothing,	148.43
bedding,	180.81
fuel,	861.60
light,	106.53
medicine,	151.79
medical attendance,	193.00
salary of jailer,	1,440.00
salary of assistants,	1,146.88
building and repairs,	1,306.18
water and ice,	251.94
telephone,	45.20
cane,	228.25
stationery and stamps,	41.20
barn expenses,	351.94
blacksmith,	18.70
freight,	7.99
sundry expenses,	184.87
at courthouse for repairs,	836.16
telephone,	5.30
janitor,	194.80
on account of county home, building and repairs,	421.41
expenses,	8,054.44
salaries of county commissioners,	2,940.58
treasurer,	240.00
auditors,	40.00
insurance,	20.00
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	122.53
attorney,	10.00
incidental office expenses,	152.23

Paid interest,	40.00
printing,	7.20
law library,	500.00
advertising,	161.70
reporting liquor violations,	18.00
additions to court house,	410.88
jailor,	475.00
reduction county debt,	2,000.00
putting out forest fires,	5.55
Balance in hands of county treasurer, September 30, 1906,	4,901.96
Total,	\$33,604.21

Receipts of the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending September 30, 1906, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$25,979.30
from the United States,	95.99
on civil process,	68.18
from earnings of prisoners,	500.00
sales at jail,	52.25
licenses, 10 per cent,	26,892.56
license transfers,	125.00
county tax,	16,907.56
towns for county home,	99.08
state for county home,	26,941.09
interest on deposits,	21.09
Conn. Railway and Light Co.,	21.36
sales at courthouse,	20.00
sales at county home,	85.20
Southern New Eng. Tel. Co.,	20.00
Total,	\$97,778.66

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$9,682.76
county home,	5,250.00
Total,	\$14,932.76

Expenditures of the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending September 30, 1906, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$10,393.90
clothing,	1,844.43
bedding,	258.83

Paid at jail for fuel,	\$2,180.85
light,	1,379 72
medicines,	360.34
medical attendance,	708.00
salary of jailer,	2 400 00
assistants,	3,219 96
chaplain,	100 00
building and repairs,	5,473 50
furniture,	82.28
water and ice,	1,077.54
telephone,	159.47
transportation,	136 56
stationery and stamps,	66 60
engineer,	840 00
supplies,	2,289.04
watchman,	720.00
stable expenses,	146 97
miscellaneous	92.36
at courthouse for repairs,	2,500.00
telephone,	272 90
janitor and engineer,	2,923.71
on account of county home expenses,	21,600 00
salary of county commissioners,	6,062 40
treasurer,	375.00
auditors,	250.00
for insurance,	485.12
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	369.67
incidental office expenses,	56 72
watchman,	120.00
supplies,	2,172.52
elevator,	480.00
library,	1,647.30
furniture,	26.30
attorney,	700.75
joint bridge account,	3,500 00
interest,	2,628 87
property account,	2,500 00
Babbitt's bridge,	69.95
common pleas court,	28.20
Total,	\$82,692 76

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Bonds at 4 per cent interest,	\$25,000.00
Notes at 4 per cent. interest,	40,000.00
Total,	\$65,000.00

Receipts of the County of WINDHAM for the year ending September 30, 1906, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners from the state,	\$8,558.43
from earnings of prisoners,	7,218.33
sales at jail,	1,271.99
licenses 10 per cent,	2,391.00
license transfers,	20.00
county tax,	18,142.03
state for county home,	5,800.77
private board, county home,	251.86
fees,	1.00
produce sold at temporary home,	486.34
temporary loan,	550.00
interest on bond money,	56.25
Balance in treasury, Sept. 30, 1905,	3,443.47
Total,	\$48,139.47
Key fees,	168.50

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$37.29
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Expenditures of the County of WINDHAM for the year ending September 30, 1906, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$3,581.24
clothing,	813.51
fuel and light,	345.12
medicines and medical attendance,	169.74
salary of jailer,	800.04
assistants and matron,	800.04
chaplain,	50.00
repairs,	362.54
telephone,	72.96
printing, stationery and stamps,	28.80
hay and grain,	845.68
furnishings,	1,489.53
housework,	196.54
soap,	71.71

Paid at jail for tobacco,	299.51
lime, lumber, and cement,	117.98
garden and grass seeds,	103.94
blacksmithing,	232.19
live stock,	277.27
outside labor,	1,534.48
fertilizers,	401.33
freight and express,	111.24
seamstress,	66.10
all other expenses,	262.14
Paid on account of county home:	
for building and repairs,	93.42
expenses,	6,287.84
salaries of county commissioners and	
milage,	1,987.11
salary of county treasurer,	125.00
salaries of county auditors,	10.00
insurance,	639.85
stationery and printing,	103.75
temporary loan,	550.00
bond paid,	20,000.00
interest on temporary loan and bond	
account,	388.39
forest fire warden,	34.24
probation officer,	13.50
telephone state's attorney's office,	30.00
rent for clerk of court, office,	240.00
county law library,	300.00
all other expenses,	54.01
Balance in treasury, Sept. 30, 1906,	4,220.78
Total,	\$48,189.47

*Receipts of the County of LITCHFIELD for the year ending September
30, 1906, with a statement of the amounts
due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$4,628.25
from earnings of prisoners,	1,562.08
sales at jail,	36.33
licenses, 10 per cent.	2,345.65
license transfers,	15.00
county tax,	5,728.02
towns, for county home,	78.84
state, for county home,	7,469.46
use of telephone,	.75
sundries,	2.50
Total,	\$21,864.88
Key fees,	25.00

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners, \$1,171.28

*Expenditures of the County of LITCHFIELD for the year ending
September 30, 1906, with a statement of the
indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$2,527.64
clothing,	110.85
fuel,	627.77
light,	183.27
medicines,	70.09
medical attendance,	50.00
salary of jailer,	700.08
assistants,	830.95
building and repairs,	39.57
water and ice,	89.78
telephone,	41.15
stationery and stamps,	140.10
sundries,	24.25
freight and cartage,	179.43
supplies,	318.23
at courthouse for repairs,	138.31
janitor,	625.00
lights,	4.60
fixtures,	273.46
furniture,	2,228.92
rent for court room, Falls Village,	100.00
on account of county home,	8,129.35
salary of county commissioners,	2,032.21
treasurer,	150.00
auditors,	20.00
insurance,	261.55
law library,	450.00
Total,	\$20,346.36

*Receipts of the County of MIDDLESEX for the year ending Septem-
ber 30, 1906, with a statement of the amounts
due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$3,100.76
from earnings of prisoners,	702.80
sales at jail,	1,047.86
licenses, 10 per cent.	2,281.74
county tax,	8,401.38
state, for county home,	5,554.22
rent of old court room,	25.00
rent of Pamecha jail,	80.00
board of teacher, temporary home,	66.04
town of Westbrook, board of child,	26.85
costs in common appeal,	2.50

Received from town of Hadden, school money,	114.75
all other sources,	168.84
Balance on hand September 30, 1905,	6,580.74
Total,	<u>\$28,103.46</u>

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	<u>\$1,828.22</u>
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*Expenditures of the County of MIDDLESEX for the year ending
September 30, 1906, with a statement of the
indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$1,581.27
clothing,	246.05
bedding,	1.90
fuel,	294.00
soap and light,	38.30
medicine and medical attendance,	268.28
salary of jailer,	720.00
salaries of three assistants,	1,140.00
salary of chaplain,	25.00
building and repairs,	123.56
building and repairs, Middletown jail,	7.81
furniture,	165.15
water, Pamecha jail,	25.00
ice,	6.00
telephone,	38.35
freight and transportation,	52.81
printing, stationery and stamps,	16.17
courthouse for maintenance and repairs,	1,375.43
telephone,	60.00
ice,	26.00
janitor,	228.27
engineer,	266.68
furniture,	3.25
on account of county home:	
for provisions,	2,333.49
building and repairs,	995.21
salaries,	2,640.00
clothing,	999.49
fuel,	438.40
telephone,	44.75
soap and lights,	60.66
printing, stationery and stamps,	39.65
ice,	11.00
miscellaneous,	1,247.77
salaries and mileage of county commissioners,	2,638.11
treasurer,	200.00
auditors,	42.40
insurance,	282.25
stationery, blanks and stamps for office,	69.50
incidental office expenses,	90.35
superintendent jail,	200.00
license book,	27.50
abstract book,	28.60
indexing court records,	300.00

Paid town tax, Haddam,	\$23.76
printing report,	60.00
farm expense,	1,320.10
legal expenses,	125.00
C. G. R. Vinal, tax warrants,	10.00
transportation of prisoners,	521.38
forest fires, town of Portland,	6.17
bar library,	300.00
Balance on hand, September 30, 1906,	6,340.64
Total,	<u>\$28,108.46</u>

Receipts of the County of TOLLAND for the year ending September 30, 1906, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners from the state,	\$1,569.52
from sales at jail,	28.80
licenses, 5 per cent.,	584.50
county tax,	9,397.75
towns, for county home,	244.92
state, for county home,	3,899.52
telephone,	27.00
cream, county home,	91.71
rebate on oil,	1.75
Overdrawn at bank,	484.44
Money borrowed,	3,670.50
Total,	<u>\$20,000.41</u>

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$252.56
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Expenditures of the County of TOLLAND for the year ending September 30, 1906, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$2,388.95
clothing,	315.76
bedding,	16.75
fuel,	161.23
light,	37.50
medicine,	51.23
medical attendance,	114.25
salary of jailer,	800.00
assistants,	131.34
building and repairs,	205.02
furniture,	106.96
water,	50.00
telephone,	63.20
transportation,	9.95
stationery and stamps,	40.40
at courthouse for janitor,	150.00

Paid on account of county home for building and repairs,	\$ 55.82
expenses,	4,538.92
salaries of county commissioners,	1,558.50
treasurer,	75.00
auditors,	80.00
insurance,	130.00
incidental office expenses,	72.00
inspecting boilers,	12.00
attorneys' fees,	80.00
laying county tax,	11.52
probation officers,	48.50
fire wardens,	56.30
taxes,	16.00
farm expenses,	1,501.82
interest,	361.10
Overdrawn, September 30, 1905,	824.94
Outstanding Oct. 1, 1906,	37.46
Indebtedness paid,	6,000.00
Total,	\$20,000.41

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes at 5 per cent. interest,	\$7,745.50
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**REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ON LICENSES.**

REPORT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS IN RELATION TO LICENSES

For the Year Ending September 30, 1906.

TOWNS.	LIQUOR LICENSES.				BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	No. Wholesale.	No. Retail.	Total No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
HARTFORD COUNTY.												
Berlin	4		4	\$1,525.00					4	\$1,525.00	\$152.50	\$1,372.50
Bristol		16	16	7,200.00			7	\$350.00	23	7,550.00	755.00	6,795.00
Burlington		8	8	2,000.00					8	2,000.00	200.00	1,800.00
Canton							4	42.00	4	42.00	4.20	37.80
East Granby		1	1	250.00					1	250.00	25.00	225.00
East Hartford		4	4	1,800.00			3	150.00	7	1,950.00	195.00	1,755.00
East Windsor	2	5	7	1,850.00					7	1,850.00	185.00	1,665.00
Enfield	1	19	20	8,750.00	1	200.00	4	200.00	25	9,150.00	915.00	8,235.00
Farmington		6	6	2,450.00			8	110.00	9	2,560.00	256.00	2,304.00
Glastonbury							2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
Hartford	7	160	167	73,400.00	6	1,200.00	61	2,996.00	234	77,596.00	7,759.60	69,836.40
Manchester		13	13	5,850.00			9	450.00	22	6,300.00	630.00	5,670.00
New Britain		110	110	86,975.00	8	1,200.00	40	1,500.00	158	89,675.00	8,967.50	85,707.50
Plainville		5	5	1,125.00			2	100.00	7	1,225.00	122.50	1,102.50
Simsbury		2	2	400.00			2	60.00	4	460.00	46.00	414.00
Southington		14	14	6,075.00			5	209.00	19	6,284.00	628.40	5,655.60
Suffield		4	4	900.00					4	900.00	90.00	810.00
West Hartford							2	15.00	2	15.00	1.50	13.50
Wethersfield							2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
Windsor		5	5	2,250.00					7	2,350.00	235.00	2,115.00
Windsor Locks		8	8	3,600.00			2	100.00	10	3,700.00	370.00	3,330.00
Total	10	394	394	\$156,400.00	15	\$2,600.00	150	\$6,430.00	559	\$165,480.00	\$16,543.00	\$148,937.00

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Andromeda	50	50	\$21,735.00	.	.	.	11	\$445.00	61	\$22,190.00	\$2,218.00	\$19,902.00
Beacon Falls	2	2	400.00	.	.	.	1	50.00	3	450.00	45.00	405.00
Bethany	1	1	150.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	15.00	15.00	135.00
Branchford	16	16	16,155.00	.	.	.	8	110.00	19	16,285.00	1,628.50	14,656.50
Cheshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10.00	1	10.00	1.00	9.00
Derby	89	89	17,015.00	1	200.00	.	5	250.00	45	17,465.00	1,748.50	15,716.50
East Haven	5	5	500.00	.	.	.	.	.	5	500.00	50.00	450.00
Gulford	4	4	1,000.00	.	.	.	2	100.00	6	1,100.00	110.00	990.00
Hamden	6	6	2,700.00	2	400.00	.	2	100.00	10	3,200.00	820.00	2,380.00
Madison	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10.00	1	10.00	1.00	9.00
Meriden	77	77	34,175.00	6	1,200.00	.	16	770.00	99	36,145.00	3,614.50	32,530.50
Milford	15	15	4,110.00	1	200.00	.	8	120.00	19	4,430.00	443.00	3,987.00
Milford	32	32	14,400.00	3	600.00	.	5	250.00	40	15,250.00	1,525.00	13,725.00
Naugatuck	12	886	88,055.00	16	1,600.00	.	76	2,000.00	490	91,655.00	9,165.50	*74,240.55
New Haven	84	34	9,090.00	.	.	.	6	300.00	40	9,390.00	939.00	8,451.00
Orange	2	2	800.00	.	.	.	.	.	2	300.00	30.00	270.00
Oxford	13	13	4,850.00	.	.	.	1	50.00	14	4,900.00	490.00	4,410.00
Seymour	2	2	500.00	.	.	.	.	.	2	500.00	50.00	450.00
Southbury	1	19	8,750.00	1	200.00	.	4	200.00	25	9,150.00	915.00	8,235.00
Wallingford	5	178	80,365.00	11	2,200.00	.	87	1,785.10	231	84,350.00	8,435.00	+72,119.25
Waterbury	19	880	\$304,250.00	41	\$6,600.00	.	174	\$6,550.00	1,114	\$317,400.00	\$31,740.00	\$278,615.30
Total	1	205		4	\$700.00	.	87	\$1,742.00	247	\$89,837.50	\$9,027.75	\$80,853.75

*New Haven Police Fund, \$4,124.48.
Firemen's Fund, 4,124.47.

+Waterbury Police Fund, \$8,736.76.

191,991.32 paid to Norwich Police Pension Fund.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Colchester	3	3	\$750.00	.	.	.	1	\$50.00	4	\$800.00	\$80.00	\$720.00
Griswold	8	8	3,600.00	.	.	.	3	134.00	11	3,734.00	373.40	3,360.60
Groton	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
New London	86	86	37,506.00	3	500.00	.	9	434.00	98	38,440.00	3,844.00	34,596.00
Norwich	1	89	38,776.50	1	200.00	.	17	850.00	108	39,826.50	3,982.65	+35,843.85
Preston	1	1	250.00	.	.	.	.	.	1	250.00	25.00	225.00
Sprague	7	7	1,750.00	.	.	.	2	100.00	9	1,850.00	185.00	1,665.00
Stonington	11	11	4,768.00	.	.	.	3	150.00	14	4,913.00	491.30	4,421.70
22 Transfers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44.00	.
Total	1	206	\$87,395.50	4	\$700.00	.	87	\$1,742.00	247	\$89,837.50	\$9,027.75	\$80,853.75

TOWNS.	LIQUOR LICENSES.				BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	No. Wholesale.	No. Retail.	Total No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.												
Bethel	8	319	327	\$143,887.50	14	\$2,751.66	2	\$23.00	2	\$23.00	\$2.30	\$20.70
Bridgeport			2	300.00			51	2,537.50	392	149,176.66	14,917.66	134,259.00
Brookfield	2	58	60	24,998.50	1	200.00	12	600.00	2	300.00	30.00	270.00
Danbury		4	4	1,800.00	1	200.00	2	75.00	78	25,798.50	2,579.85	23,218.65
Fairfield		6	6	2,700.00	1	50.00	3	150.00	7	2,075.00	207.50	1,867.50
Greenwich	2	28	30	12,700.00	2	400.00	8	150.00	10	2,900.00	290.00	2,610.00
Huntington		10	10	4,500.00			3	174.00	37	18,274.00	1,827.40	11,946.60
New Canaan		5	5	1,150.00	1	200.00	3	150.00	18	4,650.00	465.00	4,185.00
Newtown		8	8	1,200.00			2	95.00	8	1,445.00	144.50	1,300.50
Norwalk		62	62	27,490.00	1	200.00	1	50.00	9	1,250.00	125.00	1,125.00
Ridgefield							9	450.00	72	28,140.00	2,814.00	25,326.00
Stamford	8	72	75	82,367.50	3	600.00	2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
Stratford		7	7	2,025.00	2	287.00	8	400.00	86	88,867.50	8,886.75	30,080.75
Trumbull		1	1	150.00			3	150.00	12	2,442.00	244.20	2,197.80
Westport		9	9	8,790.00	1	70.00			1	150.00	15.00	135.00
Total	15	591	606	\$259,038.50	27	\$4,938.66	104	\$4,928.50	737	\$288,925.66	\$28,892.56	\$242,033.10
WINDHAM COUNTY.												
Killingly		13	13	\$5,850.00			5	\$250.00	18	\$6,100.00	\$610.00	\$5,490.00
Plainfield		8	8	8,450.00			4	200.00	12	3,650.00	365.00	8,285.00
Putnam							5	60.00	5	60.00	6.00	54.00
Sterling		4	4	1,000.00					4	1,000.00	100.00	900.00
Windham		29	29	12,750.00			7	350.00	36	18,100.00	1,810.00	11,790.00
Total		54	54	\$23,050.00			21	\$860.00	75	\$23,910.00	\$2,391.00	\$21,519.00
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.												
Barkhamsted												
Canaan		1	1	\$150.00			1	\$50.00	2	\$200.00	\$20.00	\$180.00
Colebrook		1	1	150.00			1	50.00	2	200.00	20.00	180.00
Cornwall		1	1	150.00					1	150.00	15.00	135.00
Litchfield		6	6	1,312.50			3	150.00	9	1,462.50	146.25	1,316.25

New Hartford	8	8	1,060.00				2	100.00	5	1,150.00	115.00	1,085.00
New Milford	6	6	2,700.00				2	100.00	8	2,800.00	280.00	2,520.00
Norfolk							1	12.00	1	12.00	1.20	10.80
North Canaan							2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
Plymouth							2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
Salisbury							2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
Sharon	2	2	800.00				8		2	800.00	80.00	270.00
Thomaston	7	7	8,150.00	2	400.00		7	150.00	12	8,700.00	870.00	8,880.00
Torrington	18	18	8,100.00				7	300.00	25	8,400.00	840.00	7,560.00
Washington							1	12.00	1	12.00	1.20	10.80
Watertown							2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
Winchester	10	10	4,500.00				6	300.00	16	4,800.00	480.00	4,820.00
Woodbury							2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
Five Transfers											15.00	
Total	56	56	\$21,712.50	2	\$400.00		87	\$1,844.00	95	\$22,456.50	\$2,860.65	\$21,110.85
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.												
Chatham												
Chester	2	2	\$479.17				2	\$24.00	2	\$24.00	\$2.40	\$21.60
Clinton							1	12.00	1	12.00	1.20	10.80
Cromwell							2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
East Haddam	5	5	850.00						5	850.00	85.00	765.00
Essex							2	24.00	2	24.00	2.40	21.60
Haddam	1	1	150.00						1	150.00	15.00	135.00
Middletown	39	39	16,350.00	1	\$300.00		10	475.00	50	17,025.00	1,702.50	15,822.50
Old Saybrook	6	6	900.00	1	200.00		1	50.00	8	1,150.00	115.00	1,035.00
Portland	6	6	2,150.00	2	400.00		1	50.00	9	2,600.00	260.00	2,840.00
Westbrook	3	3	429.17				1	50.00	4	479.17	47.92	481.25
Total	62	62	\$21,808.34	4	\$800.00		20	\$709.00	86	\$22,817.84	\$2,281.74	\$20,535.60
TOLLAND COUNTY.												
Bolton	8	8	\$604.17						3	\$604.17	\$60.42	\$578.96
Ellington	4	4	859.20						4	859.20	42.96	816.24
Stafford							3	36.00	3	36.00	3.60	34.20
Vernon	23	23	10,350.00				4	200.00	27	10,550.00	527.50	10,022.50
Total	30	30	\$11,813.37				7	\$236.00	37	\$12,049.37	\$602.47	\$11,446.90

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	LIQUOR LICENSES.				BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	No. Wholesale	No. Retail	Total No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Hartford	10	384	394	\$156,400.00	15	\$2,600.00	150	\$6,430.00	559	\$165,430.00	\$16,543.00	\$148,887.00
New Haven	19	880	899	304,250.00	41	6,600.00	174	6,550.00	1,114	317,400.00	31,740.00	273,615.30
New London	1	205	206	87,395.50	4	700.00	37	1,742.00	247	89,837.50	9,027.75	80,853.75
Fairfield	15	591	606	259,058.50	27	4,938.66	104	4,928.50	737	268,925.66	26,892.56	242,033.10
Windham	.	54	54	23,050.00	.		21	860.00	75	23,910.00	2,391.00	21,519.00
Litchfield	.	56	56	21,712.50	2	400.00	37	1,344.00	95	23,456.50	2,360.65	21,110.85
Middlesex	.	62	62	21,308.34	4	800.00	20	709.00	86	22,817.34	2,281.74	20,535.60
Tolland	.	30	30	11,813.37	.		7	236.00	37	12,049.37	602.47	11,446.90
Total	45	2,262	2,307	\$384,988.21	93	\$16,038.66	550	\$22,799.50	2,950	\$923,826.37	\$91,839.17	\$820,001.50

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 27

ANNUAL REPORT
IN RELATION TO THE
Criminal Business of the Courts
OF THE
State of Connecticut
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED JULY 1, 1906

As Shown by the Returns of the State and Prosecuting Attorneys

COMPILED BY THE COMPTROLLER

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

Willimantic, Conn.
The Hall & Bill Printing Company
1906

**PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.**

State of Connecticut

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, October 1, 1906.

To His Excellency the Governor:

In compliance with the statute, I herewith submit the annual report of the State's Attorneys and Prosecuting Attorneys, concerning the criminal business of the courts for the year ended July 1, 1906.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year was fifteen hundred and one (1501), an increase of one hundred sixty-nine (169) over the number for the preceding year.

Total number of convictions was one hundred twenty-eight (128), an increase of fifteen (15). The amount of forfeited bonds reported is twelve thousand, five hundred twenty-five dollars (\$12,525.00), an increase of five hundred forty dollars (\$40.00) over the amount reported for the preceding year.

Respectfully submitted,

ASAHIEL W. MITCHELL,

Comptroller.

HARTFORD SUPERIOR COURT

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut:

SIR:—The business of the office of the State's Attorney for the County of Hartford for the year ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows:

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.		WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.	
Cases 1 term,	189	Abandonment of wife, and un- lawful cohabitation,	2
" 2 "	17	Abortion,	2
" 3 "	2	Abortion, aiding,	1
" 5 "	1	Abortion, procuring,	1
" 9 "	1	Adultery,	2
" 17 "	1	Arson,	1
Total No. Cases,	211	Assault and battery,	29
From lower Court, for taxation only,	64	Assault with intent to kill,	3
TRIALS AND RESULTS.		Assault with intent to commit murder,	1
No of convictions,	2	Assault with attempt to commit rape,	2
" "acquittals on ground in- sanity,	3	Assault with intent to rob,	1
Total No. Trials,	5	Automobile law,	3
No. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,	121	Bigamy,	1
" " BONDS FORFEITED,	2	Breach of the peace,	8
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,	59	Burglary, attempt at,	1
" " " UPON TERMS,	14	Burglary, statutory,	28
NO OF ORIGINAL INFORMATIONS (Bench Warrants),	2	Buying junk from minors,	1
APPEALED CASES, AND THEIR DISPOSITION.		City ordinance, violation of	4
No. cases vacated,	30	Cruelty to animals,	3
" pleas of guilty,	26	Disorderly house, frequenting,	1
" nolles absolute,	39	Disorderly house, keeping,	3
" disposed of upon pay- ment or part pay- ment of fines and costs below,	13	Disorderly house, residing in,	2
Total No. appealed cases,	108	Drunkard, common,	1
AMOUNT OF BONDS FORFEITED, \$1,600		Embezzlement, by agent,	3
		False pretences,	1
		Female child, abuse of,	1
		Forgery,	3
		Fornication,	2
		Indecent assault,	6
		Injury to private property,	2
		Intoxication,	11
		Liquor license law, violation of	13
		Manslaughter,	2
		Medical practice law, violation of	2
		Murder, in first degree,	1
		Non-support,	3
		Keeping policy shop,	1
		Railroads, injury to electric ap- pliances,	1
		Railroads, trespass on,	1
		Rape,	1
		Resisting and obstructing offi- cer,	3
		Theft,	24
		Theft, from the person,	13
		Theft, of horse,	2
		Vagrancy,	3
		Miscellaneous,	11
		Total,	211

ARTHUR F. EGGLESTON,

State's Attorney.

Dated at HARTFORD, CONN., June 25, 1906.

NEW HAVEN SUPERIOR COURT.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut:

SIR:—The business of the office of the State's Attorney for the County of New Haven, for the year ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows:

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.		WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.	
Cases 1 term,	155	Adultery,	4
" 2 "	12	Arson, statutory,	1
" 3 "	2	Assault and battery,	6
Total No. Cases,	169	Assault with intent to carnally know and abuse,	1
TRIALS AND RESULTS.		Assault with intent to kill,	16
No. of convictions,	25	Assault with intent to commit murder,	3
" " acquittals on ground insanity,	2	Assault with intent to rob,	1
Total No. Trials,	27	Assault with attempt to commit rape,	1
No. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,	99	Bigamy,	1
" " BONDS FORFEITED,	5	Burglary,	5
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,	29	Burglary, statutory,	48
" " " UPON TERMS,	9	Burglary, statutory, attempt at	4
No. OF ORIGINAL INFORMATIONS (Bench Warrants),	12	Embezzlement, by agent,	4
AMOUNT OF BONDS FORFEITED, \$2,000		Embezzlement, by guardian, .	1
No. OF CONVICTIONS FOR SAME CRIME.		False pretences,	3
Second conviction,	3	False pretences, attempt at	1
Third "	1	Female child, abuse of, . . .	5
		Female child, harboring for purposes of prostitution,	1
		Female imbecile under 45, car- nal knowledge,	3
		Forgery,	4
		Illegal voting,	1
		Indecent assault,	1
		Incest,	1
		Injury to public property,	2
		Jail, escape from keeper of,	2
		Manslaughter,	3
		Murder, in second degree,	5
		Perjury,	1
		Railroads, breaking and enter- ing cars,	6
		Rape,	3
		Robbery,	2
		Seduction,	2
		Theft,	13
		Theft, third offense,	2
		Theft from the person,	7
		Theft of horse,	1
		Theft of poultry,	1
		Tramp,	3
		Total,	169

WM. H. WILLIAMS,

State's Attorney.

Dated at NEW HAVEN CONN., July 7, 1906.

NEW HAVEN SUPERIOR COURT AT WATERBURY.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut:

SIR:—The business of the office of the Assistant State's Attorney for the County of New Haven, for the year ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows:

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.		WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.	
Cases 1 term,	32	Adultery,	4
" 2 "	4	Assault and battery,	4
" 3 "	8	Assault with intent to kill,	6
Total No. Cases,	44	Burglary, statutory,	6
From lower Court for taxation only,	19	Burglary, statutory, attempt at,	1
TRIALS AND RESULTS.		Conspiracy,	1
No. of convictions,	11	Forgery,	1
" " acquittals,	1	Jail, escape from,	1
Total No. Trials,	12	Murder, in first degree,	5
No. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,	20	Railroads, breaking and enter- ing cars,	1
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,	12	Rape,	1
No. OF ORIGINAL INFORMATIONS, (Bench Warrants),	5	Robbery,	2
No. OF CONVICTIONS FOR SAME CRIME.		Theft,	2
Third conviction,	1	Theft, from the person,	6
		Theft of horse,	1
		Tramp,	1
		Miscellaneous,	1
		Total,	44

JOHN P. KELLOGG,

Assistant State's Attorney.

Dated at WATERBURY, CONN., July 16, 1906.

NEW HAVEN CRIMINAL COMMON PLEAS.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut:

SIR:—The business of the office of the Prosecuting Attorney for the County of New Haven for the year ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows:

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.			WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.		
Cases	1 term,	41	Assault and battery,		8
"	2 "	31	Breach of the peace,		31
"	3 "	15	Burglary,		2
"	4 "	4	City ordinance, violation of,		5
"	5 "	2	Cruelty to animals,		1
"	6 "	5	Embezzlement, by bailee,		1
"	7 "	3	Game birds, illegal sale of,		1
"	8 "	3	Intoxication,		1
"	10 "	2	Itinerant vendors law, violation of,		1
"	20 "	6	Liquor license law, violation of,		27
Total No. Cases,		112	Non-support,		6
TRIALS AND RESULTS.			Policy playing,		2
No. of convictions,		27	Prostitute, common,		3
"	" acquittals,	9	Resisting and obstructing officer,		2
"	" " on ground		School, failure to send child to,		1
insanity		1	Theft,		13
Total No. Trials,		37	" from the person,		1
NO. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,		38	Vagrancy,		2
"	" BONDS FORFEITED,	7	Miscellaneous,		4
"	" NOLLES ABSOLUTE,	27	Total,		112
"	" " UPON TERMS,	3			
NO. OF ORIGINAL INFORMATIONS (Bench Warrants),					
APPEALED CASES, AND THEIR DISPOSITION,					
No. disposed of by verdict,		37			
"	pleas of guilty,	38			
"	nolles absolute,	27			
"	disposed of upon pay- ment or part pay- ment of fines and costs below,	3			
Total No. appealed cases,		110			
AMOUNT OF BONDS FORFEITED, \$1,700					

ROBERT J. WOODRUFF,
Prosecuting Attorney.

Dated at NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 9, 1906.

WATERBURY DISTRICT COURT.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut:

SIR:—The business of the office of the Prosecuting Attorney for the District of Waterbury for the nine months ended April 1, 1906, has been as follows:

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.		WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.		
Cases	1 term,	37	Assault and battery,	3
"	2 "	11	Breach of the peace,	14
"	3 "	3	Disorderly house, keeping,	1
"	4 "	1	Drunkard, common,	6
"	6 "	1	Embezzlement, by bailee,	2
"	7 "	2	Drunkenness,	1
"	8 "	1	Gaming house, keeping,	1
"	9 "	1	Indecent exposure,	1
Total No. Cases,		57	Liquor license law, violation of,	7
TRIALS AND RESULTS.			Midwifery, illegal practice of,	1
No. of convictions,		2	Non-support,	3
" " acquittals,		1	Resisting and obstructing officer,	3
Total No. Trials,		3	Sale of adulterated food,	2
No. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,		4	Theft,	6
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,		14	Sunday shooting,	1
" " UPON TERMS,		25	Violation motor vehicle law,	1
No. OF ORIGINAL INFORMATIONS (Bench Warrants),		1	Incorrigibility,	2
APPEALED CASES, AND THEIR DISPOSITION.			Injury to shade trees,	1
No. disposed of by verdict,		3	" " public building,	1
" pleas of guilty,		4	Total,	57
" nolles absolute,		14		
" disposed of upon pay- ment or part pay- ment of fines and costs below,		25		
" continued to June term,		11		
Total No. appealed cases,		57		

A. P. BRADSTREET,

Prosecuting Attorney.

Dated at THOMASTON, CONN., September 8, 1906.

WATERBURY DISTRICT COURT.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut :

SIR:—The business of the office of the Prosecuting Attorney for the District of Waterbury for the three months ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows :

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.		WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.	
Cases	1 term,	16	
"	2 "	2	Assault and battery, 2
"	3 "	6	Breach of the peace, 5
"	4 "	1	Drunkard, common, 4
"	5 "	1	Embezzlement, by bailee, 1
Total No. Cases,		26	Intoxication, 2
TRIALS AND RESULTS.			Liquor license law, violation of, 3
No. of convictions,	2		Non-support, 1
" " acquittals,	4		Resisting and obstructing officer, 2
Total No. Trials,		6	Theft, 2
NO. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,		6	Miscellaneous, 4
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,	12		Total, 26
" " " UPON TERMS,	2		
APPEALED CASES, AND THEIR DISPOSITION.			
No. disposed of by verdict,	6		
" pleas of guilty,	6		
" nolles absolute,	12		
" disposed of upon pay- ment or part pay- ment of fines and costs below,	2		
Total No. appealed cases,		26	

U. G. CHURCH,

Prosecuting Attorney.

Dated at WATERBURY, CONN., August 6, 1906.

NEW LONDON SUPERIOR COURT.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut :

SIR :—The business of the office of the State's Attorney for the County of New London for the year ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows :

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.		WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.	
Cases 1 term,	82	Abortion,	2
" 2 "	15	Adultery,	2
" 3 "	4	Arson, statutory,	1
Total No. Cases,	101	Assault and battery,	15
From lower Court, for taxation only,	29	Assault with attempt to com- mit murder,	2
TRIALS AND RESULTS.		Assault with attempt to com- mit rape,	1
No. of convictions,	19	Burglary,	3
" " acquittals,	2	" " statutory,	30
" " " on ground		" " attempt at,	3
insanity,	1	Cruelty to animals,	1
" " disagreements of jury,	2	Drunkard, common,	2
Total No. Trials,	24	Embezzlement, by bailee,	1
NO. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,	40	False pretences,	1
" " BONDS FORFEITED	3	Female child, abuse of,	4
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,	24	Forgery,	1
" " " UPON TERMS,	2	Indecent assault,	1
NO. OF ORIGINAL INFORMATION		Interfering with witness,	3
(Bench Warrants),	1	Murder, in second degree,	4
AMOUNT OF BONDS FORFEITED, \$250		Perjury,	2
NO. CONVICTIONS FOR SAME CRIME.		Seduction,	1
Second conviction,	1	Theft,	5
Third "	1	" from the person,	3
		" of horse,	1
		" " poultry,	5
		Vagrancy,	7
		Total,	101

HADLAI A. HULL,

State's Attorney.

Dated at NEW LONDON, CONN., July 13, 1906.

NEW LONDON CRIMINAL COMMON PLEAS.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut :

SIR :—The business of the office of the Prosecuting Attorney for the County of New London for the year ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows :

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.		WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.	
Cases 1 term,	60	Assault and battery,	9
" 2 "	5	Breach of the peace,	16
" 3 "	1	City ordinance, violation of,	5
" 4 "	4	Cruelty to animals,	5
" 5 "	3	Disorderly house, keeping,	2
Total No. Cases,	73	Fornication,	1
TRIALS AND RESULTS.		Intoxication,	8
No. of convictions,	3	Liquor license law, violation of,	13
" " disagreements of jury,	1	Non-support,	2
Total No. Trials,	4	Theft,	2
NO. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,	16	Miscellaneous,	10
" " BONDS FORFEITED,	12	Total,	73
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,	33		
" " " UPON TERMS,	7		
AMOUNT OF BONDS FORFEITED, \$1,750			

HADLAI A. HULL,

Prosecuting Attorney.

Dated at New LONDON, CONN., July 23, 1906.

FAIRFIELD SUPERIOR COURT.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut :

SIR :—The business of the office of the State's Attorney for the County of Fairfield for the year ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows :

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.		WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.	
Cases 1 term,	230	Abandonment of wife, and un- lawful cohabitation,	9
" 2 "	23	Adultery,	3
" 3 "	12	Arson,	2
" 4 "	3	" statutory, attempt at,	1
" 5 "	1	Assault and battery,	2
Total No. Cases,	269	Assault with intent to carnally know and abuse,	4
From lower Court, for taxation only,	186	Assault with intent to kill,	37
TRIALS AND RESULTS.		Assault with attempt to commit rape,	5
No. of convictions,	19	Abandoning child,	1
" " acquittals,	6	Bigamy,	2
" " " on ground		Burglary,	9
insanity,	1	Burglary, attempt at,	7
" " disagreements of jury,	2	Burglary, statutory,	50
Total No. Trials,	28	Bribery,	2
NO. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,	135	Cruelty to animals,	3
" " BONDS FORFEITED,	5	Embezzlement, by bailee,	6
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,	77	False pretences,	5
" " " UPON TERMS,	24	Female child, enticing,	2
NO. OF ORIGINAL INFORMATION		Forgery,	1
(Bench Warrants),	7	Indecent assault,	7
AMOUNT OF BONDS FORFEITED, \$4,175		Injury to private property,	2
		Manslaughter,	4
		Murder, in first degree,	5
		Murder, in second degree, }	
		Non-support,	1
		Perjury,	1
		Pool law, violation of,	6
		Prize fighting,	4
		Railroads, trespass on,	1
		Rape,	2
		Robbery,	8
		Seduction,	2
		Sureties of the peace,	1
		Theft,	25
		Theft, from the person,	18
		Theft, from the person, at- tempt at,	8
		Theft, of horse,	4
		Tramp,	4
		Trespass on cars,	9
		Miscellaneous,	5
		Violation of election law,	1
		Total,	269

SAMUEL FESSENDEN,

State's Attorney.

Dated at STAMFORD, CONN., July 2, 1906.

FAIRFIELD CRIMINAL COMMON PLEAS.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut :

SIR :—The business of the office of the Prosecuting Attorney for the County of Fairfield for the year ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows :

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.			WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.	
Cases	1 term,	160	Assault and battery,	45
"	2 "	68	Breach of the peace,	24
"	3 "	18	Buying junk from minors,	2
"	4 "	11	City ordinance, violation of,	3
"	5 "	2	Cruelty to animals,	1
"	6 "	3	Dental laws, violation of,	1
"	7 "	1	Disorderly house, frequenting,	3
"	9 "	1	Disorderly house, keeping,	17
"	13 "	1	Drunkard, common,	1
"	14 "	3	Embezzlement, by bailee,	1
Total No. Cases,		268	False pretences,	3
TRIALS AND RESULTS,			Fare, evading of,	1
No. of convictions,		6	Fornication,	1
" " acquittals,		1	Gambling,	2
Total No. Trials,		7	Gaming house, keeping,	5
NO. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,			Incorrigible,	1
" " BONDS FORFEITED,		51	Injury to private property,	4
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,		56	Intimidation,	2
" " " UPON TERMS,		23	Intoxication,	4
			Liquor license law, violation of,	100
			Non-support,	3
			Prostitute, common,	1
			Resisting and obstructing officer,	1
			School, failure to send child to,	2
			Slot machines, keeping,	1
			Street walking,	3
			Theft,	22
			Truant,	1
			Vagrancy,	7
			Total,	268

MICHAEL KENEALY,

Prosecuting Attorney.

Dated at STAMFORD, CONN., August 1, 1906.

WINDHAM SUPERIOR COURT.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut :

SIR :—The business of the office of the State's Attorney for the County of Windham for the year ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows :

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.		WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.	
Cases 1 term,	32	Abandonment of wife, and unlawful cohabitation, . . .	1
" 2 "	4	Arson,	1
" 3 "	1	Assault with intent to carnally know and abuse,	4
" 5 "	1	Assault with intent to kill,	2
Total No. Cases,	38	Breach of the peace,	5
From lower Court, for taxation only,	13	Burglary,	1
TRIALS AND RESULTS.		Burglary, attempt at,	1
No. of convictions,	1	Burglary, statutory,	2
No. of acquittals,	1	City ordinance, violation of,	1
Total No. Trials,	2	Drunkard, common,	1
No. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,	24	Female child, abuse of,	2
" " BONDS FORFEITED,	1	Indecent assault,	1
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,	10	Injury to private property,	2
" " " UPON TERMS,	1	Intoxication,	5
No. OF ORIGINAL INFORMATIONS (Bench Warrants),	2	Medical practice law, violation of,	1
APPEALED CASES, AND THEIR DISPOSITION.		Theft,	4
No. pleas of guilty,	3	Theft, of horse,	1
" nolle absolute,	6	Tramp,	1
" disposed of upon payment or part payment of fines and costs below,	4	Miscellaneous,	2
Total No. appealed cases,	13	Total,	38
AMOUNT OF BONDS FORFEITED, \$250			
No. CONVICTIONS FOR SAME CRIME.			
Second conviction,	2		

CHARLES E. SEARLS,

State's Attorney.

Dated at PUTNAM, CONN., August 10, 1906.

LITCHFIELD SUPERIOR COURT.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut :

SIR :—The business of the office of the State's Attorney for the County of Litchfield for the year ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows :

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT,		WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.	
Cases 1 term,	53	Adultery,	3
" 2 "	22	Assault and battery,	15
" 3 "	1	Assault with intent to kill,	2
" 4 "	1	Bigamy,	2
" 5 "	8	Breach of the peace,	3
" 7 "	5	Burglary, statutory,	7
Total No. Cases,	90	Cruelty to animals,	1
From lower Court, for taxation only,	2	Disorderly house, keeping,	1
TRIALS AND RESULTS.		Embezzlement, by bailee,	1
No. of convictions,	6	Enticing minor female,	1
" " acquittals,	4	Escape from jail,	1
" " disagreements of jury,	1	False pretences,	1
Total No. Trials,	11	Female child, carnal knowledge,	2
No. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,	32	Indecent assault,	3
" " BONDS FORFEITED,	1	Injury to private property,	2
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,	11	Intoxication,	1
" " " UPON TERMS,	33	Liquor license law, violation of,	26
No. OF ORIGINAL INFORMATIONS (Bench Warrants),	4	Manslaughter,	1
APPEALED CASES, AND THEIR DISPOSITION.		Non-support,	2
No. cases vacated,	2	Seduction,	1
" disposed of by verdict,	1	Sureties of the peace,	1
" pleas of guilty,	5	Theft,	7
" nolles absolute,	5	Theft of poultry,	2
" disposed of upon pay- ment or part pay- ment of fines and costs below,	27	Tramp,	2
Total No. appealed cases,	40	Trespass on lands, etc.,	2
AMOUNT OF BONDS FORFEITED,	\$800		90

DONALD T. WARNER.

State's Attorney.

Dated at SALISBURY, CONN., July 31, 1906.

MIDDLESEX SUPERIOR COURT.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut :

SIR :—The business of the office of the State's Attorney for the County of Middlesex for the year ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows :

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.		WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.	
Cases 1 term,	26	Abandonment of wife, and un- lawful cohabitation,	1
" 2 "	1	Assault and battery,	6
" 3 "	1	Assault with attempt to com- mit rape,	1
" 4 "	1	Breach of the peace,	1
Total No. Cases,	29	Burglary, statutory,	9
From lower Court, for taxation only,	6	Jail, escape from,	1
TRIALS AND RESULTS.		Murder, in first degree,	1
No. of convictions,	3	Railroads, trespass on,	2
" " acquittals on ground insanity,	1	Seduction,	1
Total No. Trials,	4	Theft,	2
NO. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,	13	Theft, from the person,	1
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,	4	Using horse without permission,	1
" " " UPON TERMS,	2	Vagrancy,	1
APPEALED CASES, AND THEIR DISPOSITION.		Keeping unlawful illuminating fluids for sale,	1
No. nolles absolute,	1	Total,	29
Total No. appealed cases,	1		
NO. CONVICTIONS FOR SAME CRIME.			
Second conviction,	1		

FRANK D. HAINES,
State's Attorney.

Dated at MIDDLETOWN, CONN., July 7, 1906.

TOLLAND SUPERIOR COURT.

To the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut :

SIR :—The business of the office of the State's Attorney for the County of Tolland for the year ended July 1, 1906, has been as follows :

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.		WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.	
Cases & terms,	14	Adultery,	1
Total No. Cases,	14	Assault with intent to kill,	1
From lower Court, for taxation only,	6	Breach of the peace,	1
TRIALS AND RESULTS.		Breach of the peace and in- decent exposure,	1
No. of convictions,	2	Burglary, statutory,	1
Total No. Trials,	2	Burglary, statutory and assault and battery,	1
NO. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,	6	Embezzlement, by bailee,	1
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,	1	Liquor license law, violation of,	2
APPEALED CASES, AND THEIR DISPOSITION.		Theft from the person,	1
No. cases vacated,	1	Theft of poultry,	2
" pleas of guilty,	1	Miscellaneous,	2
" nolles absolute,	3	Total,	14
Total No. appealed cases,	5		

CHARLES PHELPS.

State's Attorney.

Dated at ROCKVILLE, CONN., August 28, 1906.

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the statements of the attorneys for the several counties of the State as shown by the foregoing returns :

CASES DISPOSED OF, TERMS IN COURT.			WHOLE NO. OF PROSECUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT CRIMES.		
Cases	1 term,	1,127	Abandonment of wife, and un- lawful cohabitation,		13
"	2 "	215	Abandoning child,		1
"	3 "	74	Abortion,		4
"	4 "	26	Abortion, aiding,		1
"	5 "	19	Abortion, procuring,		1
"	6 "	9	Adultery,		19
"	7 "	11	Arson,		4
"	8 "	4	Arson, statutory,		2
"	9 "	3	Arson, statutory, attempt at,		1
"	10 "	2	Assault and battery,		144
"	13 "	1	Assault with intent to carnally know and abuse,		9
"	14 "	3	Assault with intent to kill,		67
"	17 "	1	Assault with intent to commit murder,		6
"	20 "	6	Assault with attempt to commit rape,		10
Total No. Cases,		1,501	Assault with attempt to rob,		2
From lower Court, for taxation only,		325	Assault and battery, breach of peace, and indecent ex- posure,		1
TRIALS AND RESULTS.			Automobile law, violation,		4
No. of convictions,		128	Bigamy,		6
" " acquittals,		29	Breach of the peace,		108
" " " on ground insanity,		9	Bribery,		2
" " disagreements of jury,		4	Burglary,		20
Total No Trials,		170	Burglary, attempt at,		9
No. OF PLEAS OF GUILTY,		694	Burglary, statutory,		181
" " BONDS FORFEITED,		87	Burglary, statutory, attempt at Burglary and assault and bat- tery,		8
" " NOLLES ABSOLUTE,		369	Buying junk from minors,		3
" " " UPON TERMS,		145	Carnal knowledge,		3
No. OF ORIGINAL INFORMATIONS (Bench Warrants),		36	City ordinance, violation of,		18
APPEALED CASES, AND THEIR DISPOSITION.			Conspiracy,		1
No. cases vacated,		33	Cruelty to animals,		15
" disposed of by verdict,		47	Dental laws, violation of,		1
" pleas of guilty,		83	Disorderly house, frequenting,		4
" nolles absolute,		107	Disorderly house, keeping,		24
" disposed of upon pay- ment or part pay- ment of fines and costs below,		74	Disorderly house, residing in,		2
" continued to next term,		11	Drunkard, common,		15
Total No. appealed cases,		355	Drunkenness,		1
AMOUNT OF BONDS FORFEITED, \$12,525			Embezzlement, by bailee,		14
No. CONVICTIONS FOR SAME CRIME.			Embezzlement, by agent,		7
Second conviction,		7	Embezzlement, by guardian,		1
Third conviction,		3	Election law, violation		1
			False pretences,		14
			False pretences, attempt at		1
			Female child, carnal knowledge,		2
			Female child, abuse of,		12
			Female child, enticing,		3
			Female child, harboring for purpose of prostitution,		1
			Forgery,		10
			Fare, evading,		1
			Fornication,		4

Gambling,	2	Railroads, breaking and enter-	
Game birds, illegal sale of,	1	ing cars,	7
Gaming house, keeping,	6	Railroads, injury to electric	
Illegal voting,	1	appliances,	1
Indecent assault,	21	Railroads, trespass on,	4
Indecent exposure,	1	Rape,	7
Incest,	1	Resisting and obstructing officer,	11
Injury to private property,	12	Robbery,	12
Injury to public property,	2	Sale of adulterated food,	2
Injury to shade trees,	1	School, failure to send child to,	3
Injury to public buildings,	1	Seduction,	5
Interfering with witness,	3	Slot machines, keeping,	1
Intimidation,	2	Street walking,	3
Intoxication,	32	Sureties of the peace,	2
Itinerant venders law, violation of,	1	Sunday shooting,	1
Incorrigibility,	3	Theft,	127
Jail, escape from,	5	Theft, third offence,	2
Keeping unlawful fluids for sale,	1	Theft from the person,	50
Liquor license law, violation of,	197	Theft from the person, attempt	
Manslaughter,	10	at,	8
Medical practice law, violation of,	3	Theft of horse,	10
Midwifery, illegal practice of,	1	Theft of poultry,	10
Murder, in first degree,	7	Tramp,	11
Murder, in second degree,	14	Trespass on cars,	9
Non-support,	21	Trespass on lands,	2
Perjury,	4	Truant,	1
Policy playing,	2	Using horse without permission,	1
Policy keeping, house,	1	Vagrancy,	20
Pool law, violation of,	6	Miscellaneous,	39
Prostitute, common,	4		
Prize fighting,	4	Total,	1,501

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 45.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Police Department

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1906.

HARTFORD, CONN.
THE SMITH-LINSLEY CO., 336 Asylum Street.
1906.

PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Report.

To His Excellency, Henry Roberts,

Governor of the State of Connecticut:

In conformity with the provision of Chapter 141, of the Public Acts of 1903, requiring the Commissioners of State Police to file with Your Excellency an annual report, setting forth in detail the work of the State Police Department for the year ending the thirtieth day of June next preceding, the said Commissioners respectfully submit such report for the year ending June 30th, 1906.

On the 13th day of July, 1905, the Commissioners met at the office of the Superintendent at the Capitol in Hartford, and after the oath of office had been administered, selected Frank T. Brown, Esq., of Norwich, to be President; and Marcus H. Holcomb, Esq., of Southington, to be Clerk; and at the said meeting the Commissioners by a unanimous vote elected Thomas F. Egan, of Southington, to be Superintendent, and Arthur L. Story, of Norwich, to be Assistant Superintendent of the Department. During said year the duties theretofore performed by the State Fire Marshal have devolved upon the Superintendent of this Department.

Acting on complaints filed with and made to the department 511 cases have been investigated during the year. The work of the department by towns in detail is as follows:

WORK IN DETAIL.

TOWNS.	NO. OF PROSECUTIONS.	OFFENCE CHARGED.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
ANDOVER,	1	Violation license law.	\$100 fine.
ANSONIA,	1	Arson.	Bound over.
AVON,	3	Violation license law.	\$110 fines.
	1	Keeping house of ill-fame.	\$7 fines.
	2	Residing in above.	\$14 fines.
	1	Residing in above.	Nolled.
BRANFORD,	7	Violation license law.	\$480 fines.
BRIDGEPORT,	1	Murder.*	State Prison for life.
	11	Gambling.	\$1,100 fines.
	2	Gambling.	Nolled.
	2	Gambling.	Continued.
	1	Gambling.	Acquitted.
	1	Gambling.	Bond forfeited.
	3	Gambling.	Bound over.
	2	Violation license law.	Nolled.
	11	Violation license law.	\$490 fines.
	1	Theft.	1 year in jail.
	1	Theft.	\$15 fine.
BROOKLYN,	2	Violation license law.	\$190 fines.
BURLINGTON,	8	Violation license law.	\$350 fines.
CANTON,	2	Violation license law.	\$40 fines.
CHESHIRE,	1	Violation license law.	\$35 fine.
CHESTER,	1	Violation license law.	\$100 fine.
EAST	1	Violation license law.	Nolled on payment of costs.
HARTFORD,	8	Violation license law.	\$1,600 fines.

*Assistance to Sheriff.

WORK IN DETAIL—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	NO. OF PROSECUTIONS.	OFFENCE CHARGED.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
ESSEX,	1	Violation license law.	\$80 fine.
ELLINGTON, {	1	Keeping house of ill-fame.	\$150 fine.
	7	Residing in above.	\$59 fines.
FARMINGTON, {	3	Violation license law.	\$550 fines.
	1	Assault.	30 days in jail.
FRANKLIN,	1	Theft.	30 days in jail.
GLASTONBURY {	3	Violation license law.	\$145 fines.
	1	Violation license law.	Acquitted.
GRANBY,	1	Violation license law.	\$75 fine.
GROTON, {	2	Violation license law.	\$100 fines.
	1	Violation license law.	Nolled.
GUILFORD,	3	Violation license law.	\$140 fines.
HARTFORD, {	8	Violation license law.	\$250 fines.
	2	Violation license law.	Acquitted.
	2	Theft.	9 mos. each in jail.
HARWINTON, {	2	Violation license law.	\$110 fines.
	1	Theft.	3 mos. in jail.
KILLINGLY,	2	Violation license law.	\$400 fines.
LEDYARD, {	1	Theft.	Nolled on payment of costs.
	2	Theft.	4 mos. each in jail.
	1	Theft.	Nolled.
	1	Cruelty to animals.	Nolled.
	1	Desecration of Sabbath.	Bond forfeited.

WORK IN DETAIL—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	NO. OF PROSECUTIONS.	OFFENCE CHARGED.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
LITCHFIELD,	1	Violation license law.	\$10 fine.
MANCHESTER,	1	Blackmail.	Put in charge of Probation Officer.
MERIDEN,	1	Theft.	\$35 fine.
MIDDLEFIELD.	1	Violation license law.	\$30 fine.
	1	Keeping house of ill-fame.	Bound over.
	6	Residing in above.	\$42 fines.
MILFORD,	1	Gambling.	Bond forfeited.
	1	Gambling.	\$300 fine.
	1	Gambling.	Case continued.
	2	Violation license law.	150 fines.
MONTVILLE,	1	Burglary.	Acquitted.
	1	Burglary.	10 to 20 years in State Prison.
NEW BRITAIN,	7	Violation license law.	\$600 fines.
	1	Theft.	1 to 2 years in State Prison.
NEW LONDON,	1	Murder.*	State Prison for life.
NEW MILFORD,	1	Violation license law.	Appealed.
	1	Violation license law.	\$10 fine.
NEWTOWN,	2	Violation license law.	\$20 fines.
NORWALK,	20	Violation license law.	\$1,020 fines.
	2	Violation license law.	Acquitted.
	1	Violation license law.	Nolled.
NORWICH,	1	Illegal Practice.	Appealed.
	21	Violation license law.	\$770 fines.

*Assistance to local police.

WORK IN DETAIL—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	NO. OF PROSECUTIONS.	OFFENCE CHARGED.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
NORWICH,	1	Violation license law.	Nolled.
	3	Intoxication and breach of peace.	\$24 fines.
ORANGE,	13	Violation license law.	\$775 fines.
OLD SAYBROOK,	2	Violation license law.	\$40 fines.
PLAINFIELD,	1	Violation license law.	\$125 fine.
PLYMOUTH,	1	Violation license law.	\$25 fine.
	1	Violation license law.	Nolled on payment of costs.
REDDING,	1	Violation license law.	\$10 fine.
RIDGEFIELD,	2	Violation license law.	\$40 fines.
SALEM,	1	Burglary.	Nolled.
	1	Burglary.	1 to 4 years in State Prison.
SOUTHBURY,	1	Assault.	Acquitted.
	1	Arson.	Bound over.
SOUTHINGTON	11	Assault.	\$128 fines.
	3	Breach of peace.	\$14 fines.
	1	Breach of peace.	60 days in jail.
	3	Intoxication.	\$19 fines.
	3	Violation license law.	\$275 fines.
	2	Burglary.	1 to 2 years in State Prison.
S. WINDSOR,	1	Violation license law.	\$310 fine.
STAFFORD,	10	Violation license law.	\$625 fines.
	1	Violation license law.	Nolled.
	3	Gambling.	\$41 fines.

WORK IN DETAIL—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	NO. OF PROB- ECU- TIONS.	OFFENCE CHARGED	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
STERLING,	1	Illegal Practice.	Bound over.
SUFFIELD, }	4	Violation license law.	\$450 fines.
	1	Gambling.	\$7 fine.
THOMPSON,	1	Violation license law.	\$150 fine.
TOLLAND,	1	Cruelty to animals.	\$1 fine.
UNION,	3	Violation license law.	\$205 fines.
VOLUNTOWN,	3	Burglary.	Bound over.
WALLINGFORD,	5	Violation license law.	\$180 fines.
WATERBURY, }	18	Violation license law.	\$888 fines.
	1	Violation license law.	\$75 fine.
	1	Violation license law.	Acquitted.
WATERFORD, }	1	Adultery.	4 mos. in jail.
	1	Adultery.	Nolled.
WATERTOWN,	1	Violation license law.	\$100 fine.
WESTBROOK,	3	Violation license law.	\$240 fines.
WETHERSFIELD,	1	Assault.	\$5 fine.
WILLINGTON,	4	Violation license law.	\$190 fines.
WILTON, }	1	Violation license law.	\$10 fine.
	1	Violation license law.	\$25, appealed.
	1	Theft.	Bound over.
WINDSOR,	1	Arson.	3 to 5 years in State Prison.
WOLCOTT,	1	Violation license law.	\$40 fine.

SUMMARY.

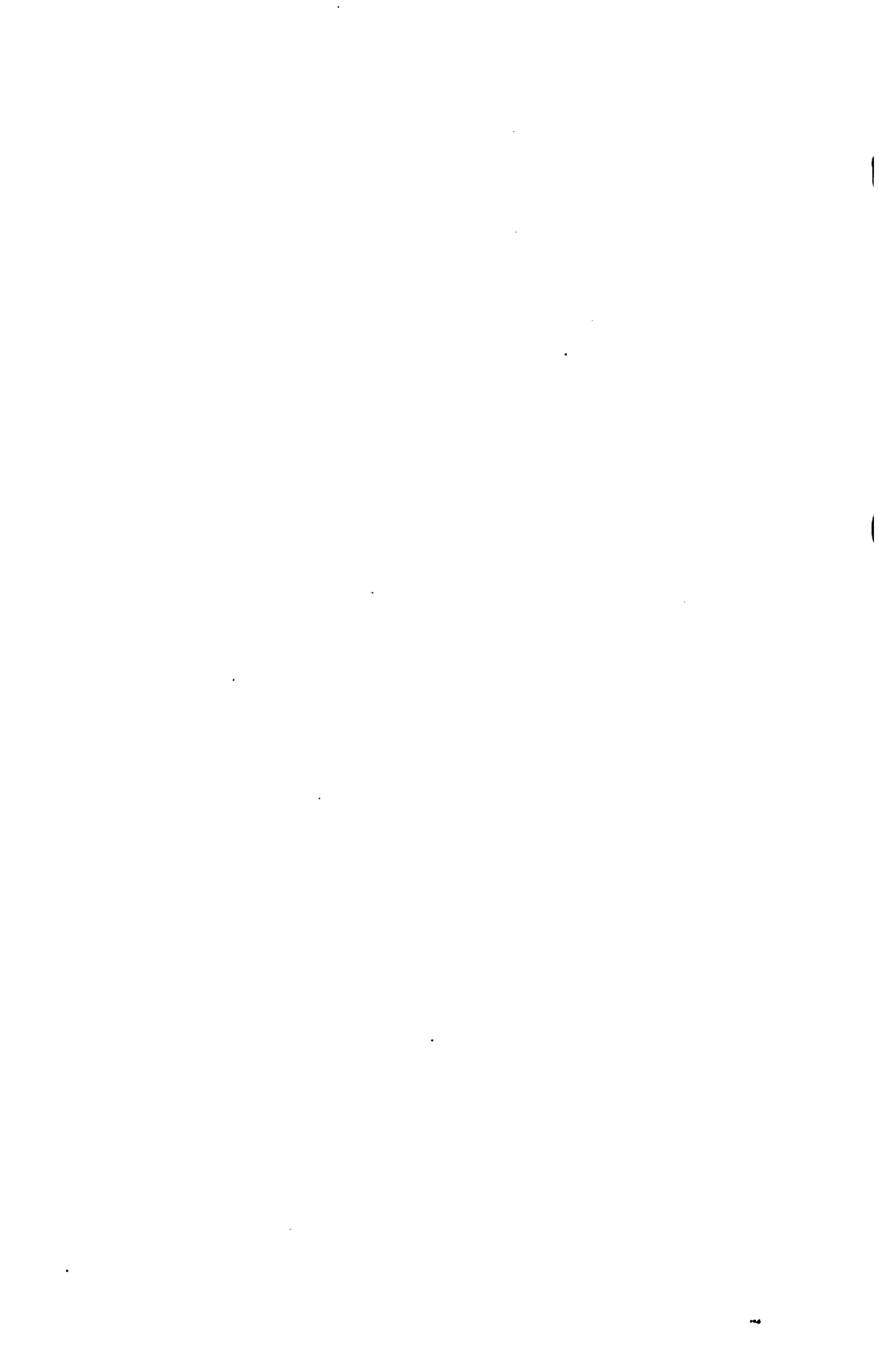
Number of cases investigated,	511
Number of prosecutions,	321

Receipts and Disbursements.

Amount received from State Treasurer, . . .	\$23,830 73
Amount paid Salaries,	\$9,592 76
Amount paid Deputy Sheriffs and other officers specially em- ployed,	10,059 46
Amount of Office Supplies,	325 36
Amount of Supt. and Policemen's Expenses,	3,802 55
Amount of Commissioner's expense,	50 60
	\$23,830 73
Amount paid to State Treasurer by Department,	\$7,141 82
Amount paid or payable to State in cases dis- posed of in Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas,	2,540 00
	\$9,681 82

FRANK T. BROWN, MARCUS H. HOLCOMB, JAMES HUNTINGTON, HENRY F. ENGLISH, JOHN H. PERRY,	}	<i>Commissioners of State Police.</i>
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HARTFORD, CONN., September 29th, 1906.





CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 5

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON

TO THE

GOVERNOR

For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1906.

WATERBURY, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE WATERBURY PAPER BOX Co.
1906.

PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

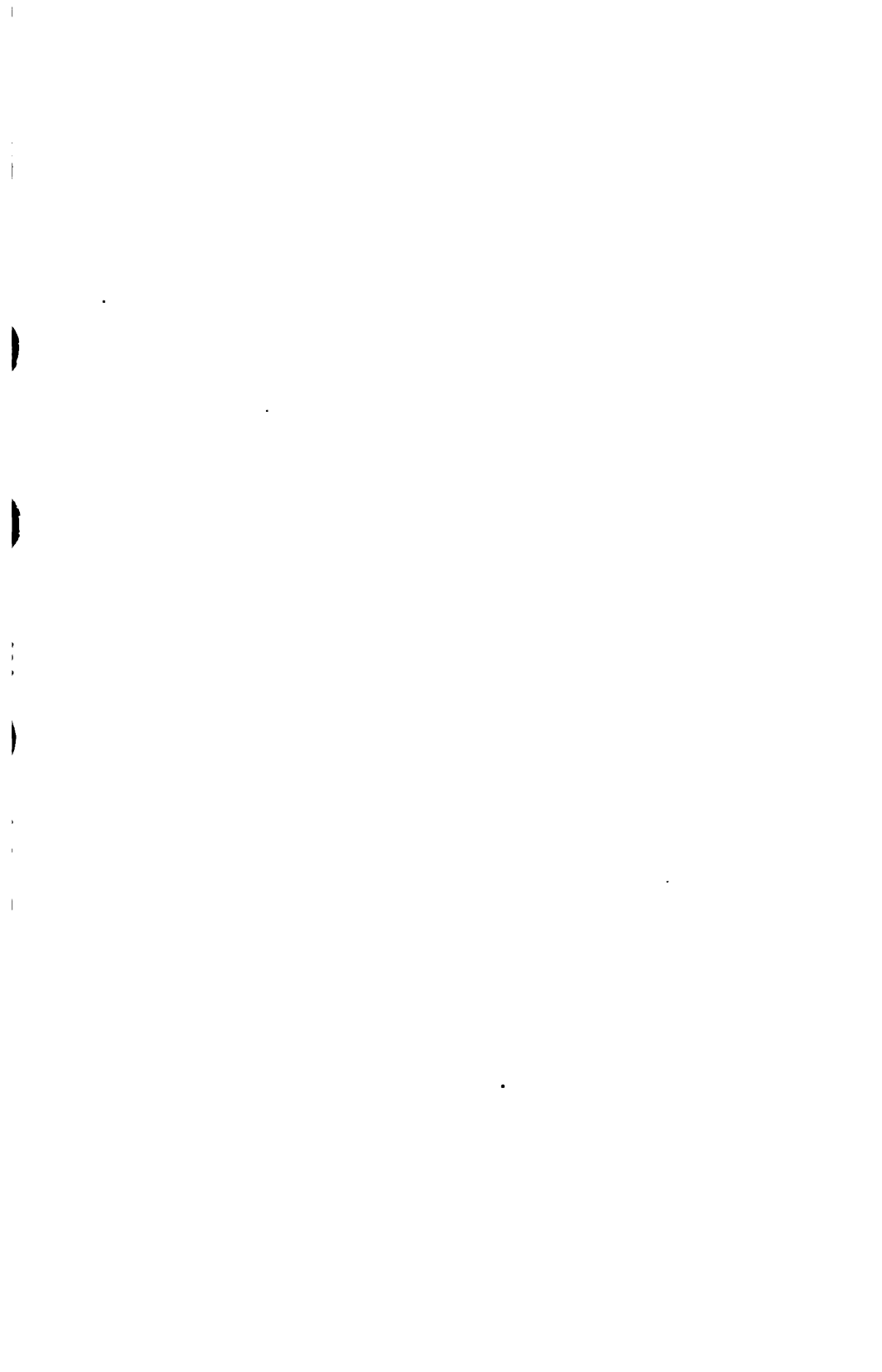
OFFICERS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES W. CHENEY, PRESIDENT, South Manchester.
WILLIE O. BURR, VICE-PRESIDENT, Hartford.
THOMAS DUDLEY WELLS, SECRETARY, Hartford.
FRANK C. SUMNER, Hartford.
WILSON C. REYNOLDS, East Haddam.
FREDERICK M. SALMON, Westport.
EDWARD A. FULLER, Suffield.

PRISON OFFICIALS:

ALBERT GARVIN, WARDEN.
GEORGE E. BAISDEN, DEPUTY WARDEN.
LUCIUS W. BARTLETT, CLERK.
EDWARD G. FOX, PHYSICIAN.
FREDERICK T. SIMPSON, CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.
TIMOTHY CURRIER CRAIG, PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.
JEREMIAH J. DUGGAN, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.



State of Connecticut

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency, HENRY ROBERTS, Governor:

SIR:—The striking fact in connection with the administration of the Connecticut State Prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906, was the establishment of a new record of revenues. Earnings from productive labor aggregated \$57,411, while receipts from various other sources swelled the total income to \$61,015. This showing, representing nearly 74 per cent. of the operating expenses of the institution, surpasses the income exhibit of any previous year, and enabled the prison management, despite the high cost of supplies, to limit to \$22,861 its drafts upon the state treasury.

All the able-bodied convicts were regularly employed. Steady productive labor, supplemented by a varied and nutritious diet, by adequate library facilities, by firm albeit kindly discipline, and by other helpful agencies, is the best scheme of reform yet invented—best for the delinquent by supplying him with a ladder by which he may climb, rung by rung, back to proper social adjustment, and best for the taxpayer by lifting a few hundredweight from the economic burden of crime. No effective substitute for hard and intelligent work in promoting the welfare of the convict is likely ever to be devised by the wit of man; and, on the other hand, the mischief which Satan still finds for idle hands to do is nowhere else so pronounced as behind locks and bars. Employment does not necessarily beget moral betterment, but unemployment necessarily prevents it. Likelihood of reformation ends where idleness begins.

The figures of population for the year developed a moderate drift toward expansion. Dipping to a minimum of 466 and rising to a maximum of 508, the census showed a daily average of 487. This number exceeds by 16 the average daily count for 1905 and surpasses by 7 the average for the past five years, although it falls short by 20 of the record for 1899. The annual variation in the size of the penal colony follows no fixed law, but the general principle that, other things being

equal, industrial depression tends to promote serious crime, and industrial prosperity to check it, usually holds good, although it occasionally suffers a bruise or two.

Including the 81 convicts who were transferred from Newgate, the number of criminals who have been sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison since the opening of the institution at Wethersfield in 1827 slightly exceeds 8,000—a checkered throng that has committed nearly every known offense against property, person, and chastity, and that has represented all types of delinquency from the keen brains gone askew and seeking to play the game of life crookedly to the dull and stupid intellects easily swept from their insecure moral moorings by gusts of passion. Grouped, this succession of offenders would constitute a community more populous than the town of Putnam or the city of Derby. It is, indeed, true that the census of commitments to prison during this period of almost four score years is larger than the number of individual inmates, for a fraction of the convicts figures in the enumeration more than once. One fellow, for instance, incarnating all the anti-social traits of the habitual criminal, was sentenced to nine terms, and was finally shot dead while perpetrating a burglary that would have sent him to prison for the tenth time. Happily, however, a large majority of the 8,000 played no return engagement at Wethersfield.

The annual number of admissions, involving a study in variation, has run from a minimum of 28 in 1847 to a maximum of 263 in 1898. Naturally enough, in view of the readjustment of the character, distribution and pursuits of the population of Connecticut, the ratio of the felon census to the general census of the state is plumper now than it was three quarters of a century ago.

Examination of the geographical distribution of the commitments shows that Fairfield county has proportionately been the most generous contributor to the prison colony. The explanation, lying so close to the surface that no delving is needed in order to detect it, casts no shadows of dishonor on the character of the inhabitants of the southwestern corner of the commonwealth. Professional criminals who make New York city their headquarters and who are more given to preying on society than to praying on their knees, find it convenient to make predatory excursions into Fairfield county, and when their plans go astray, and instead of getting booty they merely get caught, their journeys are involuntarily extended to Wethersfield. Many of those who come to steal remain to serve. It is be-

cause New York contributes so many rogues to Fairfield county that Fairfield county contributes so many rogues to prison. In a single year, back in 1886, Fairfield county sentences to Wethersfield footed up 63.

ALIEN The growth of the foreign fraction of names
ELEMENT. on the prison roster challenges attention and
 invites a word of comment. The percentage of
 convicts born under alien flags has increased
from 23 in 1856 to 37 in 1906—an expansion of 14 per cent. during
the hurrying years of half a century.

The infusion of certain strains of foreign blood into the penal population has been striking, almost, and specific allusion to two or three nationalities is not intended to suggest any odious comparisons. Fifty years ago no representatives of either the Slav or the Latin races were found at Wethersfield; now they are numerous. It was not until 1863 that a solitary native of Poland was sentenced, and not until twelve years later that a Russian-born offender was committed; now 21 former inhabitants of those countries are attired in prison garb in Connecticut. The first Wethersfield penalty inflicted on a native of Italy dates back only to 1860 and the largest number of immigrant Italians undergoing imprisonment at one period up to 1892 was 7; now the figure has swelled to 78, and a large majority of these delinquents from King Victor Emmanuel's nation is squaring accounts with justice for offenses against the person rather than for crimes against the dollar.

Wholly significant but not wholly surprising are these statistics of racial elements in the prison. They disclose with impressive clearness the shifting composition of the population of the Connecticut of the twentieth century and the over-sea sources from which the census of the state is being freely recruited.

Curiously the number of female convicts has
FEMALE undergone only slight variation for three quarters
CONVICTS. of a century. The limits within which it has
 fluctuated have been notably narrow. Fourteen
offenders in petticoats were serving sentences 60 years ago; 14 are
serving sentences now. Still further back, in 1844, the roll of prison
inmates contained the names of 20 representatives of the sex that
does not spit on the sidewalk. While the penal institution at Wethersfield has been adding cubits to its stature, and while the state

has been cutting a steadily growing figure in the census table, the quota of female prisoners has displayed neither much variableness nor great shadow of turning. Whatever may be the explanation of this condition—whether woman in Connecticut is no nobly planned to warn, to comfort and command that she rarely commits aggravated crime, or whether, when she does tread the hard way of transgression, the courts are reluctant to annex the prison stigma to the criminal stigma—the fact that less than three per cent. of the convict contingent consists of women shines forth like a torch gilding the mountain top.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year was excellent. Seven deaths, three less than 1905, occurred from natural causes, and most of them were the result of chronic maladies. The rate of mortality at the institution is usually somewhat below that which obtains in the state at large.

No changes in the legislation immediately affecting the administration of the affairs of the prison are seriously needed at present.

The annual reports of the warden and of the religious and medical departments, indicating in detail the operations of the year, are appended.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. CHENEY,
WILLIE O. BURR,
THOMAS DUDLEY WELLS,
FRANK C. SUMNER,
WILSON C. REYNOLDS,
FREDERICK M. SALMON,
EDWARD A. FULLER,

Directors of the State Prison.

WETHERSFIELD, October 1, 1906.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

To the Honorable Board of State Prison Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to submit herewith my report together with the financial statement and statistical tables for the year ending September 30, 1906:

The highest number of convicts in confinement for the year was 508, and the lowest 466, making an average daily population of 486.53, a gain of 15.58 over the preceding year.

Of the \$80,000 legislative appropriation for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1907, there was drawn \$22,861.93, leaving a balance in the state treasury of \$57,138.07.

The earnings from convict labor were \$57,411.50, and the revenue from other sources was \$3,603.63, making a total income of \$61,015.13, the greatest in the prison's history.

The prison and its equipment are in good repair, and the inmates are in good health.

The State Board of Charities and the Connecticut Prison Association have maintained their usual high standard of efficiency in their work in this institution during the year.

The Catholic and Protestant Sunday school teachers have been faithful and constant in their duties, for which I am deeply grateful.

As usual the Hartford Christian Endeavor Union furnished the Christmas entertainment. On Thanksgiving Day Rev. Henry Clarke of Bristol delivered the address, and on July 4, Mr. Marcus White, Principal of the State Normal School at New Britain, was the speaker. To them and to many other ladies and gentlemen for books, magazines and favors extended I am greatly indebted.

Gentlemen, accept my highest appreciation for your earnest co-operation and unfailing courtesy. I am,

Very respectfully,

ALBERT GARVIN,

Warden.

WETHERSFIELD, September 30, 1906.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

TABLE A.
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

From October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906, inclusive.

To Provisions, Prison.....	\$13,291.39
Provisions, Officers' and Warden's household.....	5,111.60
Provisions, Hospital.....	579.66
Furniture, Prison.....	182.25
Furnishings, Warden's house.....	194.31
Clothing, Prison.....	1,469.82
Clothing, Citizen.....	861.69
Bedding.....	889.32
Supplies.....	383.62
Farm Tools.....	5.20
Farm Stable.....	352.14
Shirt Shop Plant.....	1,311.86
Electric Plant.....	100.00
Medicine.....	474.97
Tobacco.....	531.57
Chapel and School.....	201.07
Bertillon System.....	36.71
Engineer's Department.....	388.58
Fuel.....	8,171.95
Light.....	2,728.14
Water.....	1,567.20
Arms.....	30.00
Repairs.....	1,365.42
Office Expense.....	1,604.74
Salaries.....	40,859.46
Conservatory.....	15.40
Insurance.....	197.50
	\$82,905.57

TABLE A.**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.**

From October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906, inclusive.

By Live Stock.....	\$249.35
Fines.....	13.50
Sales.....	333.98
U. S. Government, subsistence.....	3,006.80
Convict Labor.....	57,411.50
State of Connecticut, to balance.....	21,890.44
	\$82,905.57 .

TABLE B.
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

From October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906, inclusive.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Library Fund.

Cash on hand, September 30, 1905.....	\$1,194.48	
From Comptroller.....	500.00	
		\$1,694.48

Prison Fund.

Cash on hand, September 30, 1905.....	\$1,053.19	
From Comptroller.....	22,861.93	
		\$23,915.12
Excess of accounts receivable over accounts payable September 30, 1905.....		\$2,009.19

Inventory September 30, 1905.

Real Estate.....	\$579,636.00	
Heating Plant.....	6,600.00	
Electrical Plant.....	8,300.00	
Cold Storage Plant.....	5,250.00	
Shirt Shop Plant.....	5,400.00	
Gas Plant.....	200.00	
Library.....	3,101.83	
Personal Property.....	45,050.30	
		\$653,538.13
		\$679,462.44

TABLE B.**PER CONTRA.***Library Fund.*

Cash on hand September 30, 1906.....	\$1,684.88	
By Purchases.....	9.60	
		\$1,694.48

Prison Fund.

Cash on hand September 30, 1906.....	\$1,413.73
Excess of accounts receivable over accounts payable September 30, 1906.....	\$2,391.07

Inventory September 30, 1906.

Real Estate.....	\$579,636.00	
Heating Plant.....	6,600.00	
Electrical Plant.....	8,200.00	
Cold Storage Plant.....	5,250.00	
Shirt Shop Plant.....	5,000.00	
Gas Plant.....	200.00	
Library.....	3,178.30	
Personal Property.....	45,702.90	
		\$653,767.20
Profit and Loss account to balance.....		21,890.44
		\$679,462.44

[illegible]

•With Board.

†With Rent.

TABLE D.

PER DIEM MAINTENANCE.

Cost per capita of prisoners in confinement, also average number of prisoners from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906, inclusive.

Salaries.....	\$40,859.46
Provisions, Warden's household and Officers.....	5,111.60
Provisions, Prison and Insane Ward.....	13,291.39
Provisions, Hospital.....	579.66
Clothing.....	2,331.51
Fuel.....	8,171.95
Light.....	2,728.14
Water.....	1,567.20
Medicine.....	474.97
Tobacco.....	531.57
Total.....	\$75,647.45

Average number of prisoners.....	486.53
Average daily cost per capita.....	42.59 cents.

TABLE E.

Cost per capita of Warden's household and Officers furnished with board, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906, inclusive.

Total cost of provisions.....	\$5,111.60
Average number of persons.....	31.43
Cost per capita per diem.....	44.56 cents.

HOSPITAL.

Total cost of provisions.....	\$579.66
Average number of inmates.....	13.06
Cost per capita per diem.....	12.16 cents.

PRISON PROPER, INSANE WARD AND HOSPITAL.

Total cost of provisions.....	\$13,871.05
Average number of prisoners.....	486.53
Cost per capita per diem.....	7.8 cents.

TABLE F.

Inventory September 30, 1905.

Real Estate.....	\$579,636.00
Heating Plant.....	6,600.00
Electrical Plant.....	8,300.00
Cold Storage Plant.....	5,250.00
Shirt Shop Plant.....	5,400.00
Gas Plant.....	200.00
Library.....	3,101.83
Personal Property.....	45,050.30
	\$653,538.13

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., October 13, 1905.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have appraised the State Prison property at Wethersfield, and that the foregoing is a true and correct valuation of the same, according to our best knowledge and belief.

E. G. WOODHOUSE,

E. D. COOGAN,

Appraisers.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
COUNTY OF HARTFORD, } s. s.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., October 13, 1905.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, the day and year above mentioned.

LUCIUS W. BARTLETT,

*Notary Public.**Inventory September 30, 1906.*

Real Estate.....	\$579,636.00
Heating Plant.....	6,600.00
Electrical Plant.....	8,200.00
Cold Storage Plant.....	5,250.00
Shirt Shop Plant.....	5,000.00
Gas Plant.....	200.00
Library.....	3,178.30
Personal Property.....	45,702.90
	\$653,767.20

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., October 13, 1906.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have appraised the State Prison property at Wethersfield, and that the foregoing is a true and correct valuation of the same, according to our best knowledge and belief.

E. G. WOODHOUSE,

E. D. COOGAN,

Appraisers.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
COUNTY OF HARTFORD, } s. s.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., October 13, 1906.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, the day and year above mentioned.

LUCIUS W. BARTLETT,

Notary Public.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

The following table indicates the movement of the population during the year:

Total number on hand September 30, 1905.....	473	
Received during the year.....	183	
Returned for violating parole.....	2	
Total.....		658
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	123	
Pardoned by Board of Pardons.....	7	
Paroled by Board of Pardons.....	2	
Paroled by Board of Parole.....	5	
Died.....	7	
Suicide.....	1	
Executed.....	1	
Sentence Remitted.....	4	
		150
Total on hand September 30, 1906.....		508

INSANE WARD.

On September 30, 1905, there were confined in this ward.....	26	
Admitted during the year.....	12	
Making a total of.....		38
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	5	
Transferred back to prison ward.....	1	
Died.....	2	
		8
Leaving total a September 30, 1906.....		30

The sex and color of convicts under confinement at the close of the fiscal year were as follows:

White males.....	442
White females.....	9
Colored males.....	52
Colored females.....	5
Total.....	508

The following table indicates by counties the geographical distribution of the convicts received during the year and of the prison population at the close of the year:

Counties.	Received during the year.	On hand Sept. 30, '06
New Haven.....	73	161
Fairfield.....	42	123
Hartford.....	27	97
New London.....	23	56
Windham.....	7	17
Litchfield.....	6	21
Tolland.....	1	3
Middlesex.....	1	14
U. S. Navy Department.....	3	16
	183	508

GENERAL STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1.

CLASSIFICATION BY AGE OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

Age when convicted.	No.	Age when convicted.	No.	Age Sept. 30, 1906.	No.	Age Sept. 30, 1906.	No.
From 16 to 20	41	50 to 55	16	From 16 to 20	23	55 to 60	15
20 to 25	123	55 to 60	5	20 to 25	77	60 to 65	6
25 to 30	99	60 to 65	5	25 to 30	115	65 to 70	9
30 to 35	74	65 to 70	4	30 to 35	74	70 to 75	5
35 to 40	56	70 to 75	2	35 to 40	73	75 to 80	0
40 to 45	54			40 to 45	50	80 to 85	1
45 to 50	29	Total,	508	45 to 50	32		
				50 to 55	28	Total,	508

TABLE No. 2.

CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Laborers.....	161	Junkdealers.....	4	Confectioner.....	1
Farmers.....	51	Sailors.....	4	Clockmaker.....	1
Teamsters.....	25	Butchers.....	3	Coachman.....	1
Hostlers.....	17	Bankers.....	3	Clergyman.....	1
Painters.....	16	Electricians.....	3	Dentist.....	1
U. S. Marines.....	16	Metal Workers....	3	Gardener.....	1
Machinists.....	14	Printers.....	3	Lawyer.....	1
Waiters.....	14	Peddlers.....	3	Lineman.....	1
Cooks.....	13	Weavers.....	3	Laundryman.....	1
Carpenters.....	12	Bakers.....	2	Manufacturer.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	9	Bartenders.....	2	Merchant.....	1
Housekeepers.....	9	Cloth Finishers...	2	Nurse.....	1
Barbers.....	8	Platers.....	2	Porter.....	1
Brakemen.....	8	Rubber Workers..	2	Physician.....	1
Clerks.....	8	Seamstresses.....	2	Real Estate.....	1
Shoemakers.....	8	Stone Cutters.....	2	Telegrapher.....	1
Engineers.....	7	Tinsmiths.....	2	Upholsterer.....	1
Hatters.....	7	Tailors.....	2	Veterinary.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	6	U. S. Army.....	2		
Masons.....	6	Wood Workers....	2	Total.....	508
Firemen.....	6	Bookbinder.....	1		
Plumbers.....	5	Buffer.....	1		
Polishers.....	5	Cooper.....	1		
Moulders.....	4	Cigar Maker.....	1		

TABLE No. 3.
CLASSIFICATION BY NATIVITY OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.
Connecticut.....	169	Alabama.....	1	Austria.....	9
New York.....	52	Colorado.....	1	Germany.....	8
Massachusetts....	28	Florida.....	1	Hungary.....	7
Pennsylvania.....	11	Georgia.....	1	Poland.....	5
Rhode Island.....	9	Indiana.....	1	New Brunswick...	2
New Jersey.....	7	Kansas.....	1	Sweden.....	2
Virginia.....	7	South Carolina....	1	Scotland.....	2
Ohio.....	5	Texas.....	1	China.....	1
Illinois.....	4	Tennessee.....	1	Cuba.....	1
New Hampshire...	4	Wisconsin.....	1	Nova Scotia.....	1
North Carolina....	3	West Virginia.....	1	Portugal.....	1
Dist. of Columbia.	2	Italy.....	78	Turkey.....	1
Kentucky.....	2	Ireland.....	25	West Indies.....	1
Maine.....	2	Canada.....	18		
Michigan.....	2	Russia.....	16	Total.....	508
Vermont.....	2	England.....	10		

TABLE No. 4.
CLASSIFICATION BY CRIME OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Murder, second degree.....	64	Conspiracy to defraud.....	3
Statutory burglary.....	55	Indecent assault.....	3
Assault with intent to kill.....	55	Insubordination.....	3
Burglary.....	39	Murder, first degree	3
Theft.....	31	Obtaining money under false pretences.....	3
Theft from the person.....	31	Incest.....	2
Abuse of minor female.....	25	Seduction.....	2
Rape.....	25	Attempt to pass counterfeit money.....	1
Horse stealing.....	22	Attempt to defraud.....	1
Manslaughter.....	22	Attempt at abortion.....	1
Breaking and entering.....	21	Burglary with violence.....	1
Robbery.....	17	Harboring female for prostitution.....	1
Assault with intent to rape....	15	Infanticide.....	1
Sodomy.....	14	Tramp.....	1
Forgery.....	12	Vitriol throwing.....	1
Embezzlement.....	9		
Arson.....	8	Total,	508
Robbery with violence.....	5		
Attempt at robbery.....	4		
Bigamy.....	4		
Adultery.....	3		

TABLE No. 5.

CLASSIFICATION BY SENTENCE OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

TERMINATE SENTENCE.	No.	INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.		No.
		MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.	
10 months,	1	1 year,	1 year,	1
2 years,	2	1 "	1 " 3 months	3
2 " 6 months,	1	1 "	1 " 5 "	1
4 "	2	1 "	1 " 6 "	8
4 " 6 months,	1	1 "	2 "	61
5 "	13	1 "	2 " 6 months,	3
5 " \$50.00 fine,	1	1 "	3 "	39
7 "	6	1 "	4 "	19
8 "	3	1 "	5 "	12
8 " 6 months,	1	1 "	6 "	2
9 "	1	1 "	7 "	1
10 "	14	1 "	9 "	1
12 "	3	1 "	10 "	4
14 "	1	1 " 6 months,	2 "	1
15 "	8	1 " 6 "	2 " 6 months,	4
18 "	3	1 " 6 "	3 "	10
20 "	4	1 " 6 "	4 "	2
24 "	1	1 " 6 "	5 "	1
25 "	1	1 " 6 "	7 "	1
Life,	69	1 " 8 "	4 "	1
Total,	136	2 "	2 " 10 months,	1
		2 "	3 "	16
		2 "	3 " 6 months,	4
		2 "	4 "	22
		2 "	5 "	12
		2 "	5 " 6 months,	2
		2 "	6 "	4
		2 "	7 "	3
		2 "	8 "	2
		2 "	10 "	1
		2 "	12 "	1
		2 "	15 "	1
		2 " 6 months,	4 "	2
		2 " 6 "	4 " 6 months,	1
		2 " 6 "	5 "	3
		3 "	4 "	13
		3 "	5 "	23
		3 "	5 " \$1.00 fine,	1
		3 "	5 " \$100.00 fine,	1
		3 "	6 "	3
		3 "	7 "	1
		3 "	9 "	2
		3 "	10 "	1
		3 "	15 "	2
		3 " 6 months,	5 "	1
		3 " 6 "	8 "	1
		4 "	5 "	6
		4 "	6 "	2
		4 "	7 "	1
		4 "	8 "	1
		4 "	10 " \$1.00 fine	1
		4 "	10 "	2
		4 " 6 months,	5 "	1
		5 "	6 "	1
		5 "	7 "	2
		5 "	8 "	6
		5 "	10 "	2
		5 "	15 "	1
		6 "	8 "	2
		6 "	9 "	1
		6 "	10 "	4
		6 "	10 " \$1.00 fine,	1
		7 "	8 "	1
		7 "	9 "	1
		7 "	10 "	3
		8 "	10 "	8
		8 "	10 " \$1.00 fine,	1
		8 "	12 "	2
		8 "	15 "	1
		9 "	10 "	1

TABLE No. 5.—Continued.

TERMINATE SENTENCE.	No.	INTERMINATE SENTENCE.		No.
		MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.	
		10 years . . .	12 years . . .	1
		10 " . . .	13 " . . .	1
		10 " . . .	15 " . . .	3
		10 " . . .	17 " . . .	1
		10 " . . .	19 " . . .	1
		10 " . . .	20 " . . .	3
		10 " . . .	25 " . . .	1
		10 " . . .	35 " . . .	1
		12 " . . .	15 " . . .	2
		12 " . . .	20 " . . .	2
		14 " . . .	20 " . . .	1
		15 " . . .	20 " . . .	5
		16 " . . .	21 " . . .	1
			Total,	372
			Grand total.	508

TABLE No. 6.
COMMITMENTS.

First commitment,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	454
Second "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46
Third "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Fourth "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Fifth "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	508

TABLE No. 7.

**THE PERSONAL HABITS, EDUCATION, AND DOMESTIC
RELATIONS OF PRISONERS.**

	Average duration of prisoners' home life, years.	Personal habits of prisoners.			Number of prisoners who used		Number of prisoners who could read and write before conviction.		Number of prisoners educated in				
		Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Tobacco.	Alcohol.	Read.	Write.	Public school	High school.	College.	Married.	Single.
		94	305	109	450	386	405	408	361	28	14	198	310
Per cent.....	18 65	18.5	60 0	21.5	88 6	73.0	79 7	79.3	71.	5 5	2 8	20.	61.

TABLE No. 8.

**THE RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE OF PRISONERS;
WHETHER THEY WERE IN JAIL OR PRISON BEFORE.**

	Catholic.	Protestant.	Hebrew.	Agnostic.	Number in jail before.	Number in prison before.
	255	241	9	3	143	68
Per cent.....	50.2	47.4	1.8	.6	28.1	12.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., October 20, 1906.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Albert Garvin, Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, and compared the same with the vouchers therefor, and found them correct for the year ending September 30, 1906.

The balance in the hands of said Warden on said last mentioned date, was fourteen hundred, thirteen and seventy-three hundredths dollars (\$1,413.73) on deposit with the Hartford Trust Co., of Hartford.

WILLIAM P. BAILEY,
EDWARD M. YEOMANS,
Auditors of Public Accounts.

I hereby certify that the foregoing financial and statistical statements are correct as taken from the books and records in the office of the Connecticut State Prison.

LUCIUS W. BARTLETT,
Clerk.

REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

To the Honorable Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit my report of the work of the Protestant chaplain for the year ending September 30, 1906.

LETTERS.

The number of letters recorded as sent out by the prisoners is 9,022; as received by them 10,774; an increase in each class over the preceding year.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The Monthly Record, in publishing articles, both contributed and editorial, has aimed fairly to represent and healthfully to influence prison life and thought.

The library of about 5,500 carefully selected and classified volumes, covering the various departments of biography, essays, philosophy, fiction, history, poetry, religion, science and travel, has issued 21,975 drawings. Re-coverings and repairs have kept the books in good condition.

The night school three evenings a week for eight months, from September 25, 1905, to May 21, 1906, has held 99 sessions. The total attendance was 10,535, the average $106\frac{1}{2}$ out of an enrollment of 127, of whom 14 were teachers. The teaching is done by the better educated prisoners, who, because of their fitness, are asked to teach. The work of the schoolroom ranges from learning the alphabet to reading in the third reader, working problems in interest, and writing a readable letter. So large is the task of this elementary work that no place can be made in the school for the many who wish the aid of instruction but are beyond our highest class. Those who can speak, read and write English in a barely usable manner have to be left to their own unaided resources in order to provide

for the helpless taken into the school. Five-sixths of the number in the school this year are of foreign tongues.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

My three services a week have been held: Christian Endeavor, Thursday evenings, eight months of the year; Sunday school and preaching services every Sunday.

The Christian Endeavor is a social meeting for prayer, praise and mutual helpfulness.

In the Sunday school the faithful laymen from the churches of Hartford have continued their efficient teaching, using the International Sunday school lessons and the Catechism respectively for those of the Protestant and the Catholic faith.

On the four holidays and the evenings of two other days of the year, appropriate entertainment has been given in the chapel for the brightening of life here. The ladies of the Wethersfield W. C. T. U. made their annual gift of a bouquet of flowers with selected verse of scripture, to each prisoner. To them, to the Hartford Christian Endeavor Union for their Christmas entertainment, to those who have aided in our music on special occasions, to those who have sent literature for distribution and books for our library, to those who have provided our Sunday school with 62 copies of the *Sunday school Times* throughout the year, and to all others who have contributed to the betterment of life in prison, it is a pleasure to me here to record my gratitude for their kindly deeds.

I have daily visited the hospital to bring cheer, comfort and consolation to the aged and distressed. I have, so far as I could, called at the cells, have written many letters for the illiterate, and tried to use all the agencies at hand to build the individual character on a new, restored or strengthened foundation into Christian manhood.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, to the Warden and to the Deputy, and to all the officers of the prison, I tender my grateful appreciation of the courtesy and kindness shown me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

TIMOTHY CURRIER CRAIG,
Protestant Chaplain.

WETHERSFIELD, November 14, 1906.

REPORT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

To the Honorable Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—My last report was submitted to the Honorable Board of Directors, November 12, 1905. Since that time I have conducted religious exercises for the Catholic inmates at the Connecticut State Prison every Sunday at 8:30 A. M. These exercises consist of the Holy Mass, at which an instruction is given on such subjects as are best calculated to arouse and foster a spirit of religion and piety in the minds and hearts of the hearers.

When necessity or occasion required it I have visited the prison at other times to administer the consolations of religion to the sick and to those whose night has come and who can no longer work.

Besides the Holy Mass and the instruction the inmates have an opportunity of attending Sunday school from 9:30 A. M. till 10:30 A. M. This branch of the religious department is conducted by an able and efficient corps of teachers from the Holy Name of Jesus Society of Hartford, who voluntarily, and sometimes with no little inconvenience, freely devote their time and talents to uplifting and regenerating poor, crippled and fallen humanity.

At Christmas and Easter I have afforded the prisoners an opportunity to comply with their spiritual duties and to approach the Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist. On these occasions, I secured clergymen who could speak the different languages and who assisted me in hearing confessions, so that no inmate might be deprived of any spiritual comfort and consolation.

Our library is in excellent condition, the good Warden exercising care to eliminate any work that is not wholesome and salutary. *The Catholic Transcript* still continues to be circulated among the men every Sunday with good results. To its management we are deeply indebted for its free distribution.

To the Sunday school teachers, who have so conscientiously assisted me in my work at the prison, I am greatly indebted.

In closing this report, I desire to record my grateful feelings and thanks to the Honorable Board of Directors, to the Warden and his officers for the many kindnesses received, and the courtesy extended to me during my manifold visits to the prison.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours very respectfully,

JEREMIAH J. DUGGAN,

Catholic Chaplain.

WETHERSFIELD, November 5, 1906.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

To the Honorable Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit my report of the medical department of the prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906:

Number in hospital, September 30, 1905 9

Number in hospital, September 30, 1906 9

Number on sick call for the year:

1905		March		809
October	797	April		421
November	572	May		484
December	512	June		378
1906		July		701
January	932	August		518
February	438	September		322

Total 6,884

Number of deaths in the prison proper for the year, 5; in insane ward, 2; suicide, 1; execution, 1.

Frank Sherouk was executed January 9, 1906.

The following diseases were treated in the hospital:

Accidents	1	Oedema of legs	1
Alveolar abscess	1	Pericarditis, fibronous	1
Asthma	1	Pleurisy	1
Appendicitis, acute catarrhal	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	7
Bronchitis	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis, incipient	1
Catheter removed from bladder	1	Potts disease of spine	1
Cancer (scalp)	1	Rheumatism, chronic articular	2
Conjunctivitis, acute catarrhal	2	Sciatica	1
Corneal opacity	1	Syphilis leg ulceration	1
Diarrhoea	1	Tapeworm	2
Debility	4	Tachycardia	1
Frontal bone abscess	1	Tonsilitis	1
Gastritis, chronic catarrhal	2	Urethral stricture	2
Hepatic dropsy	1	Uvulitis, acute phlegmonous	1
Haemorrhoids	1	Wounds, crushed great-toe	1
Infected cheek	1		—
Jaundice obstructed	1	Total	53
Malaria	6		

INSANE WARD.

Number in insane ward, September 30, 1905.....	26	
Number admitted during the year.....	12	
	—	38
Dicharged by expiration of sentence.....	5	
Transferred to prison proper.....	1	
Died.....	2	
	—	8
Population on September 30, 1906.....		30

I wish to extend to you, gentlemen, and to Warden Garvin my gratitude, and to Deputy Baisden and House Physician Blair my appreciation of the assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD G. FOX, M. D.,

Physician to Prison.

WETHERSFIELD, October 1, 1906.

REPORT OF CONSULTING PHYSICIAN IN INSANITY.

To the Honorable Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I submit herewith the report for the insane ward during the past year.

Total number of patients September 30, 1905.....	26	
Admitted during the year.....	12	
	—	38
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	5	
Died.....	2	
Transferred to prison proper.....	1	
	—	8
Total number, September 30, 1906.....		30

These cases are classified as follows:

Paranoia.....	7
Dementia.....	8
Paresis.....	6
Melancholia.....	5
Alcoholic.....	1
Syphilitic.....	1
Hypomania.....	2
	—
	30

These patients are in good physical condition, and are well cared for by those in immediate charge. They rarely, if ever, develop the severer symptoms of insanity, and retain a large degree of self-control. I think this is due in great measure to the judicious discipline observed in the prison, and the generally favorable environment.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK T. SIMPSON, M. D.,

Consulting Physician in Insanity.

HARTFORD, November 20, 1906.

THIRD REPORT
OF THE
Connecticut Prison Association
TO
THE GOVERNOR
Concerning the Operation of the
PROBATION LAW

(Chapter 142, Public Acts of 1905)

For Fiscal Year Ending September 30th, 1906.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE HARTFORD PRINTING Co., 16 STATE ST.,
(ELIHU GEER SONS.)
1906.

PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

1875—1906.

OFFICE OF

THE CONNECTICUT PRISON ASSOCIATION,

ROOM 83, STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD, CONN.

To His Excellency, HENRY ROBERTS,

Governor of the State of Connecticut:

SIR:—

In accordance with the provisions of Section 10, Chapter 142, Public Acts of 1905, we have the honor to submit herewith the third report on the operation of the probation system, the same covering the fiscal year ending with September 30, 1906.

Permit us to repeat what we said last year concerning the usefulness of the probation law: Whenever it can be used in restraining and correcting offenders, instead of confining them in County Jails under the debasing influences so prevalent in such institutions, it certainly works a decided moral gain: in cases where the head of the family is, under the probation system, continued in wage earning in support of his family, instead of being incarcerated in jail to become a charge on the taxpayer while support of his family is left to individual or public charity, the economical gain is plainly and immediately apparent.

We trust that the report herewith submitted will have the approval of your Excellency.

Respectfully,

THE CONNECTICUT PRISON ASSOCIATION,

By JOHN C. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

Compiled from Reports of Probation Officers, for Fiscal Year Ending with Sept. 30, 1906.

Court.	Name of Probation Officer.	Number Placed on Probation.		Observed Terms of Probation.		Violated Terms of Probation.		Escaped from Court Jurisdiction.		Remaining on Probation.	
		Men	W'n	Men	W'n	Men	W'n	Men	W'n	Men	W'n
Litchfield Co. Superior,	Henry E. Hinman,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolland Co. Superior,	R. S. Yeomans,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterbury District,	Nicholas Combella,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Haven Co. Common Pleas,	S. O. Preston,	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Assessia, City,	Louis Leyerzapf,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berlin, Town,	Milton C. Isbell,	14	1	6	1	3	2	4	1	...	...
Bradford, Town,	George G. Griswold,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridgeport, City,	Rev. T. S. Devitt,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridgeport, City,	George H. Canfield,	26	...	14	20	4	2	1	...	7	18
Bristol, Town,	Helen L. King,	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	3
Deerbury, City,	William J. Malone,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derby, City,	C. A. Colcord,	55	4	41	3	4	...	1	...	9	1
East Hartford, Town,	David W. Boyd,	5	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
East Hartford, Town,	James A. Whitney,	10	2	5	1	1	...	4	...	...	1
East Hartford, Town,	Paul Heimer,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Hartford, Town,	Frederick O. Dutton,	8	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	4	...
Greenwich, Borough,	Philip Finnegan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Griswold, Town,	William O. Soule,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groton, Town,	E. J. Sauter,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartford, Town,	William F. Downer,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartford, Police,	Frank A. Arnold,	171	24	98	14	13	4	2	2	58	4
Hartford, Town,	Jane M. Curtis,	...	55	1	42	1	3	...	...	10	...
Ugahy, Town,	Oliver E. Getty,	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...

Manchester, Town,	25	8	2	1	5	1	1	17	6
Meriden, City and Police,	4	7	3	7	1				
Milford, Town,		2							2
Naugatucket, Borough,	28	10	18	1	4	3		3	1
New Britain, City and Police,	67	5	21	1	3	12		31	4
New Haven, City,	77	14	35	7	5	9	1	34	4
† " "		157	20	82	14	3		1	5
Louis Leyerzapf,									
New London, City and Police,	9	2	3	2	5			1	2
Wm. Peckham Smith,		4							
New Milford, Town,		1							1
Rev. J. S. Plumb,									
John B. Lawrence,									
Norwalk, Town,	20	15	12	13		2		8	1
Norwich, City,	1	1	1	2					
Orange, Town,	1	9	1	7			1		1
Pitman, City,									
Frederick W. Seward,									
Charles S. Greer,									
George Siswick,	2								
Stallford Springs, Borough,									
Robert A. Ross,	32	14	20	9	2	1	3	6	2
Henry G. Palmer,									
Stamford, City,									
Stonington, Town,									
Asa H. Wilcox,	9	13	5	2		1		4	10
Torrington, Borough,									
M. Douglas Munson,		1		1					
Wallingford, Borough,	389	14	132	2	6	8	1	199	4
Waterbury, City,		22			50			15	15
William A. Lyman,	25	2	10	1	4	1	2	15	1
Willimantic, Police,		7							
Erwin K. Smith,	1		1						
Winchester, Town,									
Totals,	1982	78	443	29	434	35	239	19	102
								19	31
								45	2
								3	0
								401	21
								170	9

† Owing to the fact that Mr. Leyerzapf did not assume the duties of his office until the last month of the fiscal year the figures are all set opposite the name of his predecessor, Mr. Preston, it being impractical to attempt any monthly separation of figures.

No Probation Officer has ever been appointed for either the Middletown city court or the Farmington borough court.

FINANCIAL TABLE,

From October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

Court.	Name of Probation Officer.	Amount of Fines and Costs Collected from Probationers.	Amount of Probationers Wages Collected and Expended for Families of Probationers.	Amount of Salary Received by Probationer Officer.	Amount of Expenses of Probation Officer.
<i>Litchfield Co., Superior,</i>	Henry E. Hinman,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Tolland Co., Superior,</i>	R. S. Yeomans,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Waterbury, District,</i>	Nicholas Combellaek	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>New Haven Co., Com. Pleas,</i>	S. O. Preston,	.....	.....	\$20.00	\$2.00
"	Louis Leyerzapf,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Ansonia, City,</i>	Milton C. Isbell,	\$12.00	.....	54.00	.....
<i>Berlin, Town,</i>	George G. Griswold,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Branford, Town,</i>	Rev. T. S. Devitt,	.....	.....	.....	1.69
<i>Bridgeport, City,</i>	George H. Canfield,	.....	\$220.08	444.00	.....
"	Helen L. King,	.....	.....	36.00	.....
<i>Bristol, Town,</i>	William J. Malone,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Danbury, City,</i>	C. A. Colcord,	684.68	10.00	690.00	3.00
<i>Derby, City,</i>	David W. Boyd,	.....	2.25	.....	.....
<i>East Hartford, Town,</i>	James A. Whitney,	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Paul Heimer,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Enfield, Town,</i>	Frederick O. Dutton,	.....	99.00	45.00	1.25
<i>Greenwich, Borough,</i>	Philip Finnegan,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Griswold, Town,</i>	William O. Soule,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Groton, Town,</i>	E. J. Sauter,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Hamden, Town,</i>	William F. Downer,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Hartford, Police,</i>	Frank A. Arnold,	523.25	6,638.08	1,456.00	253.02
<i>Huntington, Town,</i>	Jane M. Curtis,	2.00	.....	10.05	.....
<i>Killingly, Town,</i>	Oliver E. Getty,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Manchester, Town,</i>	A. H. Skinner,	.....	9.00	.....	.....
<i>Meriden, City and Police,</i>	Samson H. Hansell,	25.65	125.00	60.00	.....
<i>Milford, Town,</i>	Eld'de H. Cornwall,	15.62	.....	.....	.....
<i>Naugatuck, Borough,</i>	Rufus W. Lewis,	92.17	11.00	92.85	1.01
<i>New Britain, City, & Police,</i>	Rev. L. S. Johnson,	409.15	2,269.37	499.96	16.44
<i>New Haven, City,</i>	S. O. Preston,	114.12	1,271.95	855.00	236.75
"	Louis Leyerzapf,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>New London, City & Police,</i>	Wm. Peckham Smith	.....	.....	110.00	2.00
<i>New Milford, Town,</i>	Rev. J. S. Plumb,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Norwalk, Town,</i>	John B. Lawrence,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Norwich, City,</i>	Andrew J. Hetrick,	100.02	.....	149.99	.....
<i>Orange, Town,</i>	Chas. D. Phelps, M.D.	14.43	.....	15.00	.....
<i>Putnam, City,</i>	Fred'k W. Seward,	.....	.....	8.60	15.00
<i>Rockville, City,</i>	Charles S. Greer,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Stafford Springs, Borough,</i>	George Siswick,	4.75	.....	.....	.....
<i>Stamford, City,</i>	Robert A. Ross,	20.00	586.03	762.61	33.11
<i>Stonington, Town,</i>	Henry G. Palmer,	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Torrington, Borough,</i>	Asa H. Wilcox,	15.69	.....	25.95	.....
<i>Wallington, Borough,</i>	M. Douglas Munson,	.....	.....	4.90	.....
<i>Waterbury, City,</i>	Nicholas Combellaek	3,229.11	1,897.73	1,080.00	.....
<i>Willimantic, Police,</i>	Dwight A. Lyman,	117.30	.....	102.00	.....
<i>Winchester, Town,</i>	Erwin K. Smith,	21.94	.....	1.80	.....
Totals,		\$5,401.88	\$13,139.49	\$6,523.71	\$563.94

By the
General Assembly, Jan. Session, A. D. 1905.

[CHAPTER 142.]

AN ACT

AMENDING AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF PROBATION
OFFICERS, DEFINING THEIR DUTIES, AND PROVIDING FOR THE
SEPARATE TRIAL OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General
Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. Chapter 126 of the Public Acts of 1903 is hereby amended to read as follows: The judge of every superior court and of every criminal court of common pleas may, and the judge of every district, police, city borough, and town court shall, appoint, within three months after the passage of this act, one or more probation officers, male or female, to act under the directions of such court, and may remove them at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The duties of such probation officers shall be: (1) To investigate the case of any person brought, or about to be brought, before the court, under whose direction he is a probation officer, for any misdemeanor or any crime not punished by imprisonment in the state prison, the object of such investigation being to ascertain the history and previous conduct of the person so arrested and such other facts as may show whether he or she may properly be released on probation under the provisions of this act, and after an arrest such probation officer shall, whenever possible, have opportunity to confer with the accused before his arraignment in court. (2) To report to the court the facts so ascertained. (3) To preserve complete records of all such cases investigated, including descriptions sufficient for identification, with the findings of the court, its action in the case, and the subsequent history of the probationer, in such form as may be prescribed under the provisions of this act. Such records shall be a part of the records of

said court and shall at all times be opened to the inspection of all officers of the court. (4) To make such other reports as the court may direct or as may be by law required. (5) To take charge of all persons so placed on probation *under such regulations and for such time* as may be prescribed by the court, giving to each probationer full instructions as to the term of his release upon probation, and requiring from him such periodical reports as shall keep the officer informed as to his conduct.

SEC. 3. Whenever any minor shall have been arrested, the probation officer shall, as soon after the arrest as practicable, be notified by the police in order that he may, before the trial, ascertain the facts in the case. Pending such investigation, the court may commit the accused to the custody of the probation officer.

SEC. 4. In cases within its jurisdiction any criminal court, after hearing, may adjourn the case or suspend sentence and commit the accused to the custody of a probation officer for such time, not exceeding one year, as the court may fix. If the sentence is to pay a fine and to stand committed until the same is paid, the fine may be paid to said probation officer at any time during the period of probation, whereupon the order of commitment shall be void. Said officer shall give a receipt for every fine so paid, shall keep a record of the same, shall pay the fine to the clerk of the court at its next session, and shall keep on file the clerk's receipt therefor.

SEC. 5 Every person placed on probation under the provisions of this act, shall during the term fixed for such probation, observe all rules prescribed for his conduct by the court, report to the probation officer as directed, and maintain a correct life. In case of failure to meet any of these requirements, and at any time prior to the final disposition of the case of any person placed on probation in the custody of a probation officer, said officer may arrest him without a warrant or other process and bring him before the court, or the court may issue a warrant directing that he be arrested and brought before it. When such person is brought before the court, *the court may revoke the suspension of the execution of his sentence whereupon his sentence shall be in full force and effect, or the court may continue the suspension.* Probation officers shall not be active members of any regular police force, or sheriffs or deputy sheriffs, but shall, in the execution of their official duties, have all the powers of police officers. The records of any of said probation officers may at all times be inspected by the chief of police of any city or town, or the sheriff or deputy sheriff of any county.

SEC. 6 Probation officers shall be reimbursed for all necessary expenses incurred in the prosecution of their duties under this act, and shall receive compensation for actual service in cities of fifty thousand inhabi-

tants or over at such rate not exceeding four dollars per day, and in all other cities and towns of the state at such rate not exceeding three dollars per day, as may be fixed by the court appointing such officers, said compensation and expenses to be paid, upon the order of the court, by the county treasurer of the county in which such superior court, criminal court of common pleas, or district court is held, and by the treasurer of the city, borough, or town in which such police, city, borough, or town court is held.

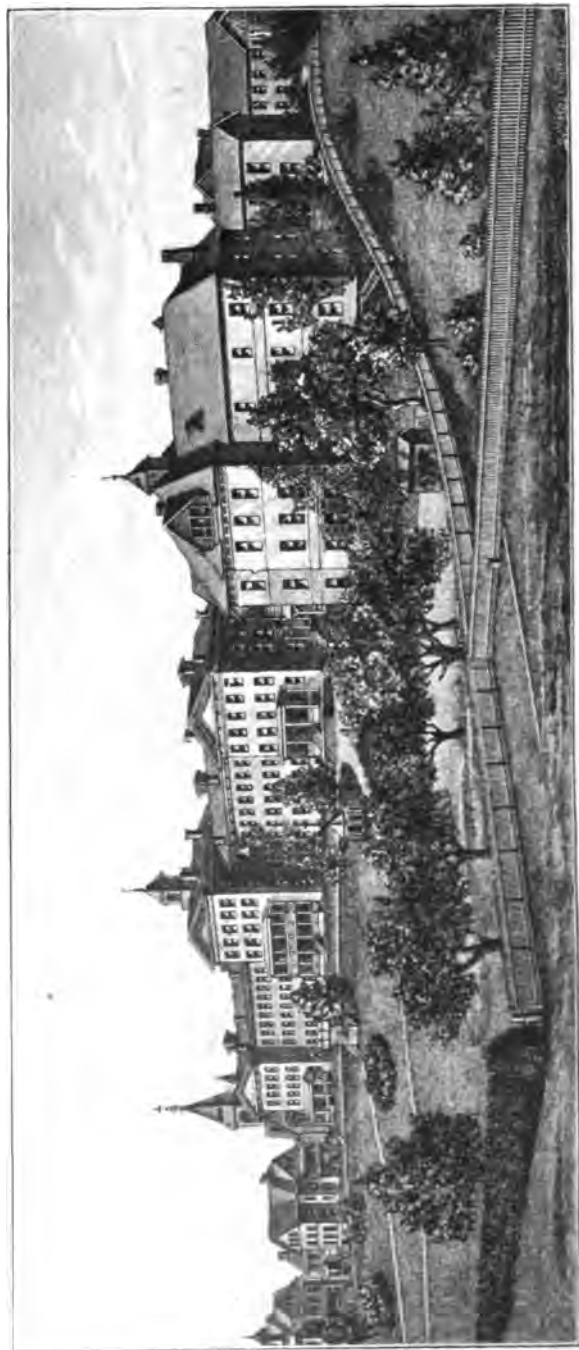
SEC. 7. In case of the absence of the probation officer, any court may appoint a probation officer *pro tempore*, who shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the probation officer, and who shall receive as compensation for each day's service a sum equal to the rate per day of the salary of the probation officer, to be paid in the manner provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 8. Any justice of the peace before whom is brought a person who, in his judgment ought to be released on probation, may appoint a probation officer *pro tempore* for the care of the accused, who shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 9. Every person placed in charge of a probation officer according to the provisions of this act shall be considered the ward of said probation officer within the provisions of section 2695 of the general statutes.

SEC. 10. The probation service of the state shall be under the general supervision of the Connecticut Prison Association, whose officers shall prepare such blanks for reports and such books for record, including a description of each probationer sufficient for identification, as may be required for the efficiency of this service, and these books and blanks shall be provided by the comptroller and furnished to all probation officers at the expense of the state. The clerk of every court by which a probation officer is appointed under this act shall forthwith notify said Prison Association of the name of the officer so appointed. Every probation officer shall make a quarterly report to said Prison Association in such form as said Prison Association shall direct. Said Prison Association shall annually make a report to the governor on the operation of the probation system and its results, together with recommendations for the improvement of the service. The comptroller is hereby authorized to pay, on the requisition of the secretary of the Connecticut Prison Association, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars per month for clerical services to carry out the provisions of this act.

Approved June 16, 1905.



THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 11

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut School for Boys

TO

THE GOVERNOR,

For the Year Ended September 30,

1906.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MERIDEN.

PRESS OF CONNECTICUT SCHOOL, FOR BOYS,

1906.

**PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.**

TRUSTEES

OF THE

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

-----O-----

FRANCIS H. PARKER,	HARTFORD,	HARTFORD COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,		1909
JOHN C. BYXBEE,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,		1909
JOHN W. COE,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,		1909
IRVING L. HOLT,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,		1909
ZALMON GOODSSELL,	BRIDGEPORT,	FAIRFIELD COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,		1909
GEORGE P. CRANE,	WOODBURY,	LITCHFIELD COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,		1907
JAMES N. STATES,	NEW HAVEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,		1907
GEORGE O. BALCH,	ASHFORD,	WINDHAM COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,		1907
JOSEPH HUTCHINS,	COLUMBIA,	TOLLAND COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,		1907
NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,		1907
CHARLES B. FRISBIE,	CROMWELL,	MIDDLESEX COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,		1907
CLARK C. PALMER,	GRISWOLD,	NEW LONDON COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,		1909

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SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
IRVING L. HOLT.

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JOHN C. BYXBEE, **CHARLES B. FRISBIE.**
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NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY, **IRVING L. HOLT.**
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COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING,
JAMES N. STATES, **ZALMON GOODSSELL,**
JOSEPH HUTCHINS, **GEORGE O. BALCH.**
CLARK C. PALMER.

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CHAPLAIN,
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BOOK KEEPER,
FRED P. OWEN.

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METALWORKING DEPARTMENT,
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HORACE W. KIBBE.

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ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER,
MRS. J. S. FARNSWORTH.

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BARTLETT KREUZBERGER.

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ASST. TO ENGINEER,
EDWARD B. HALL.

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THOMAS H. MAGUIRE.

SUPERVISOR NORTH DIVISION,
PAUL C. BOOTH.

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SUPERVISOR.

MRS. F. E. EDWARDS,
MATRON.

MISS CLARISE STOWELL, TEACHER.

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SUPERVISOR.

MRS. E. S. BERRY,
MATRON.

MISS AMELIA C. MECKES, TEACHER.

COTTAGE C,

LEROY E. SWEENEY,
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MATRON.

MRS. JOHN H. PARISH, TEACHER.

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SUPERVISOR.

MRS. C. C. SAWYER,
MATRON.

MRS. LILLIA F. DAVIS, TEACHER.

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SUPERVISOR.

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COOK SUPT'S KITCHEN,
MISS HANNAH CROWLEY.

COOK OFFICERS' KITCHEN,
MRS. MARY SHANDAROSKI.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE **Connecticut School for Boys.**

— O —

To His Excellency, HENRY ROBERTS, Governor of the State of Connecticut:

Sir:—With the close of another fiscal year, September 30th, 1906, the Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys, respectfully present the following report of their doings pursuant to the provisions of law. The reports of the Superintendent and other officers containing many details respecting the work of the School, are made a part of this report.

Soon after the date of our last annual report, the alterations in Cottage B were completed at a cost of \$793.29. The alterations add materially to the convenience of the officers and inmates of the Cottage, and remove the menace to life in case of a fire in the night season by furnishing a second means of exit from the dormitories of the Cottage. As noted in our last report, the Trustees were unwilling to longer subject the inmates of the Cottage to this hazard of fire.

Work has been commenced upon the gymnasium building which has long been needed to increase the facilities of the School. As the expense of the building was much in excess of any sum the Trustees could devote to the work in any one fiscal year, it was decided to put in the foundations and erect the basement story during this season, covering the work with an inexpensive, temporary roof, and to leave the completion of the building until another year. The work contemplated during this season has been nearly completed and there has been paid on account of the contract, including

the cost of plans and superintendence, the sum of \$5200. The Trustees have hoped to make this permanent and long desired addition to the equipment of the School without calling upon the State for any special appropriation, but for reasons to be hereafter noted, it may be necessary to ask the General Assembly to aid the Trustees in the completion of this work.

The largest items of repair work during the season, have been the painting of the exterior of Cottages D and E and a practical reconstruction of the laundry. The improvements in the laundry cover a new drying room, new racks, new steam coils, and a new floor with new floor joists. These changes in the laundry together with a new mangle cost in all, the sum of \$353.79. As usual many minor repairs have been required in and about the buildings, and a considerable expenditure every year, is absolutely necessary to make good the wear and tear in household furnishings of every kind. The Trustees have, as in preceding years, made the expenditures necessary to keep the property of the State in good repair and to replace the deficiencies due to the ordinary use of the household furnishings.

During the last fiscal year, the administration of the School has been embarrassed by an unusual number of changes in the administration and teaching force. One of our most valuable and faithful officers, Supervisor Leonard, died suddenly, literally falling down with his harness on, as only a few hours before his death he had been actively engaged in the performance of his customary duties. Mr. Hitchcock, who organized and successfully inaugurated our manual training department, resigned early in the summer to accept a very attractive position in New London, and several changes in less responsible positions, have occurred during the year. For several weeks during the summer, Superintendent Williams suffered from a severe attack of sciatica and was unable to give continuous personal attention to the manifold and exacting duties of his position. It is gratifying to be able to record the fact that the other officers and the teachers connected with the School have loyally and efficiently met every emergency due to the many changes in the force and to the protracted illness

of the Superintendent so that the work of the School has proceeded with its usual regularity and efficiency. Departures from the customary routine in instruction, employment and general training have been few and unimportant while the discipline of the School has been maintained unimpaired. We are pleased to add that the health of Superintendent Williams is substantially reestablished and that the new officers and teachers are doing satisfactory work in their several positions.

As usual during the winter several entertainments were provided for the boys, the season closing early in April with a very satisfactory and creditable entertainment planned and carried out by the boys themselves. Boys from each of the seven divisions cooperated enthusiastically in getting up and carrying to success this amateur entertainment, and it is perhaps not too much to say that it was the most beneficial one of the season. Special holiday observances, which are never neglected, continue to contribute to the contentment and happiness of our boys. The work of the band has been satisfactory and it yearly makes good its claim to a very important place in the economy and successful administration of the School.

Religious services and Sunday School instruction have been given the same importance in our scheme of instruction as heretofore. The personal work of the chaplain among the boys has been of great service to many. For many years the boys of Roman Catholic parentage have been benefitted by the Sunday ministrations of the Roman Catholic clergy of Meriden, and by the instructions of the Sisters of Mercy. The Trustees acknowledge their indebtedness alike to the Clergy and the Sisters for their gratuitous and faithful services; services which have beyond question, contributed very largely to the moral and religious welfare of a large proportion of the inmates of the School.

The common school work has been carried on efficiently and with very satisfactory results. Our teachers are painstaking and competent. In the case of individual pupils many records of unusual progress are made in the branches pursued, while the general results obtained, it is our belief will compare favorably with those secured in the public

schools of the State. As heretofore emphasis is given to those fundamental studies which directly serve to prepare the boys for the ordinary business of life.

Our Manual training work is now under the supervision of Mr. Henry R. Stone, at one time the very efficient assistant of Mr. Hitchcock, a capable and enthusiastic instructor, who is entirely familiar with the methods hitherto pursued in the department. The Trustees are confident that under his administration the results obtained in this department will continue to be satisfactory. The supervisor of the printing department is making it more than ever a valuable adjunct of the School.

The season on the farm has been a successful one and bountiful crops have rewarded the labors and skill of our efficient farmer. The usual attention has been given to the gardens and, as in past years, the effort has been made to have as much of the work, on the farm, in the gardens and about the premises done by the boys as possible.

The spirit prevalent among the wards of the School has been a healthy one and such as to show a marked appreciation of the efforts made in their behalf by the State. Opportunity for out door sports and recreation is generously afforded during the open season, and in the winter, the tedium of in-door life is relieved by making ample provision for innocent and instructive games and amusements. Constant additions are made to the library and a large proportion of the boys acquire the reading habit. The general health of the boys has been good and systematic effort is made by providing a diversity of employments, sufficient exercise, and a generous and nutritious diet to contribute to this end. The Trustees look forward, however, to the completion of the gymnasium and the better opportunities it will afford for physical training as a much needed addition to the means afforded by the School for maintaining the general health of the boys. As it is, however, the School has been highly favored in the general good health of its inmates, a fact sufficiently attested by the circumstance that there has been occasion to use the hospital for contagious diseases but once since its completion.

As we enter upon a new fiscal year, the Trustees are con-

fronted with the probability of a serious difficulty soon to be met, in providing work for the boys and so building up among them habits of industry. For many years the Institution has depended upon work in caning chair seats and chair backs, and has derived a very considerable income from this source. While it has sometimes been objected that this industry was ill adapted to training boys for self sustaining work upon leaving the School, it has many advantages for a public institution, not the least of which is the fact that it requires almost no outlay in machinery and appliances. On the other hand, it is to be said that as a means to the acquirement of the habit of industry and application, it possesses all the advantages that could accrue from the prosecution of any useful industry. Without however, entering upon any discussion of this much mooted question, it is agreed on all hands that some steady, onerous work during a portion of each day is a necessity in an institution like the State School, and the industry in question has met this necessity. But the cane industry is now much depressed owing to two causes principally; first, the substitution of machine work for hand work in making cane chair seats and chair backs; and secondly, the failure of the Cuban market due to the present revolutionary disturbances in that island. Already it is difficult to get sufficient work from the manufacturers to keep our boys steadily employed, and it is at least doubtful whether any improvement in market conditions may be expected. Our Superintendent is now engaged in trying to get additional cane work, and investigating other forms of industry which may properly be substituted therefor in case we are compelled to introduce a new industry. The situation is such that the Trustees are unable to count with certainty upon the substantial increase to the annual revenues of the School usually derived from the cane work. This is especially to be regretted at the present time, when the gymnasium building is partly erected, and the customary revenues from this industry were relied upon to furnish the means for completing the building. In the eight years last past permanent additions to the plant of the State, costing upwards of thirty thousand dollars, have been made from the

ordinary revenues of the School without calling upon the State for an extra appropriation for any purpose, and the Trustees fully expected to be able to complete the gymnasium building from the ordinary revenues. In view of the unfavorable conditions above outlined, it may be necessary to ask the General Assembly at its next session for a small appropriation to insure the completion of the long desired gymnasium.

A reference to the report of the State Agent will be sufficient to show the valuable nature of his services to the State. He is required to make himself familiar with the history and record of every boy subject to parole in order that he may be prepared to advise with and counsel him after parole. The number of visits made to the paroled boys and in their interest and the extent of the correspondence devolved upon the State Agent, shows that the position is an onerous and exacting one.

The financial showing for the past fiscal year is a favorable one. After expending nearly six thousand dollars upon the alterations to Cottage B, and the gymnasium building we still carry to the new fiscal year after providing for all September bills, the sum of \$3924.12, a balance somewhat less than the average, but still sufficient for a working capital.

The Trustees again acknowledge their great indebtedness to the officers, teachers and employees of the School for their faithful and efficient services. To them must be ascribed the credit for the gratifying measure of success attained in the administration of the School, during the year just closed.

Dated at Meriden, Conn., this 10th day of October, 1906.

FRANCIS H. PARKER
JOSEPH HUTCHINS
JAMES N. STATES
CLARK C. PALMER
GEO O. BALCH
JOHN W. COE
N. L. BRADLEY
I. L. HOLT
GEORGE P. CRANE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1906.

FRED P. OWEN.
Notary Public

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To The Honorable Board of Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1906.

Number of Boys in the School Oct. 1, 1905 441

Committed since from—

Hartford County . . . 24

New Haven " . . . 73

Fairfield " . . . 35

New London " . . . 18

Middlesex " . . . 1

Tolland " . . . 1

Litchfield " . . . 11

Windham " . . . 2

Number returned on old commitments 25

" " voluntarily . . . 5

Boarder . . . 1 196

Total . . . 637

Discharged in various ways . . . 203

Number remaining in School Sept. 30, 1906 434

Monthly average 431. Average time in the School of boys released, two years and six months.

Compared with last year, the number in the School is seven less, the monthly average the same, and the average length of time in the School of boys released one month more.

While the conclusion of each fiscal year always shows some change in our official force, this one is marked by the

loss of an exceptionally large number of officers, who have proved themselves capable and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and loyal in their support of all requirements which are for the best welfare of the boys under their charge. It is, indeed, desirable to retain efficient officers indefinitely, and frequency of change must in the end be detrimental, still we believe the interests of the School are well served by employing officers of refinement and good education, who endeavor by the excellence of their work, not only to secure the approbation of their employer, but also to attract that recognition of ability which leads to advancement in their fields of work.

Exhibits showing the financial condition of the School and the usual statistics are annexed as a part of this report.

To the officers associated with me I am under especial obligations for the faithful discharge of their duties during my enforced absence through the greater part of July and August, and to you for your unvarying, cordial support.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. M. WILLIAMS.

Superintendent.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FROM
OCT. 1, 1905 TO SEPT. 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Cash on hand	Band \$67.61
Oct. 1, 1905. . . \$6934.05	Chair Shop 278.82
State Treasurer . . 67483.48	Clothing 3086.36
Boarders 368.24	Farm & Stables . . 3469.07
Chair Shop 8409.43	Fuel & Lights . . . 8136.25
Clothing 224.00	Freight 125.95
Farm & Stables . . . 330.40	Hospital 517.64
Freight 1.02	House Furnishings . 3649.94
Printing 11.20	Insurance 2325.00
Miscellaneous . . . 195.42	Library & Chapel . . 131.10
	Laundry 268.95
	Manual Training . . 490.12
	Printing 249.35
	Provisions 18270.67
	Permanent Improvements:
	Completion Tower
	Stairway Cot. B . . . 793.29
	Gymnasium 5200.00
	Repairs 4965.88
	Salaries 26213.14
	School & Office . . . 580.50
	Traveling 167.82
	Telephone & Telegraph 109.12
	Water 866.56
	Miscellaneous . . . 69.98
	Cash on hand . . . 3924.12
\$83957.24	\$83957.24

Meriden, Conn., Oct. 27, 1906.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent and of the Treasurer of the Connecticut School for Boys for the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1906, compared said accounts with the vouchers therefor and found them correct.

The balance in the hands of said Treasurer, after the payment of all September orders, was three thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and twelve cents. (\$3924.12)

William P. Bailey. } Auditors of
Edward M. Yeomans. } Public Accounts.

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BOYS THAT HAVE BEEN
INMATES OF THE SCHOOL SINCE ITS OPENING IN
MARCH, 1854.

Whole number since opening,	7389
Number remaining in the School Oct. 1, 1905	441
Committed since from	
Hartford County	24
New Haven "	73
Fairfield "	35
New London "	18
Middlesex "	1
Tolland "	1
Litchfield "	11
Windham "	2
Number returned on old commitments	25
" " voluntarily	5
Boarder	1 196
Total	637
Discharged in various ways	203
Number remaining in School September 30, 1906	434

EXHIBIT NO. 3.

SHOWING THE AGE OF BOYS AT COMMITMENT.

AGE	PAST YEAR	PREVIOUSLY	TOTAL
Six	0	12	12
Seven	0	44	44
Eight	2	99	101
Nine	3	268	271
Ten	15	674	689
Eleven	17	801	818
Twelve	28	1062	1090
Thirteen	26	1213	1239
Fourteen	33	1280	1313
Fifteen	42	1339	1381
Sixteen	0	362	362
Seventeen	0	44	44
Eighteen	0	19	19
Nineteen	0	5	5
Twenty	0	1	1
	166	7223	7389

EXHIBIT NO. 4.

SHOWING FOR WHAT OFFENSE COMMITTED.

Incorrigibility	48
Theft	67
Petty Larceny	2
Vagrancy	1
Burglary	17
Truancy	4
Destitution	9
Statutory burglary	2
Injury to property	2
Immoral practices	1
Assault	3
Breaking and entering	1
Breaking open gas meters	1
Trespass on railroad	4
Arson	1
Gambling	2
Boarder	1

EXHIBIT NO. 5.

SHOWING BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

Bridgeport Superior Court	.	.	.	1
Police and City Courts				
Hartford	.	.	.	10
New Haven	.	.	.	34
Waterbury	.	.	.	10
Derby	.	.	.	4
Bridgeport	.	.	.	21
Danbury	.	.	.	4
Stamford	.	.	.	5
New London	.	.	.	5
New Britain	.	.	.	7
Norwich	.	.	.	5
Meriden	.	.	.	8
Ansonia	.	.	.	11
Middletown	.	.	.	1
Rockville	.	.	.	1
Borough and Town Courts				
Manchester	.	.	.	1
Groton	.	.	.	5
Torrington	.	.	.	2
Winchester	.	.	.	4
Orange	.	.	.	2
Wallingford	.	.	.	1
Norwalk	.	.	.	3
Enfield	.	.	.	1
Stonington	.	.	.	1
Wallingford	.	.	.	1
Greenwich	.	.	.	1
Justice Courts, various towns	.	.	.	16
Boarder	.	.	.	1

EXHIBIT No. 6.

SHOWING VARIOUS REASONS FOR WHICH BOYS HAVE LEFT
THE INSTITUTION.

Discharged by Court	.	.	.	.	2
Discharged by Trustees	.	.	.	.	15
Appeal taken	.	.	.	.	15
Returned to relatives	.	.	.	.	124
Placed at various occupations	.	.	.	.	40
Entered the Navy	.	.	.	.	1
Boarders dismissed	.	.	.	.	1
Escaped	.	.	.	.	4
Died	.	.	.	.	1

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EXHIBIT NO. 7.

SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

Connecticut	.	.	.	.	.	113
New York	.	.	.	.	.	16
Massachusetts	.	.	.	.	.	7
Rhode Island	.	.	.	.	.	1
Illinois	.	.	.	.	.	2
Kansas	.	.	.	.	.	1
Nova Scotia	.	.	.	.	.	1
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	9
England	.	.	.	.	.	2
France	.	.	.	.	.	1
Austria-Hungary	.	.	.	.	.	3
Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	1
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	1
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	6
Poland	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assyria	.	.	.	.	.	1

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EXHIBIT NO. 8.

SHOWING PARENTAGE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

English	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Italian	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Irish	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
American	.	.	.	.	.	.	43
French	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Bohemian	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
German	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Russian	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Slavonian	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Austrian	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Swedish	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Polish	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Hungarian	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Canadian	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Lithuanian	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Jewish	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Portugese	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Norewegian	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assyrian	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Swiss	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

REPORT OF THE STATE AGENT.

MERIDEN CONN., OCTOBER 1, 1906.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law I herewith submit my annual report of the department of visitation for the year ended September 30, 1906.

Total number of boys on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1905	322
Number added to the visiting list during the year	151

Total.	473
Becoming of age and discharged	198
Recommitted	2
Returned for serious fault	22
Returned for relocation	4
Died	1

Number of boys passing out of my care during the year	227
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Total number on the visiting list October 1, 1906	246
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The number of probationers paroled and added to the visiting list as given above must not be compared with the School report as the latter include those discharged by the Courts or otherwise disposed of who are beyond my jurisdiction.

The two hundred and forty-six probationers as above mentioned are classified as follows:—

Thirteen are on the unknown list as against twenty-eight for the year previous, three are out of the state, fifteen attend school and the remaining two hundred and fifteen boys were employed at the following occupations when last visited

Barber (trade)	1	Screw Shop	3
Silver Plating Co.	4	B & H Co.	1
Edge Tool Mfg. Co.	3	Bell boy	2
Cutlery Mfg. Co.	1	Cotton Gin Co.	1
Errand boy	1	Tailor (trade)	1
Steam fitting (trade)	2	Nail Co.	1
Malleable Iron Co.	1	Box Co.	3
Ring Mfg. Co.	1	Ordnance Mfg. Co.	6
Bakery	1	Bed Quilt Mfg. Co.	1
Printing (trade)	6	Hostler	1
Farm work	29	Coal & Wood Yard	2
Machine Co. (trade)	6	Florist	2
Tobacco Warehouse	3	Cracker Co.	3
Hardware Mfg. Co.	8	Meat Market	1
Clerk (grocery store)	6	Furniture Store	1
Laundry	2	New England News Co.	1
Rubber Stamping Co.	1	Cotton Mill	4
Silk Mill	2	Blacksmith (trade)	1
Velvet Mill	2	Harness Shop (trade)	1
Brass Mfg. Co.	5	Plush Mfg. Co.	1
Glass Cutting (trade)	2	Shipping Clerk	1
Pin Mfg. Co.	1	Hotel	2
Office Boy	1	Button Mfg. Co.	1
Bolt Mfg. Co.	1	Cartridge Co.	1
Novelty Mfg. Co.	5	Railroad	2
Seamless Rubber Co.	2	Plumbing (trade)	1
Hat Mfg. Co.	5	Caning Chairs	1
Lock Mfg. Co.	5	Clothing & Pressing Co.	1
Typewriter Co.	1	Electrician	2
Soda Works	1	M. B. Co.	1
Woolen Mill	3	Oyster Co.	1
Starch Co.	1	Mason (trade)	2
Wood Turning (trade)	4	Saw Mfg. Co.	1
Restaurant	2	Out of work	5
Tea Co.	1	Invalids	5
Leather Co.	2	Candee Rubber Mfg. Co.	1
Carpenter (trade)	4	Drop & Forging Co.	1
Clock Co.	3	Telephone Co.	1
Delivery wagon	1	Organ Mfg. Co.	1
Shoe stand	1	Laborer	1
Garage	1	Teamster	1
Wire Mill	1	Carpet Mfg. Co.	1
		Photographer	1

The above table shows:

87 or 40 percent in factories.

25 or 11 percent at trades.

29 or 13 percent on farms.

78 or 36 percent as miscellaneous.

Employment was secured for one hundred and thirty-six boys who were paroled during the year. My efforts in this direction were successful beyond my expectations. The teachings of the manual training department materially assisted me in determining whether or no the boy was fitted for taking up a mechanical trade. The employment secured has been such that fair wages were received and the work congenial. In making application for employment I found that the formerly prevalent sentiment of the undesirability of hiring boys from this School has given way to an entirely new feeling. This change has been brought about partly through my efforts but largely through the boys themselves who by their industrious habits, close application to business, and an interest in their employers welfare have made them desirable employees.

The report cards of the two hundred and forty-six boys remaining on the visiting list October 1, 1906 show at the time of the last report that—

- 204 or 84 percent were doing well.
- 14 or 5 percent were doubtful.
- 15 or 6 percent were doing badly.
- 13 or 5 percent were on the unknown list.

PAROLES.

Number of boys placed in their own homes when	
paroled	109
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the	
School	42
Total	151

RETURNS.

Number of boys returned for relocation	4
Number of boys returned for serious fault	22
Total number of boys returned	26

VISITS.

Number of visits made to boys paroled and on the	
visiting list for the year ended September	
30, 1906	600
Investigation of homes and places before parole	172
Total number of visits made	772

COLLECTIONS.

Wages collected for boys for the year ended September 30, 1906 and paid to the School . \$470.90

RELOCATIONS 16

The relocation of boys, where circumstances make it necessary, continues to be an important feature of the work. It is important to the boy from the fact that it gives him an opportunity to continue to be self supporting. When possible, boys relocated are taken from one place to another without the necessity of a return to the School as it is thought best for the boy and saves the state considerable expense.

Homes have been provided for forty-two boys during the year. These boys were those who were either without suitable homes or orphans. These homes have been selected with great care, and with special reference to the advantages of religious instructions, social and financial advancement of the boy.

I wish to especially call your attention to the work of investigation of homes and places before parole. One hundred and seventy-two investigations were made during the year. These investigations are made before a boy is released and is of the greatest importance in determining the ability of parents or those who apply for the custody of a boy. This not only gives the agent an opportunity to see conditions as they exist at the home but establishes the right to an oversight of the boy after parole as nothing else would do.

The one hundred and seventy-two investigations together with the six hundred visits made to boys on the list were reported in writing and submitted to the Superintendent. Visits made to boys after paroled from the School have been effective as far as they go but if from four to six visits could be made to each boy yearly the effectiveness of these increased visitations would be noticeable. In order to do this it would be necessary to increase the agent's expense account.

The increase in my correspondence for the past year was much in advance of any previous year. Through this me-

dium I have been able to give advice to boys when most needed. Following are extracts from letters written me by the boys and may be of interest.

Fort Warren, Boston, Mass., August 22, 1906.

Mr. Parish,

Dear Sir:—

I now take the pleasure of writing you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I enlisted last spring in the 96th Co. U. S. A. at Fort Warren where I am now stationed. While here I have seen boys who were in the School band. One was named Fisher, I do not recall the other names. They were transferred to Fort Banks where the band is stationed. Give my regards to all. Hoping I may hear from you, I remain very truly,

G. F. S.

South Britain, Conn., February 21, 1906.

Mr. J. H. Parish,

Dear Sir:—

I promised to write to you after a time to let you know how I was getting along. I am very much obliged to you for getting me such an excellent home. Mr. and Mrs. W. treat me very kindly. I intend to do the best I can so that when you visit me you will be pleased to hear a good report. I attend three services Sundays, one in the morning, Sunday School in the afternoon and then I go again to evening service.

Hoping I may hear from you soon, I am yours respectfully,

H. W. A.

Bristol, Conn., September 30, 1906.

Mr. Parish,

Dear Sir:—

I received the paper you sent me and I thank you for the same. I am still working at the place you secured for me and I like the work very much. I wish that you would tell Mr. Hitchcock that all the lessons that were taught me by him are coming in handy now. I am turning parts of push buttons and earn one dollar and sixty cents per day. With kind regards to all I remain very sincerely,

I. J. C.

FINANCIAL.

Salary	.	.	.	.	.	\$1200.00
Traveling expenses	.	.	.	.	.	778.63
Total	.	.	.	.	.	\$1978.63

In closing this report I desire to thank the Superintendent for his advice and kindly interest in this department, also the many friends throughout the state who have assisted me in various ways in my work and the Hon. Board of Trustees for their confidence and advice.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. PARISH,

State Agent.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

To the Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys.

With the exception of a number of cases of diphtheria that occurred at the School during the past year, there has been nothing unusual in the way of diseases. The contagious cases at the new isolation hospital are completely isolated, rendering it about impossible for the rest of the boys to get exposed. The general health of the boys at the institution is very good. The outdoor exercise and farm work is peculiarly beneficial to boys that are inclined to be weak and undeveloped. Any boy that shows a tendency to weak lungs or tuberculosis is given the benefit of the open air treatment. We are glad to say that our success in the latter has been very gratifying.

At certain times boys are committed to this Institution, who are afflicted with incurable diseases or are mentally degenerated. The injury that these cases can do by coming in contact with the other boys at the School cannot be overestimated and in my opinion should be carefully considered at the time of commitment and sent to places that are adapted for the treatment of this class of cases.

Respectfully submitted,
HAROLD A. MEEKS, M.D.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys.

The Manual Training Department has now completed six years of effective work, and for the benefit of those who cannot visit the School a brief description of our equipment and methods will be given.

The general wood-working room is 34ft. wide, 42ft. long, and 11ft. high, with good floor, ample light and good ventilation.

The power for this room is supplied by a ten H. P. General Electric Motor and supplemented by steam power from our engine.

Metal working is taught in a building especially constructed for the purpose, with 12 Sturtevant down draft forges, anvils, hand tools, a drill, speed lathe, and a stock cutter. Draft is supplied by a power blower, and gases and smoke are taken away by an exhaust fan. Benches, vises and other conveniences, some of which were made by the pupils, complete the outfit. Power is supplied by a seven and one-half H. P. electric motor.

The complete course includes fifteen months of instruction. Three months in mechanical drawing, four months in Sloyd and general wood-work with hand tools, four months in wood-turning, and four months in metal work, the whole being divided into three periods or terms of five months each.

The mechanical drawing is taught for one month at the beginning of each period. Experience has taught us to give more and more prominence to the drawing as a foundation for the work, later on, in each branch. By this

means the pupils are led to plan out their work in advance and after the power of reading drawings has been acquired the possibility of a boy's asserting his individuality is obtained in large classes to a degree which would be impossible without this preparation.

It is frequently possible for pupils capable of making working drawings of their own to work out models of wood, iron, and other materials in addition to the routine followed by those who require the constant attention of the supervisor. Many of the tools in the forging classes and some of the improvements in the Manual Training room have been obtained through the boys themselves in this way. In the drawing classes the use of the common mechanical instruments, pencil, drawing-board, T square, triangle, and compasses are taught, and more attention is given to working drawings with dimensions than to mathematical accuracy.

The first work with tools is a short course in Sloyd followed by a few weeks instruction in general wood-work in which the most common cabinet work is taken up.

In the second term wood-turning is very thoroughly taught and the instruction given has enabled our older boys to step immediately from the School to good paying jobs among boys and men with a much larger experience. For the benefit of the whole class, but especially for those who need to have their work made attractive in order to hold them to it, face-turning has been emphasized and developed. The results have been very satisfactory.

In the forging, three months of the time is devoted to iron work and the models used in the Mass. Institute of Technology form the basis of the course. One month is devoted to the manipulation of steel, first in studying its nature and its possibilities of hardening and tempering, and in the end making several representative tools, aiming to give them the required hardness, toughness, and finish for efficient use.

Throughout the short course of fifteen months the aim has been to give thorough instruction in the use of tools and a knowledge of the materials dealt with, with reference to their practical assistance to the pupil later on in life.

The aim of the instructor has been to make these practical things appeal to the pupils under his instruction so as to

awaken them to an appreciation of their power to accomplish results along right lines and to prepare them for remunerative and contented citizenship.

The efforts of the State Agent in finding positions for boys who have completed this course are heartily appreciated.

Without the initiative and strong support of the Superintendent the results obtained would have been impossible.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED S. HITCHCOCK,

Supervisor.

REPORT OF THE FARMER.

To the Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys.

GROWN BY THE FARMER.

112	Tons	Ensilage	.	.	.	.	.
50	"	English Hay	.	.	.	.	.
5	"	Meadow Hay	.	.	.	.	.
3	"	Corn Fodder	.	.	.	.	.
2200	Bushels	Potatoes	.	.	.	.	.
375	"	Turnips	.	.	.	.	.
47180	Quarts	Milk	.	.	.	.	.
2048	Dozens	Sweet Corn	.	.	.	.	.

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE A.

3000	Heads	Early Cabbage	.	.	.	.	.
1500	Heads	Winter Cabbage	.	.	.	.	.
250	Bushels	Tomatoes	.	.	.	.	.

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE B.

339	Bunches	Asparagus	.	.	.	.	.
156	Bunches	Rhubarb	.	.	.	.	.
570	Quarts	Raspberries	.	.	.	.	.
718	Quarts	Currants	.	.	.	.	.
1851	Quarts	Strawberries	.	.	.	.	.
81	Quarts	Gooseberries	.	.	.	.	.
12	Bushels	Apples	.	.	.	.	.
19	Bushels	Pears	.	.	.	.	.
2407	Early	Cucumbers	.	.	.	.	.
22	Bushels	Pickling Cucumbers	.	.	.	.	.
1429	Summer	Squash	.	.	.	.	.
2000	lbs.	Fall Squash	.	.	.	.	.
2000	lbs.	Winter Squash	.	.	.	.	.

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE C.

1400	Dozen	Bunches	Onions	.	.	.	.
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14 Bushels Top Onions	.	.	.	.
60 Bushels Onions	.	.	.	.
600 lbs. Grapes	.	.	.	.
20 Bushels Picked Apples	.	.	.	.
24 Bushels Windfalls	.	.	.	.
8 Bushels Pears	.	.	.	.

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE D.

198 Bushels Peas	.	.	.	.
110 Bushels Beets	.	.	.	.

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE E.

75 Bushels String Beans	.	.	.	.
69 1/4 Bushels Lima Beans	.	.	.	.

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR NORTH DIVISION.

75 Bushels Carrots	.	.	.	.
80 Bushels Beets	.	.	.	.
1 1/2 Bushel Peppers	.	.	.	.
94 Bushels Parsnips	.	.	.	.

GROWN BY GARDENER.

2400 Heads Lettuce	.	.	.	.
27 Bushels Lettuce	.	.	.	.
140 Bushels Spinach	.	.	.	.
20 Bushels Radishes	.	.	.	.
3500 Table Celery	.	.	.	.
300 Bunches Parsley	.	.	.	.
4 Bushels Okra	.	.	.	.
40 Large Egg Plants	.	.	.	.
1200 Tomato Plants	.	.	.	.
2000 Cabbage Plants	.	.	.	.
125 Pepper Plants	.	.	.	.

INVENTORY OF FARM IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES ETC.

1 Farm wagon	\$35.00	1 Ox cart	\$10.00
1 Milburn wagon	50.00	1 Three seated carryall	30.00
1 Chair wagon	225.00	2 Two seated carriages	325.00
1 One horse farm wagon	40.00	1 Single carriage	125.00
1 Business wagon	40.00	2 Single buggies	150.00
1 Two seated sleigh	75.00	2 Sleds	5.00
1 Single sleigh	40.00	2 Mowing machines	50.00
1 Two horse chair sleigh	100.00	1 One horse mower	25.00
2 Bob sleds	60.00	6 Lawn mowers	20.00
2 Two horse dump carts	150.00	1 Hay cutter	3.00
1 One horse dump cart	5.00	1 One horse rake	10.00

15 Scoop shovels	\$7.50	1 Corn marker	\$3.00
4 Long handle snow shovels	2.00	25 Corn cutters	5.00
12 Wood snow shovels	4.00	2 Wheel hoes	8.00
14 Picks	7.00	93 Hand hoes	13.95
23 Hand barrows	11.50	1 Seed sower	6.00
3 Wheel barrows	3.00	2 Paris green machines	4.00
4 Buck saws	4.00	1 Stevens fertilizer sower	20.00
8 Grub axes	4.00	7 Axes	3.50
1 Iron box barrow	1.00	20 Baskets	5.00
2 Long handle shovels	1.00	18 Shovels	9.00
2 Ice axes	1.00	6 Spades	3.00
13 Ice tongs	13.00	1 Hedge shears	.50
7 Ice pikes	3.50	1 Grass shears	.25
2 Hand saws	1.50	1 Pruning shears	.75
2 Cross cut saws	.3.00	1 Mason trowel	.75
2 Claw hammers	.50	1 Grass edging knife	.50
1 Stone hammer	.10	150 Feet rubber hose	12.00
1 Brick hammer	.10	2 Grindstones	5.00
1 Sledge hammer	.50	1 Hand sieve	.50
1 Square	1.00	6 Lanterns	3.00
16 Hay forks	6.80	1 Lawn mower sharpener	1.00
1 Bush scythe	.25	3 Steel drills	3.00
4 Snaths with three scythes	3.50	3 Stone chisels	1.50
1 Wheel barrow	15.00	3 Iron bars	2.75
1 American harrow	20.00	1 Cobble pounder	.75
1 Smoothing harrow	10.00	1 Cobble hammer	.75
1 A harrow	3.00	1 Screw driver	.25
1 Portable engine	275.00	1 Glazing machine	1.00
1 Ensilage cutter and carrier	75.00	1 Oil can	.15
2 Land side plows	10.00	1 Brass syringe	.50
1 Swivel plow	6.00	1 Spraying pump and cart	20.00
2 Shovel plows	6.00	3 Steel wall brushes	.75
1 One horse plow	4.00	2 Grass hooks	.40
1 Iron land roller	20.00	2 Pulley blocks	2.00
1 Lawn roller	10.00	1 Ice elevator	2.00
10 Wood rakes	1.00	1 Set pulley blocks and rope	5.00
5 Iron rakes	1.25	50 Feet three-fourths inch rope	1.50
8 Dung forks	4.00	1 Platform scales	25.00
2 Spading forks	1.00	1 Wrench	.50
3 One horse cultivators	12.00	3 Ox chains	3.00
1 One horse weeder	3.00	1 Spirit level	.50
2 Potato diggers	10.00	1 Wire Stretcher	1.00
23 Potato hooks	5.75	3 Ladders	3.00
2 Dirt scrapers	6.00	4 Single harnesses	80.00
1 Eclipse corn planter	20.00	4 Sets double harnesses	125.00
		Blankets, robes, whips	30.00

INVENTORY OF LIVE STOCK.

22 Cows	\$880.00	8 Horses	\$1,000.00
1 Bull	30.00		

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. KIBBE,

Farmer.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS METHODS.

The Connecticut School for Boys, for the delinquent and wayward, is beautifully located on a high elevation of land in the city of Meriden, a thriving manufacturing city with a population of 28,000 inhabitants situated on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, midway between the cities of Hartford and New Haven. The buildings of the Institution are less than a half mile from the center of the city and are only ten minutes walk from the railroad station.

The farm belonging to the Institution lies in the rear of the buildings, and originally contained one hundred and ninety-five acres of land, one hundred acres of which are comparatively level, and well adapted to the raising of small fruits and garden vegetables, for which purpose it has already been largely appropriated. The remainder of the land is somewhat broken, a portion being covered with a thick growth of small timber, while the remainder furnishes good pasturage for the stock. A living stream of pure water runs through the farm near the middle.

The buildings of the Institution are mostly of brick and are well constructed. They consist of one central building, five cottage buildings, a church edifice, a large boiler and coal house, an ice-house, a bakery, a large hay and cow barn, a horse barn and carriage shed, cattle sheds, wood house, etc.

The main or central building fronts the east, is three hundred feet long by fifty feet deep, the central portion being four stories high above the basement, the wings on either sides being three stories high. Attached to the rear of the main building, on the west, is also a wing one hundred and twenty feet long by forty feet wide, which is three

stories high above the basement. In the basement story of the main building are located the kitchen, laundry, engine room, six store rooms, milk room, two large playrooms, two bath rooms, and two rooms for storage. The kitchen is furnished with four large steam kettles for cooking purposes, the steam being supplied from the boiler at the boiler house.

The bakery and the bread room are conveniently connected with the kitchen, and under the supervision of a practical baker.

The laundry is supplied with washing machines of modern construction, and a large mangle. The accommodations for drying clothes by steam are ample.

The engine room contains an engine of fifteen horse power. The power is used in running the machinery of the laundry; also for running eight sewing machines and the printing press.

There are two play rooms, one for each division of the School, which are nicely furnished with settees sufficient to seat all the boys, and the rooms are pleasantly decorated with pictures of various kinds, and are very well supplied with newspapers and magazines. These rooms furnish a pleasant place for the boys who desire to spend a portion of their play time in reading or in innocent games.

The bath rooms are supplied with a shower bath. By the aid of steam the shower can be made of any desired temperature. The accommodations are so ample that all the boys can be thoroughly bathed in thirty minutes. The rooms are well provided with looking glasses, combs and brushes and conveniences for obtaining cool drinking water at all times.

The first story of the main building above the basement contains one general office, private office for the Superintendent, a reception room, a library room, two large school rooms with a seating capacity for one hundred boys each, two large wardrobe rooms for boys' Sunday clothing, three suites of rooms for officers' use, private dining room and kitchen for the Superintendent's family, a large dining room and kitchen for the officers of the Institution, two large dining rooms with a seating capacity for 225 boys, together

with numerous closets, pantries, halls, etc.

The second story contains parlors and sitting rooms, bed chambers and closets for the Superintendent's family, six rooms for officers, four large shop rooms and two sleeping halls.

The sleeping halls have a capacity for comfortably lodging two hundred and fifty boys. The halls extend to the top of the building, and are sufficiently high to admit of two corridors above the main floor. The halls are light and pleasant, with good ventilation. They are furnished with single bedsteads, good mattresses, feather pillows, and plenty of bedding adapted to the season. The halls are also provided with six closets, conveniently located, and with hydrants from which good drinking water can be obtained at all times. A night watchman looks carefully after the wants of the boys during sleeping hours.

The third story, in the center and end wings, contains fifteen rooms, which are used for guest chambers and sleeping room for officers of the Institution. In the rear wing of this story there is a shop, where boys not otherwise employed may work at cane-seating chairs. The shoe shop is also on this floor.

The fourth story of the central portion of the building is used for hospital purposes, with rooms for the nurses, etc. The hospital contains nine wards, and is provided with hot and cold water, and all conveniences necessary for making the sick comfortable.

In the rear of the main building there are two yards, surrounded by a high fence, in which the boys have ample time for exercise and play. There is also a yard of three acres of ground containing a pleasant grove of chestnut and oak trees, surrounded by a neat picket fence, five feet high where the boys are often permitted to play, and where, in the summer time, they enjoy their holiday sports. The grounds surrounding the building are tastefully laid out and are well set with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The boys in the main building, or Congregate Department of the School, number about two hundred.

Five cottages have been built, that very comfortably accommodate fifty boys each. They are built of brick, are

three stories high above the basement, and cost about \$16,000 each. The basement contains a large play room, a room for storage, two bath rooms and a fruit cellar. All the basement rooms are well lighted and warmed, where heat is needed.

The first story contains a large school room handsomely seated and furnished, officers' private rooms, a bath room, reception room, two dining rooms, a kitchen and pantry and two halls.

The second story contains a sleeping hall for twenty boys, hospital room, teacher's room, bath room, room for boys' Sunday clothing, a store room for bedding, etc., and a large shop room.

The third story contains a sleeping hall for thirty boys, a bath room and a store room for bedding.

The buildings are finished in hard wood, and well furnished in every department, and lighted with gas, supplied with water from the city reservoir, and warmed by steam.

The buildings differ, architecturally, in their outside appearance, but are substantially the same in their interior arrangements. Each cottage is supervised by a gentleman and his wife, and one lady teacher. They are conducted on what is known as the Open, or Family Plan, the boys being held in their places by kindness and home influences, instead of the more arbitrary appliances of bolts and bars, and high fences.

The Chapel edifice is a beautiful structure, with a seating capacity for five hundred boys. It contains a large platform with convenient side rooms which afford excellent facilities for giving concerts and other appropriate entertainments. A piano stands on the platform. The Chapel was erected at a cost of about \$15,000.

The boiler house is built of brick and stone, and contains three boilers of seventy-five horse power each, a receiving tank, force pumps and apparatus necessary to supply the main building with steam sufficient to warm them well and drive all the machinery, besides furnishing storage capacity for two hundred tons of coal.

The farm buildings are commodious, and afford storage for all the carriages and small implements necessary for the

farm and use of the Institution. The main barn is of brick slate roofed, eighty-four feet in length by forty-two feet in width, and is three stories high. The lower or ground floor is used as a manure cellar and for storing the winter supply of vegetables, the two being separated by a heavy cemented wall of stone. The capacity of these is about forty cords of manure and 5,000 bushels of vegetables. The middle story contains stalls for 24 cows, and each stall is provided with running water and every convenience necessary for the cleanliness and comfort of the stock. There are also two rooms for such stock as need seclusion. The third story contains the driving floor, where, on either side, the hay and fodder, as well as the grain, are stored. The building is capable of storing one hundred tons of hay, and is in all respects a model of convenience and economy of labor. Situated in one corner of the barn and extending from the ground floor to a height of 26 feet is the silo, with a capacity of 112 tons. There is also attached to the main barn a shed fifty-four by twenty feet, which furnishes additional stalls for cattle, as well as protection for the spring water with which the stock is supplied. Another building thirty-three by twenty feet is used also for storing farm implements and machinery. The horse barn, which stands near the main barn, is thirty feet in length by twenty-four feet in width, conveniently divided into stabling, a harness room, and a lodging room for the hostler, while above there is ample room for bedding, hay and other feed.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Institution is supplied with water from two sources. The water of a never failing spring, one mile and a quarter away, owned by the Institution, is connected by a three-inch pipe to the buildings and furnishes sufficient for cooking and drinking purposes; also all needed water for the barns and for irrigation at various points upon the farm. For the boilers, laundry, closets, and all general purposes the supply is obtained from the city water works. The pressure of the water is about eighty-five pounds, and is sufficient to force the water to any part of the building in case of fire. The Institution has seventeen convenient hy-

drants and hose, that may be used should the necessity for their use occur.

GAS.

The Institution is supplied with gas from the city gas works.

INDUSTRIES.

Various industries are represented in the institution which give employment to over four hundred boys. In the tailor shop where the clothing worn by the boys is made and repaired, fourteen boys are employed. In the printing office from eighteen to twenty boys are engaged in learning a useful trade. Six chair shops furnish employment to a number of boys, cane-seating chairs. The shoe shop gives employment to a small class. The farm and garden in the summer time, call for a class of about thirty boys; in the winter a small class cares for the stock and does the necessary work about the premises. The laundry, dining rooms, kitchen, sleeping halls, etc., all require classes of from six to ten boys each.

In the manual training department, daily instruction is given to one hundred and eight boys.

FOOD.

While the dietary of the Institution does not embrace the variety ordinarily found on the table of well-to-do people, the quality of the food daily placed before the boys could be no better. The bread is made from the best grades of white flour, the meats used are of the best quality, and the vegetables are supplied abundantly from the Institution gardens and embrace a full variety of such kinds as are found in the best market gardens. Coffee is furnished for breakfast and supper, for which all the milk from the Institution dairy is used, averaging from one hundred to two hundred quarts daily. Once a week a bountiful dinner of fish, or fish chowder is given. The tables are daily supplied with butter or syrup, and on Sunday pies are given for dinner, and cakes for supper. On Thanksgiving day a bountiful turkey dinner is furnished, and on all other holidays the tables are spread with many of the delicacies of the season. The boys are allowed all they want to eat at every meal, and no boy

need leave the table hungry. The tables are nicely covered with white oilcloth and are spread with porcelain ware, silver plated knives, forks and spoons. Good manners are taught and required at meal time.

CLOTHING.

The boys of the Institution are clothed in the best quality of all-wool gray cloth for pantaloons, and dark indigo blue army goods for jackets. Heavy Amoskeag Hickory is used for shirting; their caps are made to order from blue cloth and their shoes and stockings are of good quality. They dress, in summer, in lighter goods according to the season.

RECREATION.

The greater part of the holidays is devoted to recreation and play. Portions of each week day, that will equal at least two hours of time, are given for play. On Saturday afternoons, when the weather is suitable, the boys go to the ball grounds in an open field of many acres, where they enjoy full freedom in playing ball or such games as may suit their taste best. Concerts and exhibitions are given for the benefit of the boys in our chapel.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Two services are held in the chapel each Sunday: Sunday School in the morning and preaching in the afternoon, and are conducted by our own chaplain.

We use our own lesson leaves, following the "International Lesson" plan in the Sunday School. These lessons, with the explanations, prayers, responsive exercises and music make a very interesting and profitable service.

The Sisters of Mercy instruct the Catholic boys of the School an hour each alternate Sunday, and priests are in attendance for mass once in two weeks.

Devotional exercises are held morning and evening each day of the week, and grace is said before all meals.

There is a moral review every evening, at which time a record is made in a book, kept for the purpose, of every boy's conduct during the day. These records determine a boy's standing in the School at all times.

SCHOOL.

The boys in the congregate department attend school three hours each week day, ten months in the year. The cottage boys attend school three and one half hours each week day except Saturday for the same number of months.

The School embraces nine grades or divisions, which give

every boy the opportunity to attend a grade adapted to his scholarship, and, as a rule, substantial and praiseworthy progress is made in study. Much attention is given to the subjects of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Any boy with an average mind, can, while at the School, obtain an education that will fit him to transact the ordinary business of life.

MUSIC.

Much attention is given to music, both vocal and instrumental. All the boys are taught vocal music, and about forty boys are under constant training in instrumental or band music. Great proficiency is made in both departments.

THE BAND.

About forty boys are under instruction several hours each day. They are divided into three classes, according to ability. The object of practice, it matters not in what profession or calling, should be the cultivation of the highest possible degree of perfection. The pursuance of a uniform system of instruction each day is closely adhered to. When a boy overcomes technical difficulties and learns to apply what he has learned correctly, he feels a sense of mastery in the achievement of that knowledge. The boys have a fine band room for practice, also a library of musical literature, and the leading band journals every month. The instructions given the boys will be of lasting benefit to them after leaving the School.

SENTENCE.

Boys between the ages of seven and sixteen years can be sent to the School during minority by any court of record in the State. Parents or guardians may secure the admission of their sons or wards without process, by paying three dollars per week, quarterly in advance, for their board.

DISCHARGES.

Boys are dismissed on probation after they obtain the "Honor Grade," and this grade, by uniform good conduct, can be attained in one year after entering the School. By indifferent or bad conduct, promotions are lost, and, as a result, the time of a boy to remain in the School is lengthened.

The board of Trustees has discretionary power to dismiss any boy from the Institution whenever the interest of the School or the boy will be promoted by such dismissal.

BY-LAWS.

Any person desiring a copy of the by-laws of the School will receive the same on application.

NAMES, RESIDENCES, COMMISSIONS AND RETIREMENT OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FROM
ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Date of Commission.		Date of Retirement.
1851	GIDEON WELLES,	Hartford, 1853
1851	PHILEMON HOADLEY,	New Haven, 1857
1851	E. S. ABERNETHY,	Bridgeport, 1853
1851	A. M. BALDWIN,	New Milford, 1855
1851	PHILO M. JUDSON,	Norwich, declined.
1851	ERASTUS LESTER,	Plainfield, 1854
1851	HENRY D. SMITH,	Middletown, 1853
1851	JOHN H. BROCKWAY,	Ellington, 1853
1853	PHILIP RIPLEY,	Hartford, d. in office 1863
1853	DAVID PATCHEN,	Weston, 1854
1853	JOHN P. GULLIVER,	Norwich, 1854
1853	JOHN S. YEOMANS,	Columbia, 1856
1853	JAMES PHELPS,	Essex, 1855
1854	FREDERICK S. WILDMAN,	Daubury, 1858
1854	MOSES PIERCE,	Norwich, 1856
1854	JOHN GALLUP, (2d)	Brooklyn, 1858
1855	SYLVESTER SPENCER,	Litchfield, resigned, 1858
1855	ELIHU SPENCER,	Middletown, declined.
1856	MOSES CULVER,	Middletown, 1858
1856	THOMAS CLARK,	Coventry, 1860
1856	W. P. BENJAMIN,	New London, 1876
1857	W. S. CHARNLEY,	New Haven, declined.
1858	E. W. HATCH,	Meriden, resigned, 1859
1858	HORACE GAYLORD,	Ashford, 1862
1858	DAVID P. NICHOLS,	Danbury, 1875
1858	THOMAS A. MILLER,	Torrington, 1859
1858	BENJAMIN DOUGLASS,	Middletown, 1876
1859	HIRAM FOSTER,	Meriden, 1873
1859	DANIEL G. PLATT,	Washington, d. in o., 1871
1859	HENRY MCCRAY,	Ellington, 1876
1862	ROSWELL BROWN,	Hartford, d. in office, 1877
1862	WILLIAM SWIFT,	Windham, 1866
1863	HENRY G. HUBBARD,	Middletown, declined.
1866	JAMES B. WHITCOMB,	Brooklyn, 1874
1871	GEORGE LANGDON,	Plymouth, 1857

Date of Commission.		Date of Retirement.
1873	HIRAM A. YALE,	Meriden, 1877
1874	S. B. COCKS,	Huntington, resig'd 1876
1875	F. O. BENNET,	Willimantic, 1882
1875	DELOS H. STEVENS,	Barkhamstead, 1889
1875	CHAS. FITZGERALD,	Middletown, 1891
1875	EDW'D W. SEYMOUR,	Litchfield, 1876
1875	GOODWIN COLLIER,	Hartford, 1876
1875	CHAS. L. ENGLISH,	New Haven, resigned.
1876	JOHN M. BREWER,	Norwich, d. in office, 1878
1876	G. H. PRESTON, M. D.,	Tolland, " " 1883
1877	VINCENT COLYER,	Darien, 1886
1877	JOHN L. HOUSTON,	Thompsonville, 1897
1878	A. P. WILLOUGHBY,	Norwich, 1879
1879	CHAS. FABRIQUE,	N. Haven, d. in o., 1889
1879	J. S. LATHROP,	Norwich, 1891
1879	THEODORE BIRD,	Bethlehem, 1891
1882	ALBERTUS S. BRUCE,	Pomfret, 1893
1883	CHAS. F. SUMNER,	Bolton, 1895
1886	JAMES K. BUTLER,	Darien, 1893
1889	JAMES N. STATES,	New Haven, 1895
1891	HERMAN HOFFMAN,	New Preston, 1895
1891	NATHAN D. BATES,	Preston, 1895
1891	JAMES DONOVAN,	Middletown, 1895
1893	SAMUEL THATCHER,	Warrenville, 1894
1893	JOHN MCCARTHY,	Danbury, 1897
1894	DAVIS A. BAKER,	Warrenville, 1895
1895	J. S. LATHROP,	Norwich, 1898
1895	W. S. BEECHER,	New Haven, 1899
1895	JOSEPH HUTCHINS,	Columbia, still in office.
1895	FRED DEPEYSTER,	Portland, resigned, 1898
1895	GEO. O. BALCH,	Ashford, still in office.
1895	GEO. P. CRANE,	Woodbury, " "
1897	LEVERETT BRAINARD,	Hartford, resigned, 1898
1898	FRANCIS H. PARKER,	Hartford, still in office.
1897	GEORGE RICHARDSON,	Bridgeport, d. in o., 1898
1899	JAMES N. STATES,	New Haven, still in office.
1899	CHARLES E. BROWN,	Bridgeport, 1901
1899	CHARLES B. FRISBIE,	Cromwell, still in office.

Date of Commission.	Date of Retirement.
1900 HEZEKIAH I. READE,	Jewett City, d. in o., 1903
1901 HENRY ATWATER,	Bridgeport, resigned, 1901
1902 ZALMON GOODSELL,	Bridgeport, still in office.
1903 CLARK C. PALMER,	Griswold, " "

RESIDENT TRUSTEES.

1877 ISAAC C. LEWIS,	Meriden, d. in o.,	1894
1877 CHARLES L. UPHAM,	"	1891
1877 OWEN B. ARNOLD,	"	1891
1887 D. S. WILLIAMS,	"	1893
1891 SETH J. HALL,	"	1897
1891 C. H. S. DAVIS,	"	1897
1893 JOHN C. BYXBEE,	"	still in office.
1894 N. L. BRADLEY,	"	" "
1897 JOHN W. COE,	"	" "
1897 EUGENE A. HALL,	"	resigned, 1901
1901 IRVING L. HOLT,	"	still in office.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.
1853 PHILEMON HODLEY,	1855
1855 ROSWELL HAWLEY, M. D.,	1859
1859 EDWARD W. HATCH, M. D., died Feb. 7,	1874
1874 SAXON B. LITTLE, Acting Supt., July 1,	1874
1874 EDWARD INGHAM, July 1,	1876
1876 S. B. COCKS, Dec. 1,	1877
1877 J. W. BROWN, Acting Supt., Apr. 23,	1878
1878 GEO. E. HOWE, Died in office, Nov. 23,	1893
1893 MRS. F. M. HOWE, Apr. 11,	1894
1894 REV. SAMUEL THATCHER, Mar. 3,	1896
1896 REV. GEO. L. COBURN, Dec. 14,	1897
1897 FRANK PERRIN, Acting Supt. July 25,	1898
1898 CHARLES M. WILLIAMS,	Still in office.

FORM OF INDENTURE

ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys.

I hereby request that the boy named

received as indentured, according to the law to the Connecticut School for boys, at MERIDEN, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz:

The price of board, education, training, and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per week, payable quarterly, in advance, and the said

is bound to remain at the Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment and restraint as all other inmates of said School.

(Signed)

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

TO

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

We take the pleasure of informing you that your was this day duly received at this Institution, here to remain during his minority, or until otherwise discharged in accordance with the rules of this School. Any boy, by uniform good conduct, can reach his "Honor Grade" in one year from the time he enters the School. He is then given a probationary discharge to go to his home, where he will be permitted to remain as long as he does well. If his conduct in the School is not good, the time for his receiving his probationary discharge will be increased. For further information, it is proper to state that the Institution is not a prison, but a school for detention and reform, where the inmates receive such instruction and training as are best adapted to form and perpetuate a virtuous character, to establish habits of industry, and to advance them in those branches of knowledge which are taught in the Common Schools of the State. They are provided with a home in every way pleasant and comfortable, are furnished with steady employment, of a kind that will aid them in earning an honest living after they leave the School. They have appropriate seasons for recreation and play, are well fed and clothed, and, when sick, have the best of care and medical attendance. They attend school regularly six days of the week, are taught by efficient and experienced teachers, and on Sunday enjoy the privileges of the Sunday School and regular Chapel service, over which our regular Chaplain presides. The Catholic boys of the School receive one

hour of instruction each Sunday from the sisters of Mercy.

In order to accomplish the wise ends for which this Institution was established, to wit: the reformation of boys intrusted to its care, it will be necessary for them to remain in the School for a sufficient length of time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil ways, and to establish in them correct moral principles and habits of industry.

Applications for the discharge of boys from the institution are frequently made in a short time after their commitment, but of course these applications are not entertained. Experience has taught the management that the best interests of the School are promoted by treating the boys alike, and by requiring all to procure their "Honor Badge" before leaving the school. If there is a deviation from the rule in a *single* case, every other boy has the *right* to ask for the same deviation in *his* case, and the Institution would lose its reformatory character.

Parents, guardians and other near friends are permitted to visit the boys on the first Wednesday of each month, at which time no pains will be spared in giving all information sought for in relation to the standing of any boy in the School.

The boys are permitted to write to their friends once a month, and the friends are allowed to write to the boys at their pleasure. In case of the serious illness of any boy, his friends will at once be advised of his condition.

GENERAL STATUTES

RELATING TO THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MERIDEN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.

G. S. 1902. §2817.— The Connecticut school for boys at Meriden shall remain as established.

G. S. 1902. §2818.—Its government shall be vested in a board of twelve trustees, to be appointed by the senate, one from each county, and four from the vicinity of the institution. During each regular session of the general assembly, the senate shall appoint six trustees, who shall hold office for four years from the first day of July following their appointment. The governor may fill any vacancy which occurs when the general assembly is not in session, until its next regular session.

G. S. 1902. §2819.—The board of trustees shall manage said school according to law; adopt rules for its management and the maintenance of strict discipline therein; provide instruction in religion, morality, and useful knowledge, and in some regular course of labor for the inmates; bind them out, discharge, or remand them; appoint a superintendent, not of their number, and other officers, whom they may remove for cause; prescribe their duties and compensation; adjust and certify all claims and accounts against said school; appoint as treasurer a member of said board, who shall give a bond to the state in such sum, not less than five thousand dollars, as the trustees shall require, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and who shall pay all claims against said school after the same have been properly certified, and said board shall annually report under oath to the governor the conditions and rules of the school.

G. S. 1902. §2820.—The trustees shall not borrow money for the use of the school upon the credit of the state, nor make any expenditures thereon, beyond appropriations previously made by the general assembly, except from funds on hand.

G. S. 1902. §2821.—The superintendent shall reside at the school; have the charge and custody of the inmates and property; keep accounts of all receipts and expenditures of the school and all of its property in such manner as the trustees may require; hold all books and papers open to their inspection; and, before he enters upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the state in such sum, not less than five thousand dollars, as the trustees shall require, conditioned that he shall faithfully account for all property received by him as superintendent, and faithfully perform all the duties incumbent on him as such.

G. S. 1902. §2822.—The superintendent shall render his account of all the receipts and expenses of said school, on the thirty-first day of March in each year, to the comptroller, the same having been first examined and adjusted by the trustees, and the balance on hand shall be the property of the state, and such part thereof as the comptroller may direct shall be paid into the treasury.

G. S. 1902. §2823.—No court or justice of the peace shall commit any child under sixteen years of age as vicious, truant, or incorrigible, to any jail, almshouse, or workhouse. When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, the court or justice of the peace, as the case may be, may commit him to the Connecticut school for boys, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees. The judges of the criminal and police courts of the state, and justices of the peace, may commit to the Connecticut school for boys: first, any boy under sixteen years of age, who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the state, or any law that may be enacted and in force in the state; second, with the consent of his parent or guardian, any boy under sixteen years of age, against whom any

charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under sixteen years of age who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, and who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother, or guardian, or leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school.

G. S. 1902. §2824. AS AMENDED 1903.—No boy under ten years of age shall be committed to the Connecticut school for boys except upon conviction of an offense for which the punishment is imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail.

G. S. 1902. §2825.—The Connecticut school for boys may be used under the authority of the United States for the confinement of any boy over the age of ten years and under the age of sixteen years, convicted in the United States court for the district of Connecticut of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, who shall be committed to said school until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees of said school; but the expense of supporting and confining any boy so committed shall be paid by the United States.

G. S. 1902. §2826.—Every boy sent to the Connecticut school for boys shall remain until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice; but no boy shall be retained after the superintendent shall have reported him fully reformed.

G. S. 1902. §2827.—When there shall be as large a number of boys in said school as can be properly accommodated, the president of the board of trustees shall give notice to the criminal and police courts of the fact; and thereafter no boys shall be sent to the school by the said courts, until notice shall be given them, by the president of the board, that more can be received.

G. S. 1902. §2828.—The trustees shall have full power to place any boy committed to said school during minority, at such employment, and cause him to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to his age and capacity, and they may with the consent of any such boy, or his parent, or guardians, bind him out as an apprentice during his minority, or for a shorter period, to learn a trade, or to other employment, as in their judgement will tend to his future benefit; and the president of the board shall, for such purpose, have power to execute and deliver, on behalf of the said board, indentures of apprenticeship for any such boy; and such indentures shall have the same force and effect as indentures of apprenticeship executed by his legal guardian, and shall be filed with the records in the office of said school.

G. S. 1902. §2829.—In case any boy so apprenticed shall prove untrustworthy and unreformed, the trustees may, at their discretion, receive such boy into the Connecticut school for boys, to be held in the same manner as before his said apprenticeship, and may thereupon cancel the indentures of such boy. If, in the opinion of the trustees, any boy apprenticed by them shall have an unsuitable home, or if the person to whom such boy is indentured shall become unfit or incapable to properly raise or take care of him, the trustees may at their discretion return such boy to the school.

G. S. 1902. §2830.—When a boy is released from the school (except by indenture, as in §2828), he shall be released on probation, and the board of trustees shall have power to send for and return him to the school when, in the opinion of a majority of the members of said board, the best interest of the boy will be promoted by such return.

G. S. 1902. §2831.—When any boy committed to said school shall have improved in knowledge and behavior sufficiently, in the opinion of the trustees of said school, to qualify him for useful employment elsewhere, they shall as soon as possible place him in a suitable home, with relatives, or others, and cause him to be further instructed and regularly employed in some trade or useful occupation, suited to his age and capacity, until he becomes twenty-one years of age.

G. S. 1902. §2832.—The trustees of said school shall have and exercise full control of the persons and earnings of boys so placed out during their minority, and shall, at least once during every period of six months, obtain, by authorized visitation or inspection, definite and reliable information concerning their general deportment and progress in the occupations they are pursuing, and in general shall exercise in their behalf the care and supervision of guardians. The number and general condition of boys so placed out and cared for shall be embraced in the annual report of the trustees of the school.

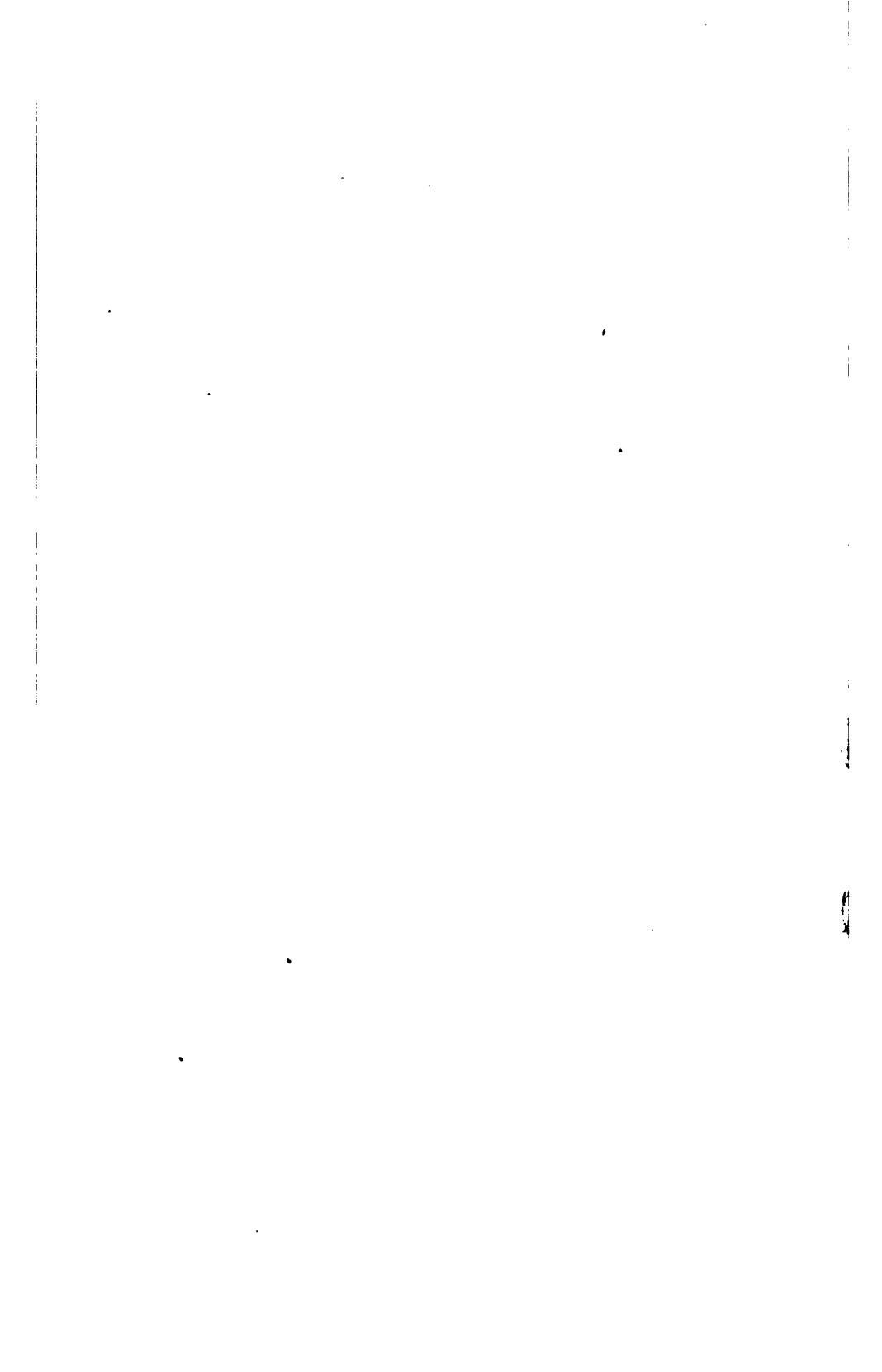
G. S. 1902. §2833.—Every person who shall entice or attempt to entice away from said school any boy legally committed to the same, or shall knowingly harbor, conceal, or aid in harboring or concealing, any boy who shall have escaped from said school, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars; and every sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or officer of local police, and any officer or employee of said school, is authorized and directed to arrest any boy who shall have escaped from said school, and return him thereto.

G. S. 1902. §2834.—The superintendent of said school shall present to the comptroller monthly a bill at the rate of three dollars a week for the support of each boy committed to said school, which, if allowed by the comptroller, shall be paid from the state treasury.

G. S. 1902. §2835.—The governor shall appoint in the year 1903, and biennially thereafter, an agent of the Connecticut school for boys, who shall hold office for the term of two years from the first day of July in the year of his appointment. The agent, under the direction and supervision of the board of trustees of said school, shall secure suitable homes and employment for boys released from said school on probation; shall investigate the condition and ability of parents and relations, who petition for the release of boys confined in the school; shall furnish suitable homes and employment to the boys whose release is sought, and shall obtain by personal visitation and investigation; at least once in every six months during their minority, reliable information concerning the conduct of boys released on probation, the occupations they are pursuing, and the

suitableness of the homes in which they are living. The agent shall also perform such duties and assist in such work at the school, under the direction of the superintendent, as the trustees may deem necessary and advisable, to give him a personal acquaintance with the boys therein confined. Said agent shall immediately make a detailed written report to the superintendent of all his visitations, and said superintendent shall keep the same on file and lay it before the executive committee of the board of trustees at its regular meetings. The agent, whenever he finds that the conduct or home surroundings of any boy released on probation are unsatisfactory, shall recommend to the trustees of the school the return of the boy to the school or his removal to a more suitable home. He shall also make, annually, a general report of the number and condition of all boys placed out from the school, which report shall be published with the annual report of the trustees.

G. S. 1902. §2847.—Equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates of the Connecticut school for boys * * * * and every reasonable opportunity shall be allowed such clergymen to give such inmates, belonging to their respective denominations, religious and moral instruction; and the trustees of * * * * said institution shall prescribe reasonable times and places, not inconsistent with its proper management, when and where such instruction may be given, which shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

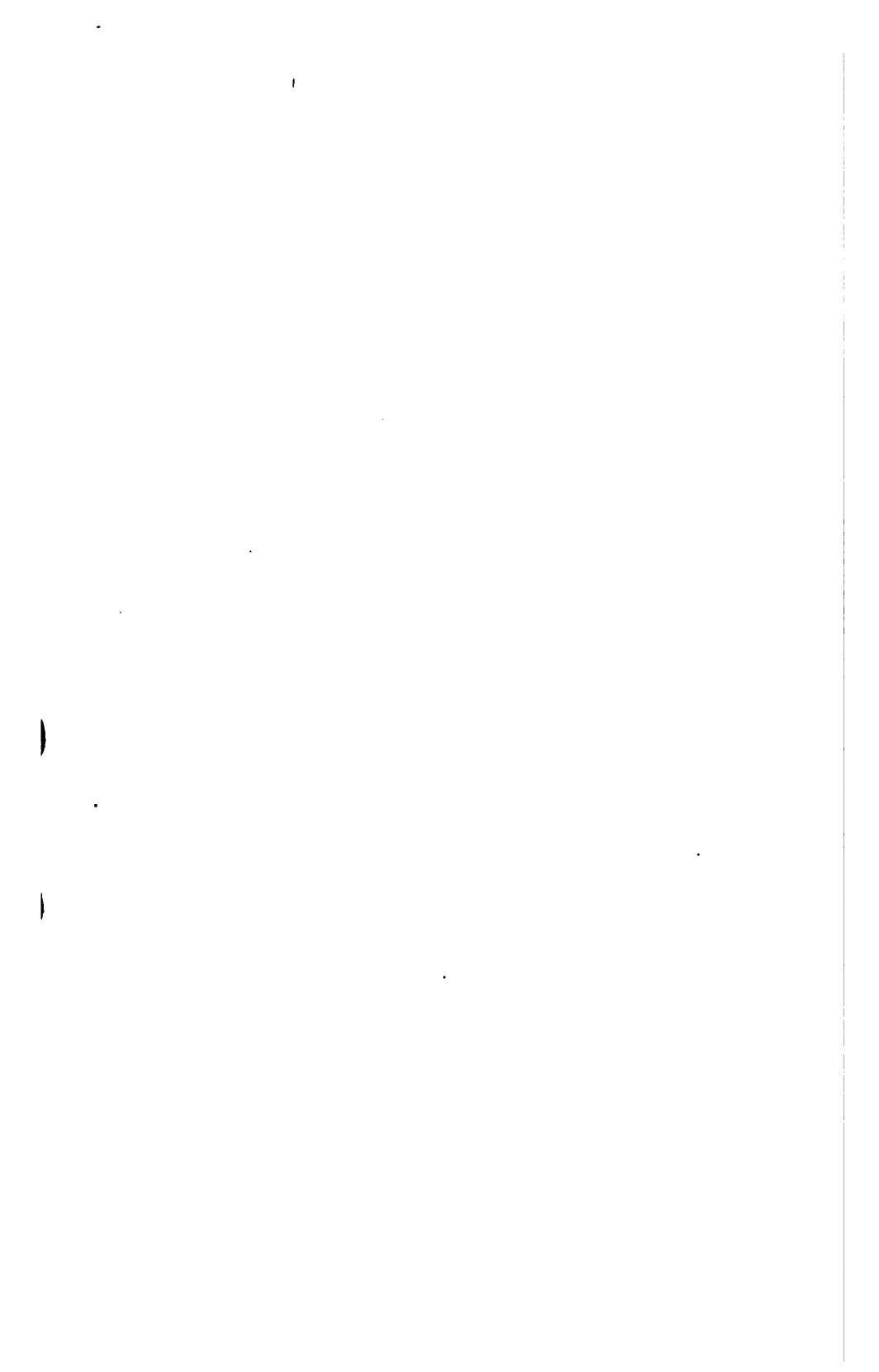


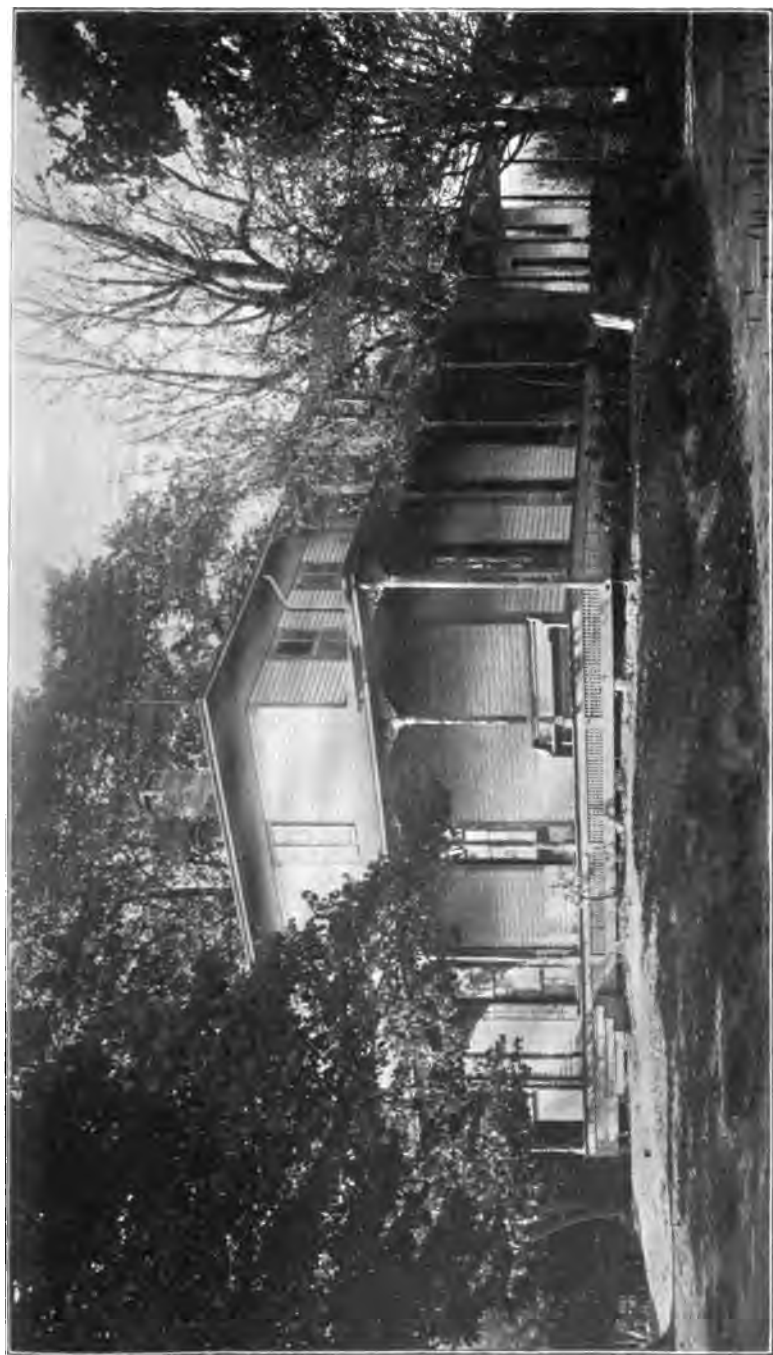


BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

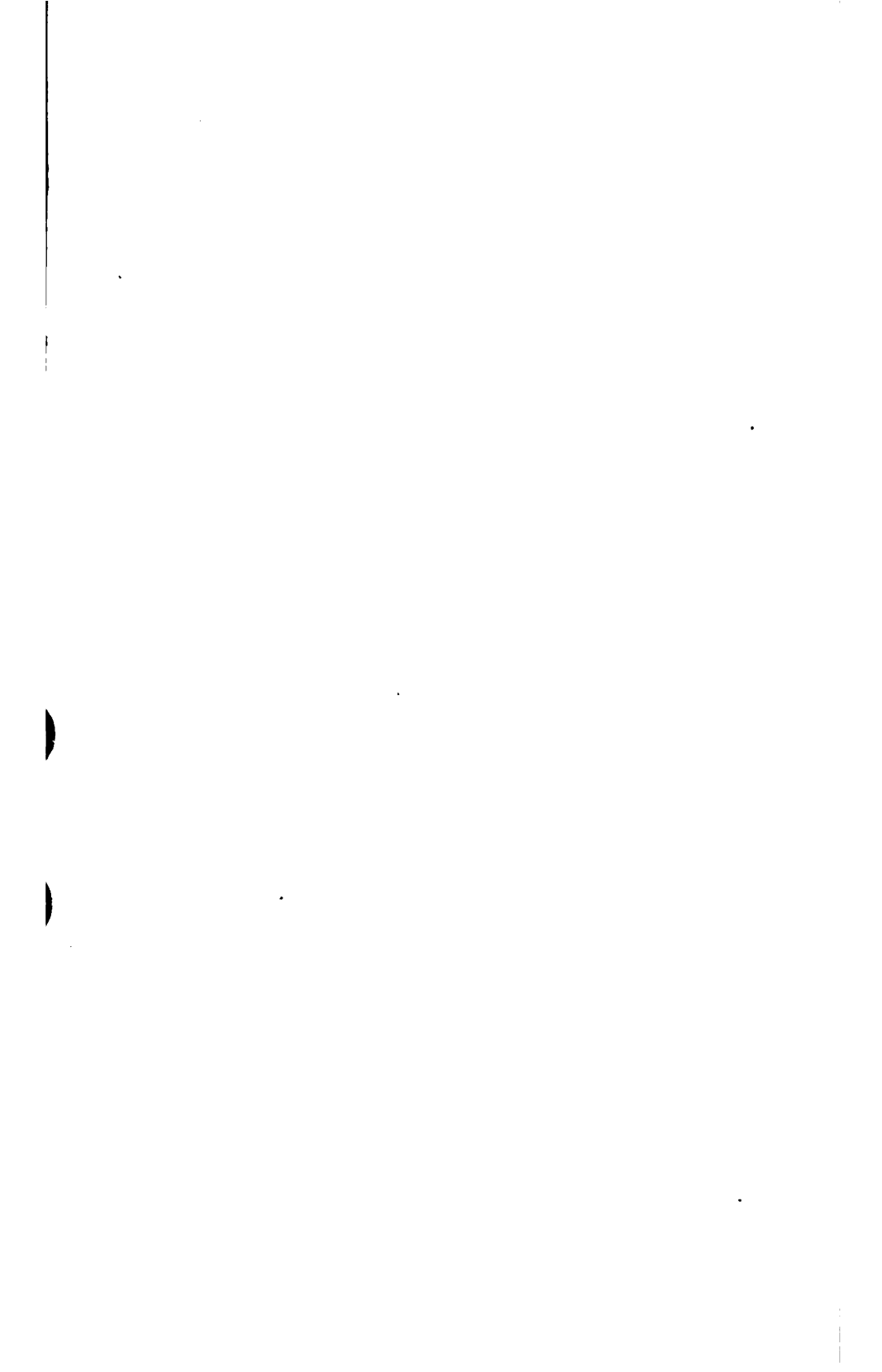


SUPERINTENDENT'S HOME AND OFFICE.





BROWNING HOME—FOR YOUNGEST GIRLS.



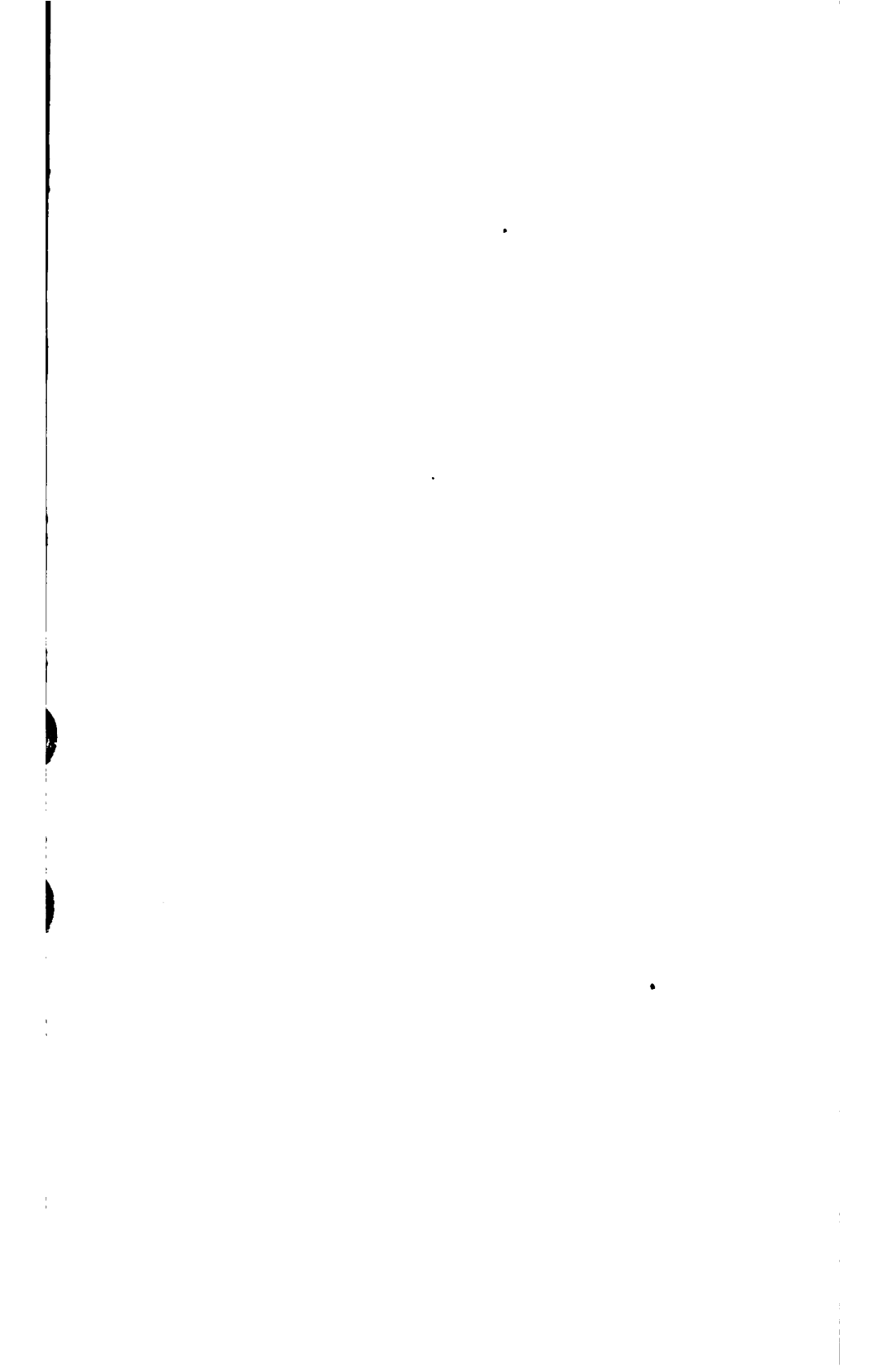


CHapel and School Building.

Superintendent's Home and Office.

Fessenden Hall.

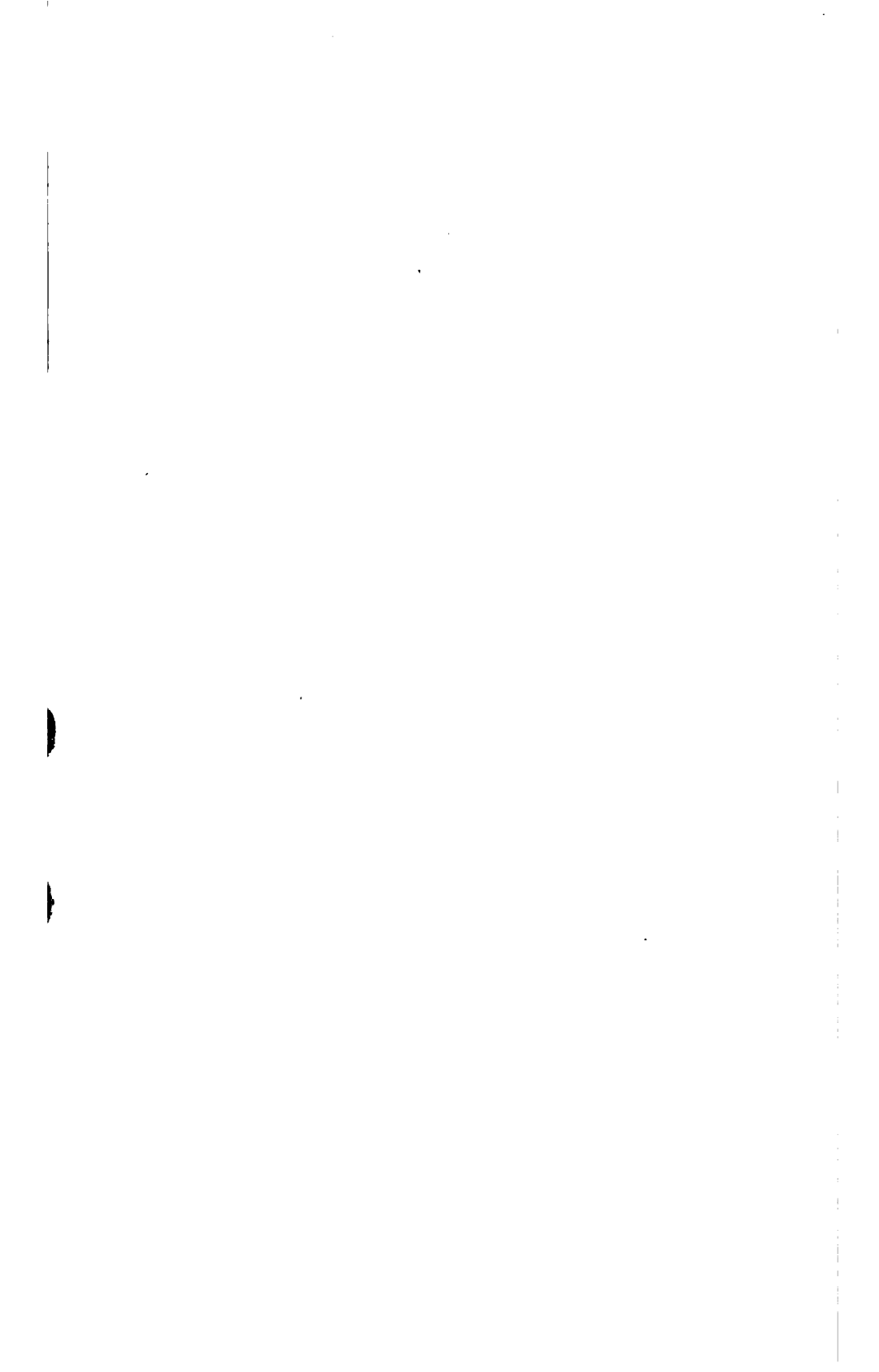
Pratt Home.





RUSSELL HOME.

FARM BUILDINGS.



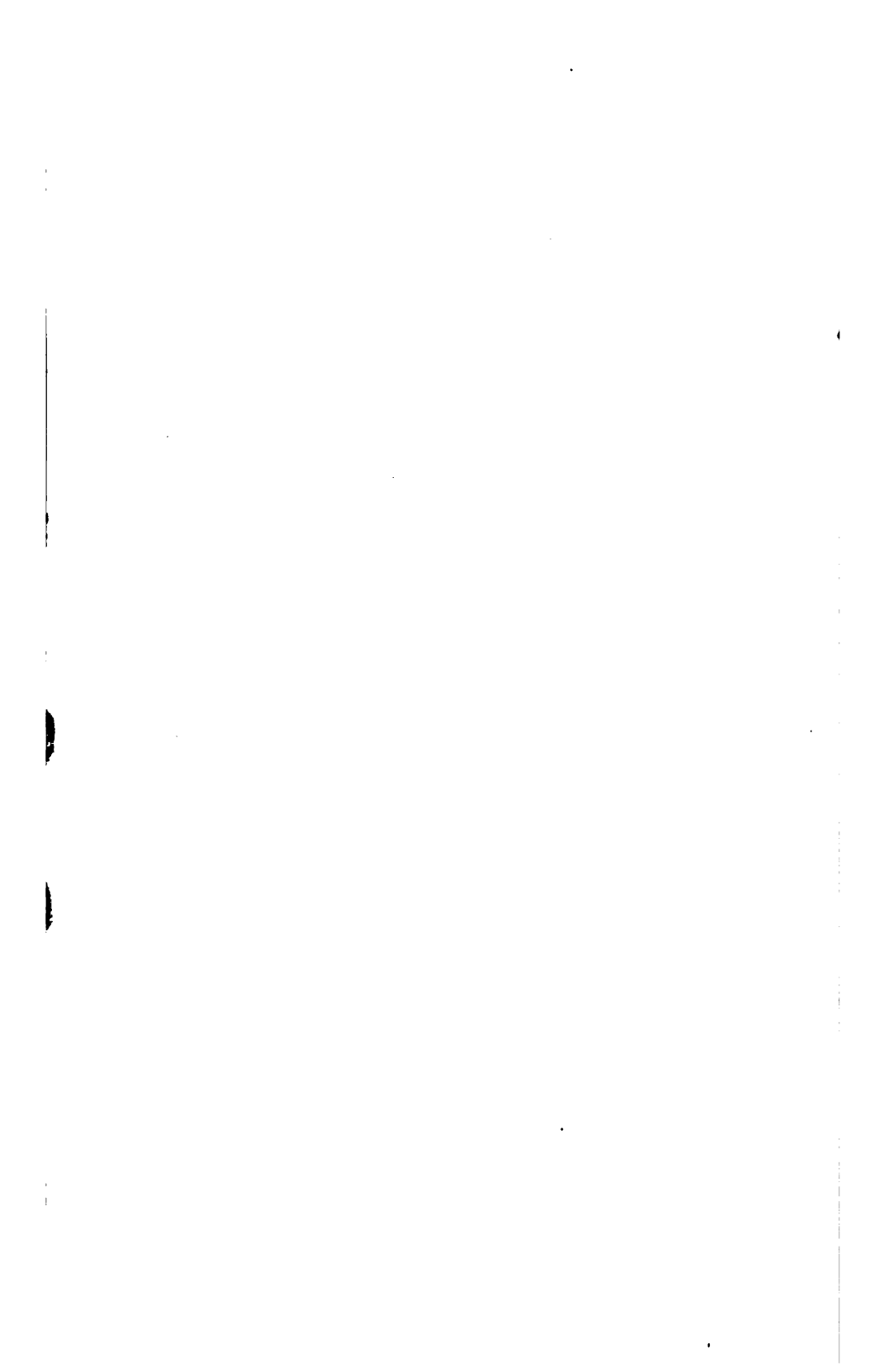


STREET HOME.

H. D. SMITH HOME.

GREENHOUSES.

FESSENDEN HALL AND COOKING SCHOOL.





PRATT HOME.

CHAPEL.

SUPERINTENDENT'S HOME
AND OFFICE.

FESSENDEN HALL
AND COOKING SCHOOL.



HENRY D. SMITH HOME.

FESSENDEN HALL.



COOKING SCHOOL.



DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 21

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

TO

THE GOVERNOR

For the Two Years ended September 30, 1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

C. G. WHAPLES & CO., PRINTERS, 36-90 CROWN ST.

1906.

PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

FLAVEL S. LUTHER, <i>President</i> ,	HARTFORD
CLARENCE E. BACON, <i>Secretary and Treasurer</i> ,	MIDDLETOWN

STATE DIRECTORS (Ex Officio.)

THE GOVERNOR,	THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.	

DIRECTORS ELECTED

WHOSE TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES RESPECTIVELY IN

1907.

JOHN M. VAN VLECK,	MIDDLETOWN
CLARENCE E. BACON,	MIDDLETOWN
HENRY W. FARNAM,	NEW HAVEN
FLAVEL S. LUTHER,	HARTFORD

1908.

MORRIS W. SEYMOUR,	BRIDGEPORT
SAMUEL RUSSELL,	MIDDLETOWN
CALVIN L. HARWOOD,	NORWICH
WILLIAM W. WILCOX,	MIDDLETOWN

1909.

EDWARD PAYNE,	MIDDLETOWN
WILLIAM H. BURROWS,	MIDDLETOWN
EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS,	NEW HAVEN
ARTHUR R. KIMBALL,	WATERBURY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN M. VAN VLECK,	SAMUEL RUSSELL,
CLARENCE E. BACON,	WILLIAM H. BURROWS,
WILLIAM W. WILCOX.	

VISITING COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

JANUARY AND JULY.

MRS. WILLIAM N. RICE,	MIDDLETOWN
MRS. JAMES D. DEWELL,	NEW HAVEN

FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

MRS. ALBERT H. CHASE,	NORWICH
MRS. A. S. CHURCHILL,	NEW BRITAIN

MARCH AND SEPTEMBER.

MRS. M. WALL,	MIDDLETOWN
MRS. JAMES LAWTON,	MIDDLETOWN

APRIL AND OCTOBER.

MRS. E. K. HUBBARD,	MIDDLETOWN
MRS. MARY E. LYMAN,	MIDDLETOWN

MAY AND NOVEMBER.

MRS. H. C. WHITTLESEY,	MIDDLETOWN
MRS. LYMAN S. CATLIN,	BRIDGEPORT

JUNE AND DECEMBER.

MRS. EDWIN STRONG,	HARTFORD
MRS. HARMON G. HOWE,	HARTFORD

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WILLIAM G. FAIRBANK,	Superintendent.
MARGARET E. FAIRBANK,	Asst. Superintendent and Visiting Agent.
WILLIAM E. FAIRBANK,	General Assistant and Acting School Visitor.
CLARA B. FAIRBANK,	Bookkeeper and Gymnasium Director.

BROWNING HOME.

Mrs. C. M. WILBUR,	Matron.
Miss M. MANN,	Assistant Matron.

HENRY D. SMITH HOME.

Mrs. L. B. TANSOM,	Matron.
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STREET HOME.

Miss K. M. FITZGIBBONS,	Matron.
Mrs. H. A. HUDSON,	Assistant Matron.

ALLYN HOME.

Mrs. M. C. GIRTON,	Matron.
Mrs. A. E. POTTER,	Assistant Matron.

PRATT HOME.

Mrs. C. V. WEEKS,	Matron.
Miss A. N. BURBANK,	Assistant Matron.

ROGERS HOME.

Miss E. A. DOLLOFF,	Matron
Mrs. E. SHAW,	Assistant Matron.

RUSSELL NO. 1 HOME.

Mrs. C. L. BARTLETT,	Matron.
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RUSSELL NO. 2 HOME.

Miss B. ROBINS,	Matron.
Mrs. A. G. MCINTYRE,	Assistant Matron.
Mrs. S. A. PARKHURST,	Housekeeper, Farm House.
Miss H. M. NASH,	Housekeeper, Office.
Miss E. M. WALCOTT,	Assistant, Office.

TEACHERS.

Miss R. E. DAY,	First Grammar Department.
Miss E. A. ROLLINSON,	Second Grammar Department.
Miss E. H. DAY,	Intermediate Department.
Miss E. M. CLEALE,	First Primary Department.
Miss F. E. ARNAUD,	Second Primary Department.
Miss A. L. PARKER,	Third Primary Department.
Miss M. A. MCCARTHY,	Russell No. 1 Department.
Miss L. E. JORDAN,	Russell No. 2 Department.
Miss H. C. JACOBSON,	Cooking Department.
Miss E. J. PHILLIPS,	Dressmaking Department.

J. C. FORD,	Machinery and Repairs.
R. JONES,	Watchman.
I. R. WOOD,	Engineer.
F. F. FARR,	Assistant Engineer.

FARM AND GARDEN.

P. A. PHILLIPS,	Farmer.
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STATEMENT RESPECTING
—THE—
Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

LOCATION.

Its location is at Middletown, on the line of the Connecticut Valley, the Air Line, and the Middletown branch of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. Communications relating to it should be addressed to the Superintendent at the School.

PROPER SUBJECTS.

The proper subjects are not *merely* paupers, nor orphans, nor confirmed thieves, nor prostitutes, nor other criminals, but *viciously inclined girls between the ages of 8 and 16 years.*

The class includes :

1. The stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey those who have the proper charge of them.
2. Truants, vagrants, and beggars.
3. Those found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality.
4. Those who have committed any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, other than imprisonment for life.

The official report to the General Assembly, made in 1867, shows that there are from 300 to 500 in the State.

PECULIAR FEATURES.

1. It is *not a State institution, but a private charity*, incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline, and instruction of the afore-named girls. The State, as the common parent and guardian of the community, treats them as minors and wards.

The School was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Directors, originally chosen by the donors to its funds, together with three *ex officio* State Officers.

For each girl committed to it by legal process, the State pays three dollars and fifty cents a week.

2. *Its design* is not that of a prison to which criminals are consigned for punishment, but that of a temporary place of custody and instruction. Its object is prevention and reformation, by giving to the children that special physical, mental, moral, social, and industrial training necessary to fit them for life, and which they cannot receive elsewhere, except in very rare cases. And *just so soon* as this is accomplished, and they can be placed in suitable circumstances elsewhere, their connection with the School ceases.

(See Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry to the General Assembly of 1867, and the Second Report of the School.)

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania gave the following decision at the December term, 1828, as the unanimous opinion of the Court in full, consisting of Chief Justice Gibson a four Assistant Judges.

"*Per curiam.* The House of Refuge is not a prison, but a school where reformation, and not punishment is the end. It may, indeed, be used as a prison for juvenile convicts, who would else be committed to a common jail; and in respect to these, the constitutionality of the act which incorporated it stands clear of controversy. It is only in respect of the application of its discipline to subjects admitted on the order of a court, a magistrate, or the managers of the Almshouse, that a doubt is entertained. The object of the charity is reformation, by training its inmates to industry, imbuing their minds with principles of morality and religion, by furnishing them with the means to earn a living, and, above all, by separating them from the corrupting influence of improper associates. To this end, may not the natural parents, *when unequal to the task of education, or unworthy of it*, be superseded by the *parens patriæ* or common guardians of the community?

"It is to be remembered that the public has a paramount interest in the virtue and knowledge of its members, and that of strict right the business of education belongs to it. The parents are ordinarily entrusted with it because it can seldom be put into better hands; but *when they are incompetent or corrupt*, what is there to prevent the public from withdrawing the facilities, held, as they obviously are, at its sufferance?

"As to an abridgement of indefeasible rights by confinement of the person, it is no more than what is borne to a greater or less extent in every school, and we know of no natural right to exemption from restraints which conduce to an infant's welfare, nor is there a doubt of their application in this particular case. The infant has been snatched from a course which must have ended in confirmed depravity; and *not only is the restraint lawful, but it would be an act of extreme cruelty to release her from it.*

A similar decision was made by the Supreme Court of Baltimore City in 1868, in which the decision of the Pennsylvania Court is quoted and endorsed in full.

3. *The form of Committal* is by a civil rather than a criminal process. Parents, guardians, selectmen, grand jurors, or *any proper officers* of the town where the girl is found, may present a written complaint to a judge of probate, or of the criminal or police court of any city or borough *sitting in chambers*, or to any justice of the peace of the town where the girl is found, who must thereupon take cognizance and determine the case.

The form of Commitment reads: "To the guardianship and control of the institution till she is 21, unless sooner discharged according to law," Any two of the Directors may discharge a girl for sufficient reasons, or bind her to service, still retaining the right of control prescribed by law.

4. *The System of discipline and education* is specially adapted to the conditions and wants of the girls. It aims to be as nearly as possible that of a well-regulated Christian family. Its culture is physical, sanitary, educational, industrial, and truly Christian, but not sectarian.

5. *Its History.* It was incorporated in 1868, received its first inmates January, 1870, was formally opened the 30th of June following, and two Homes were occupied in October.

6. *Its present condition* is in the highest degree prosperous and encouraging. It has a beautifully located, well-cultivated and stocked farm, eight family houses, designed for two hundred and seventy-five inmates. It has a school building containing four rooms and a chapel hall, a Superintendent's and Farmer's house, one barn, and other valuable buildings. It has a full and well-organized board of teachers and officers. One hundred and forty-two different towns in the State have committed girls to its care. The discipline has generally proved salutary and successful.

Other particulars are given in the present and previous reports.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE SCHOOL

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

T. M. Allyn,	Hartford,	Elected, 1868.	Died in office, 1882.
Charles Fabrique,	New Haven,	" 1868.	Died in office, 1889.
E. W. Hatch,	Meriden,	" 1868.	Died in office, 1874.
H. D. Smith,	Plantsville,	" 1868.	Died in office, 1899.
George Beach,	Hartford,	" 1868.	Retired in 1877.
T. K. Fessenden,	Farmington,	" 1868.	Retired in 1883.
James E. English,	New Haven,	" 1869.	Retired in 1884.
Samuel C. Hubbard,	Middletown,	" 1869.	Retired in 1878.
Samuel Babcock,	Middletown,	" 1869.	Retired in 1872.
Samuel Russell,	Middletown,	" 1872.	Retired in 1881.
O. Vincent Coffin,	Middletown,	" 1873.	Retired in 1874.
John M. Van Vleck,	Middletown,	" 1873.	Still in office.
Frederick Gardiner,	Middletown,	" 1874.	Retired in 1883.
Charles F. Browning,	Middletown,	" 1875.	Died in office, 1894.
E. K. Hunt,	Hartford,	" 1877.	Retired in 1884.
W. W. Wilcox,	Middletown,	" 1878.	Retired in 1884.
J. W. Alsop,	Middletown,	" 1881.	Died in office, 1891.
John C. Parsons,	Hartford,	" 1882.	Retired in 1884.
Clarence E. Bacon,	Middletown,	" 1883.	Still in office.
J. P. Barstow,	Norwich,	" 1883.	Died in office, 1893.
Lorin A. Cooke,	Winsted,	" 1884.	Died in office, 1902.
A. C. Denison,	Middlefield,	" 1884.	Died in office, 1890.
Edward Payne,	Middletown,	" 1884.	Still in office.
Rodney Dennis,	Hartford,	" 1884.	Died in office, 1899.
S. E. Merwin,	New Haven,	" 1890.	Retired in 1894.
Morris W. Seymour,	Bridgeport,	" 1890.	Still in office.
Stephen O. Bowen,	Eastford,	" 1890.	Retired in 1903.
Samuel Russell,	Middletown,	" 1891.	Still in office.
Loren A. Gallup,	Norwich,	" 1893.	Died in office, 1896.
Wm. H. Burrows,	Middletown,	" 1894.	Still in office.
Edward V. Raynolds,	New Haven,	" 1896.	Still in office.
Calvin L. Harwood,	Norwich,	" 1896.	Still in office.
Henry S. Robinson,	Hartford,	" 1899.	Retired in 1905.
Charles L. Rockwell,	Meriden,	" 1899.	Retired in 1903.
Arthur R. Kimball,	Waterbury,	" 1904.	Still in office.
Henry W. Farnham,	New Haven,	" 1905.	Still in office.
Flavel S. Luther,	Hartford,	" 1906.	Still in office.
William W. Wilcox,	Middletown,	" 1906.	Still in office.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

James H. Bradford,	Appointed Sept. 3, 1869.
James H. Eastman (<i>pro tem.</i>),	" Sept. 2, 1873.
S. N. Rockwell,	" Mar. 4, 1874.
Mary E. Rockwell (<i>Assistant</i>)	" Mar. 4, 1874.
Charles H. Bond,	" Dec. 5, 1877.
Lydia M. Bond (<i>Assistant</i> ,	" Dec. 5, 1877.
William G. Fairbank,	" Sept. 6, 1886.
Margaret E. Fairbank (<i>Assistant</i>),	" Sept. 6, 1886.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of Connecticut :

The Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls respectfully submit their Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Annual Reports :

Number of girls in the School October 1, 1904, . . .	271
Number received during the last two years, . . .	156
Whole number under care during last two years, . .	427
Number placed out during last two years, . . .	159
Present number in School October 1, 1906, . . .	268
Under the guardianship of the School in outside families, October 1, 1906, . . .	77
Whole number received since opening of the School, January 1, 1870, . . .	1,776
Whole number placed out, including girls who have been dismissed several times, . . .	2,953
Number of towns from which girls are sent, . . .	142

In view of the reports of our Superintendent, Visiting Agent, and Acting School Visitor, the general statement concerning the character and purpose of our institution, the other reports and statistics concerning its present condition and work, herewith published, but little need be added by the Board of Directors.

It is our privilege to be associated in the control and development of one of the noblest and most important institutions ever founded by private charity or supported by the State. We are constantly reminded of the wisdom of those who planned it, too broad for any sect, too Catholic for any schism ; free from political or sectarian prejudice ; strong in its one purpose of rescuing and training young lives.

The State and all its people may truly rejoice in its success and be thankful for its achievement. We believe no similar

institution in our country to-day enjoys a more enviable reputation. Great is therefore the responsibility of all those in any way connected with its management or support. We hold it as a sacred trust from private benefactors and would not have its unique character changed. Some persons have suggested and others may in the future repeat the suggestion that the age limit at which girls can be committed should be extended from the present maximum of sixteen years to eighteen years. This, in our opinion, would be most unfortunate, and would injure the real character and special work of our institution.

Undoubtedly a suitable place should be provided by the State, where fallen or unfortunate young women from sixteen to twenty-one years of age, could be committed; but, in our judgment, this should be kept entirely apart from our institution or its management.

We improve this opportunity for expressing our appreciation of the loyal and efficient work that is being done by our Superintendent and all subordinate officers. To them especially belongs the credit of developing and maintaining the high standard and splendid work of the School.

We also gratefully acknowledge our obligation to the General Assembly of Connecticut for the wise legislation and liberal appropriations that have enabled us to carry on our noble work.

FLAVEL S. LUTHER,
JOHN M. VAN VLECK,
CLARENCE E. BACON,
EDWARD PAYNE,
MORRIS W. SEYMOUR,
SAMUEL RUSSELL,
WILLIAM H. BURROWS,
EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS,
CALVIN L. HARWOOD,
ARTHUR R. KIMBALL,
HENRY W. FARNHAM,
WILLIAM W. WILCOX.

SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut

Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present my report for the year ending September 30, 1905.

The following tables include the statistics for the past twelve months and for the previous years of the School:

TABLE I.

NUMBER FROM THE BEGINNING.

Girls received since January 1, 1870,	1,738
*Dismissed since January 1, 1870,	2,875
*Of these were returned.	1,417
Remaining out,	1,458
Number in School October 1, 1905,	280

TABLE II.

NUMBER DURING PAST YEAR.

In School October 1, 1904,	271
*Received during the year,	90
Whole number under care during year,	361
*Placed out during the year,	81
Remaining October 1, 1905,	280

* These figures include girls who have been dismissed and returned several times,

TABLE III.

NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH, INCLUDING BOTH COMMITMENTS AND RETURNS.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1904,	8	293	301
November, "	4	256	260
December, "	8	267	275
January, 1905,	3	254	257
February, "	5	218	223
March, "	6	228	234
April, "	4	224	228
May, "	8	227	235
June, "	11	247	258
July, "	10	301	311
August, "	11	267	278
September, "	12	289	301
Total,	90	3,071	3,161

TABLE IV.

TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Andover,	..	1	1
Avon,	..	1	1
Ansonia,	..	4	4
Barkhamsted,	..	6	6
Berlin,	..	7	7
Bethel,	..	6	6
Bozrah,	..	1	1
Beacon Falls,	..	1	1
Bloomfield,	..	1	1
Bolton,	..	1	1
Branford,	..	9	9
Bridgeport,	2	132	134
Bridgewater,	..	1	1
Bristol,	..	10	10
Brookfield,	..	1	1
Brooklyn,	..	6	6
Bethany,	..	4	4
Burlington,	..	6	6
Canaan,	..	2	2
Chatham,	..	6	6
Cheshire,	..	5	5
Chester,	..	1	1
Clinton,	..	3	3
Colchester,	..	9	9
Cornwall,	..	5	5
Coventry,	..	1	1
Cromwell,	..	2	2
Danbury,	1	20	21
Darien,	..	2	2
Derby,	..	14	14
Durham,	..	3	3
Carried forward,	3	271	274

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

TOWNS	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward,	3	271	274
Easton,	1	4	5
Eastford,	1	7	8
East Hartford,	..	3	3
East Haven,	..	7	7
East Haddam,	1	3	4
East Lyme,	..	1	1
East Windsor,	2	6	8
Enfield,	..	7	7
Essex,	..	8	8
Fairfield,	..	3	3
Farmington,	..	9	9
Franklin,	1	..	1
Glastonbury,	..	8	8
Granby,	..	3	3
Greenwich,	..	8	8
Griswold,	..	4	4
Groton,	1	3	4
Guilford,	..	4	4
Haddam,	2	10	12
Hamden,	..	6	6
Hampton,	..	1	1
Hartford,	6	238	244
Harwinton,	..	3	3
Hebron,	..	2	2
Huntington,	..	14	14
Kent,	..	5	5
Killingly,	..	16	16
Killingworth,	..	2	2
Ledyard,	..	1	1
Litchfield,	..	3	3
Lyme,	..	5	5
Manchester,	1	4	5
Meriden,	1	38	39
Middlebury,	..	2	2
Middlefield,	..	1	1
Middletown,	..	31	31
Milford,	..	5	5
Monroe,	..	3	3
Montville,	2	7	9
Naugatuck,	..	4	4
New Britain,	1	30	31
New Haven,	15	393	408
New Canaan,	1	3	4
New London,	..	25	25
New Milford,	1	6	7
New Hartford,	..	5	5
Newington,	1	3	4
Newtown,	..	9	9
New Fairfield,	..	3	3
Norfolk,	..	4	4
North Canaan,	..	1	1
North Haven,	..	6	6
North Stonington,	..	3	3
Norwalk,	..	34	34
Norwich,	1	49	50
Old Lyme,	..	3	3
Carried forward,	42	1,337	1,379

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

Towns.	Past Year.	Previously	Total.
Brought forward,	28	1,379	1,407
Old Saybrook,	..	4	4
Orange,	..	7	7
Oxford,	..	8	8
Plainfield,	..	5	5
Plymouth,	..	5	5
Portland,	..	1	1
Pomfret,	..	4	4
Plainville,	..	3	3
Preston,	..	4	4
Putnam,	..	15	15
Redding,	..	2	2
Ridgefield,	..	7	7
Roxbury,	..	1	1
Salisbury,	..	5	5
Saybrook,	..	7	7
Seymour,	..	4	4
Sharon,	1	8	9
Sherman,	..	2	2
Simsbury,	..	4	4
Somers,	..	1	1
Southbury,	..	4	4
Southington,	..	19	19
South Windsor,	..	3	3
Stafford,	..	8	8
Stamford,	4	22	26
Sterling,	..	1	1
Stonington,	..	15	15
Stratford,	..	14	14
Suffield,	..	2	2
Thomaston,	..	2	2
Thompson,	..	6	6
Torrington,	1	7	8
Trumbull,	..	2	2
Tolland,	..	2	2
Vernon,	..	14	14
Wallingford,	..	10	10
Warren,	..	2	2
Washington,	..	4	4
Waterbury,	2	49	51
Watertown,	...	5	5
Westbrook,	..	1	1
Waterford,	..	1	1
Warehouse Point,	..	1	1
West Hartford,	..	2	2
West Haven,	..	1	1
Weston,	..	3	3
Westport,	1	2	3
Wethersfield,	..	5	5
Wilton,	..	1	1
Winchester,	..	9	9
Windham,	..	12	12
Windsor,	..	3	3
Windsor Locks,	..	6	6
Woodbury,	1	18	19
Woodstock,	..	5	5
Claremont, N. H.,	..	1	1
Total,	38	1,738	1,776

TABLE V.

AGES OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

AGES.		Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven	years,	..	2	2
Eight	"	2	68	70
Nine	"	1	74	75
Ten	"	4	84	88
Eleven	"	2	136	138
Twelve	"	10	191	201
Thirteen	"	9	265	274
Fourteen	"	10	365	375
Fifteen	"	24	481	505
Sixteen	"	..	3	3
Seventeen	"	..	2	2
Eighteen	"	..	1	1
Unknown	. . . .	..	4	4
Total,		62	1,676	1,738

TABLE VI.

NATIIVITY OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Africa,	..	1	1
Austria,	..	3	3
Australia,	..	1	1
California,	..	1	1
Canada,	1	13	14
Connecticut,	42	1,192	1,234
Delaware,	..	1	1
Denmark,	..	1	1
District of Columbia,	..	8	8
England,	..	21	21
France,	1	2	3
Georgia,	..	1	1
Germany,	..	19	19
Hungary,	..	2	2
Illinois,	..	2	2
India,	..	1	1
Iowa,	..	2	2
Ireland,	1	36	37
Italy,	..	18	18
Kentucky,	..	1	1
Labrador,	..	1	1
Louisiana,	..	2	2
Maine,	..	4	4
Massachusetts,	3	59	62
Maryland,	..	6	6
Michigan,	..	2	2
Carried forward,	48	1,400	1,448

TABLE VI.—(Continued.)

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward,	28	1,448	1,476
Missouri,	..	1	1
New Hampshire,	..	7	7
New York,	1	121	122
New Jersey,	3	12	15
North Carolina,	..	8	8
Nova Scotia,	..	1	1
Ohio,	..	3	3
Pennsylvania,	..	17	17
Rhode Island,	..	17	17
Roumania,	2	..	2
Russia,	..	3	3
Russia Poland,	..	3	3
Scotland,	..	10	10
South Carolina,	..	2	2
Sweden,	..	5	5
Switzerland,	..	2	2
Tennessee,	..	2	2
Texas,	..	1	1
Turkey,	..	1	1
Vermont,	1	5	6
Virginia,	..	17	17
Wisconsin,	..	2	2
West Indies,	..	1	1
Unknown,	3	49	52
Total,	38	1,738	1,776

TABLE VII.

PARENTAGE OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
American, white,	8	706	714
American, colored,	4	246	250
American and French,	..	6	6
American and English,	..	14	14
American and German,	1	19	20
American and Irish,	2	63	65
American and Indian,	..	1	1
American and Italian,	1	1	2
American and Scotch,	..	5	5
American and Swiss,	..	1	1
American and Swede,	..	1	1
American and Canadian,	..	2	2
Austrian,	..	2	2
Australian,	..	1	1
Canadian,	2	..	2
Danish,	..	2	2
English,	..	48	48
English and Irish,	..	15	15
English and German,	..	3	3
English and Scotch,	..	2	2
French,	..	18	18
French Canadian,	..	21	21
Carried forward,	18	1,177	1,195

TABLE VII.—(Continued.)

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, . . .	18	1,177	1,195
French and English, . . .	..	1	1
French and German, . . .	..	3	3
French and Indian, . . .	..	1	1
German, . . .	3	80	83
German and Canadian, . . .	..	1	1
German and Irish, . . .	..	3	3
German and Spanish, . . .	..	1	1
German and Swiss, . . .	..	1	1
German and Turk, . . .	..	1	1
Greek, . . .	..	1	1
Hebrew, . . .	2	..	2
Hungarian, . . .	1	2	3
Irish, . . .	2	319	321
Irish and Canadian, . . .	1	2	3
Italian, . . .	3	27	30
Jew, . . .	..	10	10
Norwegian, . . .	..	2	2
Pole and Irish, . . .	..	1	1
Portugese, . . .	..	1	1
Russian Pole, . . .	1	7	8
Scotch, . . .	..	16	16
Scotch and Irish, . . .	..	8	8
Scotch and Canadian, . . .	..	1	1
Scotch and French, . . .	..	1	1
Swede, . . .	..	11	11
Swede and Irish, . . .	..	1	1
Swiss, . . .	..	3	3
Syrian, . . .	..	1	1
Unknown, . . .	7	55	62
Total, . . .	38	1,738	1,776

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER DISMISSED EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1905, . . .	11	268	279
November, " . . .	3	218	221
December, " . . .	12	176	188
January, 1906, . . .	7	190	197
February, " . . .	6	152	158
March, " . . .	3	267	270
April, " . . .	4	262	266
May, " . . .	6	244	250
June, " . . .	9	229	238
July, " . . .	4	256	260
August, " . . .	8	295	303
September, " . . .	5	318	323
Total, . . .	78	2,875	2,953

TABLE IX.

CAUSE OF DISMISSAL.

CAUSE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Expiration of minority, . . .	12	130	142
Placed out in families, . . .	21	1,735	1,756
Placed out with relatives, . . .	40	730	770
Found unfit subjects, . . .	1	46	47
Ordered to new trial, . . .	—	19	19
Escaped, . . .	1	5	6
Death, . . .	—	31	31
Placed in hospital, . . .	3	76	79
Remain as assistants, . . .	3	22	25
Total, . . .	81	2,794	2,875

TIME TABLE.

From April 15th to October 15th, kitchen girls rise at 5:00 o'clock A. M.

Rising bell,	5:30	"	"
Officers' and girls' breakfast,	6:00	"	"
Prayers,	6:25	"	"
Sweeping, hall work, making beds, etc.,	6:40	"	"
Work (all departments),	7:00	"	"
Recess,	9:15	"	"
Work,	9:30	"	"
Recess,	11:45	"	"
Dinner,	12:00	"	M.
Recess,	12:30	"	P. M.
Dressing bell,	1:00	"	"
Line for school,	1:15	"	"
Recess,	3:20	"	"
School closes,	5:40	"	"
Recess,	5:40	"	"
Supper,	6:00	"	"
Recess,	6:25	"	"
Pass to chapel for prayers,	7:00	"	"

From October 15th to April 15th, the bell for rising and breakfast will ring a half hour later than the above.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES

FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1905, TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1906.

Salaries and wages,	\$13,143.57
Furniture and fixtures,	1,397.52
Fuel and lights,	7,278.96
Dry goods and clothing,	3,902.22
Books, stationery and postage,	834.64
Provisions and groceries,	5,945.59
Fish and meat,	2,028.71
Flour and meal,	1,626.78
Farm and garden,	6,540.83
Construction and repairs,	7,815.36
Drugs and medicines,	646.33
Miscellaneous,	2,248.66
	\$53,409.17
Cash on hand October 1st, 1905,	.40
	\$53,408.77
Cash on hand October 1st, 1906,	.73
	\$53,409.50

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

The Legislature of 1905 gave to the School a special appropriation of \$5,000 for repairs and improvements.

EXPENDITURES.

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000.00

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., November 30, 1906.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of William G. Fairbank, Superintendent of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906, including the special appropriation of \$5,000 made by the General Assembly of 1905, compared the same with the vouchers therefor, and found them correct.

The balance remaining in the hands of the Superintendent on said before-mentioned date, was seventy-three cents (\$0.73).

WILLIAM P. BAILEY,	} <i>Auditors of</i>
EDWARD M. YEOMANS,	
	} <i>Public Accounts.</i>

It is my privilege to present you with the report of the School for the two years ending September 30, 1906.

These have been years of prosperity. Having had no epidemic, the health of the girls has been good. Two deaths have occurred during the past year. Beside these there have been few cases of serious sickness.

The Teachers in the industrial departments and in the school of letters have very generally done earnest and commendable work. The girls, for the most part, have been attentive, obedient and faithful in their efforts to improve their educational advantages and to acquire habits of self-control, and practice in their daily intercourse with each other the social courtesies.

While this is true of the majority, we would not disguise the fact that there are many who are careless and more or less indifferent to these things and some have pronounced inclinations to be almost anything rather than courteous and obedient. With some it takes not only months, but long years of patient endeavor to gain them to habits of right thinking and acting. There is no reformation that will stand the test of life's experiences, save that which is the product of earnest endeavor and the grace of God.

The Cooking and Sewing schools have accomplished good work. Work in the school of letters will be reported in detail by the Acting School Visitor. The care exercised in the grading of the girls, and the required standing in deportment and general improvement before leaving the School, together with wise and discriminating judgment in placing them in stranger families or allowing them to return to their own homes, has attained most gratifying results. The Visiting Agent will report in full upon this important part of our work.

Efficient instruction in general household work has been given by the Matrons and Assistant Matrons of the several Homes. Many of the Smith Home girls have materially aided us in substituting during the absence or sickness of the officers, and especially while the Teachers were absent on their summer vacations of eight weeks.

The Farmer with his assistants has accomplished good re-

sults in work done upon the farm and gardens. Much extra work has also been done in connection with building and repairs. The Farmer's report will give you a detailed account of the crops raised and the stock kept.

The last Legislature gave the School the needed funds for improvements and repairs and painting. Most of this work has been accomplished. Fifty cents more per week, per capita, was also given the School for the maintenance of the girls and to meet all current expenses. These urgently needed provisions, made for the better and more efficient conduct of the School, makes it possible to accomplish the work for which it was established, with greater efficiency.

Our Sabbath school and evening devotional exercises held in Fessenden Hall, continue to be most interesting and profitable occasions. We believe many of the girls become sincere Christians while here. Their life here, and after leaving the School, confirms this belief.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to the Pastors of the City churches and vicinity, and to the Professors and Students of Wesleyan University and the Berkeley Divinity School for gratuitously conducting our public service in the chapel of the School each Sabbath afternoon when the weather has permitted.

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the faithful and efficient services of those associated with me in the care of the School.

Mr. Francis D. Edgerton, M. D., who has, for many years, been the attending physician of the School, died in January, 1905. He was a skillful and eminent physician; prompt and faithful to every call; genial in manner and a true and valuable friend of the School. Personally, we mourn his loss, but we are glad we knew him. It gives us joy to think of his strong personality, and his energy and constant faithfulness to duty was an inspiration.

Mr. J. Francis Calef, M. D., has succeeded Dr. Edgerton as physician of the School. We are pleased to state that we believe him eminently fitted for the position.

For two summers past, through the kindness of Mrs. E. K. Hubbard, the girls of the School have been given an excur-

sion, by boat, to Saybrook Point. The days chosen for the event proved delightful in each case, and the occasions will long be remembered as Red Letter days in the history of the School. Many grateful hearts will ever remember these most generous acts of Mrs. Hubbard.

To you, gentlemen, I wish to express my grateful appreciation of your valued counsel and constant and generous support. A Divine Providence has been with the School in all its past history, and now more than ever before by its signal favor has opened the way for more successful work in the future. Let us address ourselves to such work with renewed earnestness and abiding faith.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM G. FAIRBANK,

Superintendent.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1, 1906.

DONATIONS.

October, 1905.—Edward Payne, city, lot of illustrated papers.

November, 1905.—Edward Payne, city, lot of illustrated papers.

W. J. Trevithick, city, 2 boxes oranges.

December, 1905.—D. D. Butler, city, 100 pounds of candy.

O. S. Watrous, D. D. S., city, \$10.

Mrs. George L. Otis, city, \$5, 3 work baskets, 6 pound boxes candy.

L. O. & E. S. Davis, city, \$5.

Mrs. H. L. Camp, city, \$5.

Stoddard, Gilbert & Co., New Haven, \$10.

Miss Jennie M. Clark, city, \$15.

Mrs. W. H. Bishop, city, lot of papers.

Mrs. E. K. Hubbard, Jr., city, \$5, 2 fans, 2 shell handled pen-holders, 2 card cases, 1 handkerchief basket, 1 book, 5 linen handkerchiefs.

Edward Payne, city, lot of illustrated papers and magazines.

Mrs. E. K. Hubbard, city, \$25.

The Coles Company, city, \$5.

Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, New York City, \$10.

Mrs. Edwin Strong, Hartford, 24 boxes stationery.

C. S. Wadsworth, city, \$25.

Mrs. W. W. Wilcox, city, 41 boxes stationery.

Mrs. H. C. Whittlesey, city, 100 gifts for the Girls.

Miss Winnifred Whittlesey, city, 30 bags of shells for Browning Home Girls.

L. R. Hazen, city, 21 games.

January, 1906.—Edward Payne, city, lot of illustrated papers.

F. M. King, city, lot of magazines and Ladies' Home Journals.

March, 1906.—Earle Butler, city, lot of magazines.

April, 1906.—Edward Payne, city, lot of magazines and illustrated papers.

W. J. Trevithick, city, 2 boxes oranges.

May, 1906.—Mrs. C. T. Winchester, city, lot of papers and magazines.

June, 1906.—Miss V. B. Jamieson, city, lot of magazines.

Captain Sherborne of Salvation Army, city, lot of papers.

Phi Nu Theta Fraternity of Wesleyan University, city, lot of papers and magazines.

August, 1906.—Mrs. John G. Palmer, city, lot of papers and magazines.

Colonial Club, city, lot of papers and magazines.

September, 1906.—North Church Sunday School, city, lot of papers.

The following papers have been regularly sent to the School, free of charge: —*Courant*, Hartford; *Times*, (weekly) Hartford; *Penny Press*, Middletown; *Middletown Tribune*, Middletown; *The Connecticut Catholic*, Hartford; *The Advance*, Jamesburg, N. J.; *Lyman School Enterprise*, Westboro, Mass.; *The Dawn*, Meriden; *The Glenn Mills Daily*, Glenn Mills, Pa.; *The Boys' Industrial School Journal*, Lancaster, Ohio; *Plainfield Reformatory*, Plainfield, Ind.; *Industrial School Gem*, Louisville, Ky.; *Our Companion*, Cincinnati House of Refuge, Cincinnati, Ohio; *Industrial School Record*, Golden, Col.; *Industrial Enterprise*, Lansing, Mich.; *The Whittier Boys and Girls Magazine*, Whittier, Cal.

FARM REPORT.

Farm Products Furnished to the School from October 1, 1905,
to October 1, 1906.

Apples,	84	bushels,	\$50.40
Apples (cider),	53	bushels,	5.30
Apples, (crab),	10	bushels,	6.00
Beets,	17	bushels,	10.20
Beet greens,	6	bushels,	2.40
Beans (shell),	20	bushels,	25.00
Beans (string),	34	bushels,	34.00
Blackberries,	987	quarts,	138.18
Butter,	2,175	pounds,	543.75
Cherries,	115	quarts,	9.20
Celery,	1,500	bunches,	120.00
Corn (sweet),	3,935	ears,	39.35
Corn fodder,	240	tons,	720.00
Cabbages,	4,800	heads,	288.00
Currants (red),	661	quarts,	66.10
Currants (white),	143	quarts,	14.30
Cucumbers,	7	bushels,	7.00
Cauliflower,	200	heads,	12.00
Gooseberries,	170	quarts,	17.00
Grapes,	5	bushels,	10.00
Green fodder,	12	tons,	36.00
Hay,	53½	tons,	963.00
Juneberries,	20	quarts,	2.80
Lettuce,	175	dozen heads,	52.50
Mangel Wurzel,	80	bushels,	20.00
Melons (water),	475		71.25
Melons (musk),	25	bushels,	50.00
Milk,	52,401	quarts,	2,096.04
Onions,	406	bunches,	10.15
Oats (cured),	10	tons,	160.00
Potatoes,	550	bushels,	330.00
Peas,	10	bushels,	10.00
Pears,	32	bushels,	12.80
Pie plant,	682	pounds,	20.46
Plums,	9	bushels,	11.25
Peppers,	5	bushels,	3.00
Pumpkins,	300	pounds,	6.00

42 CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Quinces,	2	bushels,	3.00
Raspberries (white)	73	quarts,	10.22
Raspberries (red)	309	quarts,	50.26
Raspberries (black)	300	quarts,	42.00
Radishes,	656	bunches,	16.40
Squashes (summer),	50	dozen,	12.50
Squashes (winter),	4¾	tons,	142.50
Turnips,	160	bushels,	40.00
Tomatoes,	126	bushels,	94.50
Ice,	330	tons,	990.00

Meat Consumed.

Pork,	10,345	pounds,	\$827.60
Poultry,	253	pounds,	45.54

The Live stock Consists of:

7 Horses,	\$1,100.00
23 Cows,	1,265.00
1 Bull,	60.00
48 Pigs,	144.00
53 Hogs,	1,060.00
13 Shoats,	130.00
76 Hens,	45.60
28 Chickens,	26.00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Balance September 30, 1905,	\$4.34
From State for support of girls,	52,803.50
From sundry sources,	553.88
	<u>\$53,451.72</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid orders of Executive Committee.	\$53,409.50
Balance September 30, 1906,	<u>\$42.22</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, 1905-1906.

RECEIPTS.

From the State for repairs and improvements,	\$5,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Paid orders of Executive Committee,	\$5,000.00
Respectfully submitted,	

CLARENCE E. BACON, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Nov. 30, 1906.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Clarence E. Bacon, Treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1906, including the special appropriation of \$5,000 made by the General Assembly of 1905, compared the same with the vouchers therefor, and found them correct.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer, on said before mentioned date, was forty-two dollars and twenty-two cents (\$42.22), the same being on deposit with the First National Bank of Middletown, Conn.

WILLIAM P. BAILEY, } *Auditors of*
EDWARD M. YEOMANS, } *Public Accounts.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of the

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls :

GENTLEMEN :—With a profound sense of the responsibilities involved, I in January, 1905, took up the work conducted so bravely, faithfully and successfully by our beloved friend and physician, Dr. Francis D. Edgerton.

For nearly thirty-five years his firm hand, clear brain and kindly heart guided the medical department of this School from its small beginning to the well nigh perfect system of to-day.

The work he has done here will live after him. You all knew his worth, yet, perhaps, I can speak of this as knowing better than any one else how deeply he loved his work at the School and how anxious he was that during his brief enforced absences from his post every attention be paid to the health of "his girls."

During my service here, since January, 1905, there has been very little severe sickness. One girl fell, while trying to depart by night from the third story of Russell Home, breaking her hip and pelvis so seriously that she could not be removed to a hospital and was treated at the Home. Thanks to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank and Miss Robins, she now walks without crutches and with only a slight limp.

One case of tubercular disease of the knee was operated on at Pratt Home with perfect result. We acknowledge our indebtedness to Mrs. Weeks for her faithful and intelligent nursing of this case.

An epidemic of favus was averted by prompt quarantine and intelligent action on the part of the Superintendent and all the Matrons.

One girl had to be sent to the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane and two have died during the two years. One of the

latter had suffered for months from insidious middle ear disease. A sudden extension of the same to the brain caused death before an operation could have been performed even if the same had been practicable. The other death was of a girl from inflammation of the meninges of the brain. This girl had been under constant treatment for grave valvular disease of the heart, and the same contributed largely to the failure to cure the acute disease.

If each building could be provided with a few well equipped rooms for the treatment of insipient cases of tuberculosis, I believe that the increasing number of such cases coming to the School could be cared for with greater benefit to themselves and perfect safety to the others.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank and to all the officers of the School my best thanks are due for courteous treatment and conscientious effort to promote the health of all on the grounds.

Very respectfully yours,

J. FRANCIS CALEF, M. D.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1, 1906.

REPORT OF VISITING AGENT.

To the Directors of the

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls :

GENTLEMEN :—As Visiting Agent of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls it becomes my duty to report to you the work accomplished by our placing-out system during the two years ending September 30, 1906.

During the past two years, one hundred and thirty-nine girls have left the School. Two have died, one with abscess in the ear which opened into the brain, the other of grippe. Eighteen girls were returned ; four for faults ; eight were placed temporarily ; one home proved unsuitable ; two were not quite satisfactory ; two on account of physical disability ; one escaped and has not been returned.

A large number of our girls have reached their majority during the past two years. We have at the present time seventy-seven girls outside the School not yet of age ; forty-two are with relatives in the State ; sixteen are with relatives out of the State ; seventeen are with stranger families in the State ; one is in the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane ; one is in the Home for the Friendless in New Haven.

We have allowed our girls to return to their parents on trial as we term it when conditions have warranted our so doing. Thus the family has been reunited, parents have been made happy and the girl being more mature and having the judgment that comes with age and training not only in the school of letters, but along industrial lines, returns to them more womanly and is helpful not only in keeping the appointments of the home in order but her influence in its general uplift is often most apparent. We have been pleased to note that a larger number of those who have gone out the past two years have been so skilled in the work required that families have been willing to increase their wages from time to time. This has been appreciated by the girl and is gratifying to us.

Many more have aspirations for a larger field of usefulness and to this end are placing their earnings in the bank, hoping later on to enter some School or Hospital to prepare themselves for a more remunerative field of labor. They occasionally think the bank account increases very slowly. They have not known until now the amount of labor a dollar represents. I have been delighted to note what the School has been able to do for our Italian girls. We have several in outside homes. We are very much annoyed by their parents while the girls are with us under training. But we have insisted on the girls attaining the proper conduct grade and taking a course in each of the industrial departments. When they have returned to their homes they have been unwilling to accept its former conditions and have been able to bring about a change.

Last year I accompanied a girl to the Superior Court in one of the larger towns of the State. We were there three days. To my surprise I received a call one evening from one of our former Italian girls, now a married woman of twenty-seven years of age. She learned of my being in the place and came in to invite me to spend an evening at her home. I accepted the invitation. She called for the girl and myself the next evening with her horse and carriage. She informed me that her husband had purchased the house in which they lived. Her four children were in bed when we arrived. She wanted me to see them all. I was pleased to notice the neatness of the beds; the cleanly and tidy appearance of the children; the methodical manner in which she was training them. She took us from sitting room to sleeping rooms; to store room, kitchen, pantry, dinning-room and then to the cellar. In the latter place she exhibited the fruit she had canned for the coming winter. She remarked: "I learned to do this at the Cooking School while with you." The house was neatly papered and painted inside. She had done some of this work herself. After a survey of the premises, she entertained us with music. She had a piano and phonograph. She claimed to have taken a few lessons on the piano; that her husband was fond of the phonograph. He is a successful fruit dealer. She brought forward a day book and a ledger, and as she

opened the books she said : " I keep the accounts of the store and make out the bills at the end of the month."

Before we left she served a luncheon. Her dining-room would be a credit to any young woman. I asked : " Do you bake bread as the Italians do, in six or ten quart pans ? " She replied : " Oh no, Mrs. Fairbank, I bake bread in small loaves as you do at the School, and I have taught my mother-in-law so that she always bakes bread as we do." It was an inspiration to see a young woman of so much energy and ambition.

I called on an American girl in the same place who has no mother and is now living with her grandparents. The grandmother is what she terms a parlor dressmaker, that is, works at home for the elite of the town. The girl is the housekeeper which includes cooking and general house work. She is very cheery in her temperament, and with the young people she takes an active part in church teas and socials. The grandmother cautioned the girl when she came to her not to mention that she was from the Industrial School, as this knowledge might debar her from the society of many young ladies in the community. When I called, the grandmother remarked that the girl was questioned by the young people as to where she learned this and that, and the girl would reply at the Industrial School, so that now all know that she has been one of your pupils, and I don't see, Mrs. Fairbank, as it has made any difference with her socially. She is a great comfort to her grandparents and they claim that they could not now have her leave them.

We have a few among so many who have very little application, who desire frequent change of place ; who are a little unbalanced, in other words, defective ; who are not really proper subjects for an Insane Asylum or a School for the Feeble-Minded, but must be provided for. These constitute a perplexing class. We study each individual case and arrange for her when she leaves the School as best we can. We have been surprised at results which have followed the development of some of this class. We have been gratified to know that three of our former pupils, who for a long time were not disposed to be pure in character, have married and are now in

homes of their own. We have many times cast our bread upon the waters with little hope of seeing it again, but have often been privileged to find it after many days. We always welcome the prodigal and encourage her return to right-living.

We are persuaded that the good seed sown will in time bear fruit although it sometimes seems to have fallen into unfruitful soil. We are encouraged to go forward in the good work, believing that every young woman saved to herself and the right, will exert an untold influence for good in the world.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET E. FAIRBANK,

Visiting Agent.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1, 1906.

REPORT OF ACTING SCHOOL VISITOR.



To the Directors of the

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN :—Since September 30th, 1904, one-half of the total number of girls at present in the School has changed. These one hundred and thirty-nine have one by one passed out from under our immediate care to take places in the larger life of the world. Such a procession fills one with a deep sense of responsibility as we are reminded that our work is not merely to instruct these youth along industrial and educational lines, but that we are called to deal with eternal values. To us has been given the splendid privilege of shaping these impressionable lives. A large percentage of those who have gone out within the past two years are successfully coping with the varied problems of life, and we find them oftentimes meeting the crucial moments of testing with a strength and fortitude that would do credit to girls of larger and better endowments as regards parentage and early training. It is in this contact with the outside world that we see the results of the training which they received while in the School. It is our aim to so direct our work that our girls will reach out after the best things in life, at the same time teaching them the value and nobility of all the branches of domestic work.

Another procession of girls is equally impressive to us, that of the very needy ones who come to us day by day, bearing the marks of exposure and parental neglect. To many of them the door of opportunity and privilege has been closed because the father or mother, and too often both parents, have been unfaithful to their trust and have led lives of selfishness

and sin. Such children have many things to unlearn, and, if possible, to forget before satisfactory progress can be made. A most intricate problem at times is the proper adjustment of a girl as to her home relations and the grading in our schools in order that the most and best can be done in her behalf. These are some of the phases of the work to which we have been called. It is indeed a pleasure to spend and to be spent in such a cause. One's interest and activity is ever awakened and the daily task is constantly relieved of its monotony.

Our schools have had a prosperous record. The attendance has been good as has also the general discipline. The course in language and technical grammar has been strengthened. More time has been allotted to the course in history. Special effort is being placed this year upon the instruction in arithmetic and spelling. It is our aim to make all instruction as thorough and practical as possible.

Systematic training has been given in our gymnasium and its practical results have been very discernible in the better health of both body and mind.

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the gift of one hundred dollars with which to make another purchase of pictures for our schools and public halls. The following ten subjects were selected: "Choosing the Caskets," by Barth; "Pilgrims Going to Church," by Boughton; "Dance of Nymphs," by Corot; "Sherman's March to the Sea," by Darley; "Vikings," by Douglas; "Golden Hours," by Elsley; "Farragut at Mobile Bay," by Overend; "Washington at Dorchester Heights," by Stuart; "Christ and the Fishermen," by Zimmerman; "National Capitol at Washington."

On page 54 of this report will be found the program of studies for the first grammar department and will give some idea of the number and arrangement of periods in the several departments.

I wish to express my gratitude for the hearty and kindly cooperation of the teachers. Their hearty cooperation has made our present prosperity possible.

Gentlemen: I desire to thank you for the kindly interest you have always taken in our work and for the helpful suggestions which we have been glad to receive.

The following statistics cover a period of two years, ending September 30, 1906.

NUMBER OF GIRLS IN SCHOOL OCTOBER 1, 1906.

First Grammar Department,	48
Second Grammar Department,	39
Intermediate Department,	41
First Primary Department,	30
Second Primary Department,	21
Third Primary Department,	19
Russell No. 1 Department,	34
Russell No. 2 Department,	36
Total,	268

NUMBER GIRLS RECEIVED.

Qualified by scholarship to enter:

First Grammar Department,	1
Second Grammar Department,	6
Intermediate Department,	13
First Primary Department,	25
Second Primary Department,	13
Third Primary Department,	7
Russell No. 1 Department,	28
Russell No. 2 Department,	7
Total,	100

GIRLS RETURNED.

First Grammar Department,	23
Second Grammar Department,	10
Intermediate Department,	4
First Primary Department,	1
Second Primary Department,	1
Third Primary Department,	..
Russell No. 1 Department,	8
Russell No. 2 Department,	9
Total,	56

GIRLS SENT OUT.

First Grammar Department,	67
Second Grammar Department,	28
Intermediate Department,	13
First Primary Department,	5

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 53

Second Primary Department,	5
Third Primary Department,	4
Russell No. 1 Department,	24
Russell No. 2 Department,	13
Total,	159

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. FAIRBANK,

Acting School Visitor.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1, 1906.

FIRST GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
1:20	Spelling.	Spelling.	VIII. History.	Spelling.	Spelling.
1:40	Gymnasium.	IX. Arithmetic.	Gymnasium.	Civics.	IX. Arithmetic.
2:10	VIII. Arithmetic.	VIII. Arithmetic.	IX. History.	Science.	VIII. Arithmetic.
2:40	IX. History.	Declamation.	VIII. Bookkeeping.	VIII. Geography.	IX. Bookkeeping.
3:00	Writing.	Writing.	Language.	Writing.	Writing.
3:20	Intermission.	Intermission.	Intermission.	Intermission.	Intermission.
3:35	VIII. Language.	Physiology.	Letter Writing and Composition.	IX. Reading.	VIII. Reading.
3:55	IX. Language.	IX. Geography.		VIII. Reading.	IX. Reading.
4:15	VIII. Reading.	Language.		Essay Work.	VIII. History.
4:35	IX. Reading.	VIII. Geography.	Closing Exercise.	IX. Arithmetic.	IX. Language.
4:55	VIII. History.	IX. History.		VIII. Arithmetic.	VIII. Language.
5:15	IX. Arithmetic.	VIII. History.		IX. Geography.	IX. History.
5:35	Closing Exercise.	Closing Exercise.	Closing Exercise.	Closing Exercise.	Closing Exercise.
5:40	Dismission.	Dismission.	Dismission.	Dismission.	Dismission.

Botany will be substituted for Physiology during the spring term; also for Reading on Thursdays during the months of May and June.

APPENDIX A.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

DIRECTORS.

1. The government of the School shall be vested in a Board of fifteen Directors, of which the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State shall be Directors, *ex officio*.

2. The term of office of the twelve Directors chosen shall be three years, except as hereinafter provided. At the close of the third year after their appointment they shall be divided by lots into three classes. The full Board of Directors shall then choose by ballot, three or four Directors to serve in the places of the first class, whose places shall then become vacant. At the close of the fourth year, the Board shall choose three or four in the places of the second class. At the close of the fifth year, three or four in the places of the third class, and annually thereafter in the places of the senior class, whose places shall become vacant upon the appointment and qualification of their successors. The Board may fill all vacancies occurring during the year, and the retiring members shall be eligible for reelection. No Director shall receive compensation for his services as a Director, but shall be allowed for his expenses incurred in the discharge of such services.

3. The Directors shall exercise a general supervision over the Institution, and shall frequently and carefully inspect it in all its departments. They shall have power to make, alter, or amend all by-laws. They shall appoint and regulate the duties and salary of the Superintendent, and remove him at their discretion. They shall be the guardians of the girls during the period of their commitment (unless otherwise provided for); shall procure for them suitable employment and instruction while at the School, and shall transfer them to suitable private families, or other places of abode, at the earliest proper period, and shall see that they receive equitable and kind treatment from those to whom they are committed on leaving the School; and, in general, the Directors shall possess all powers needful in order to the proper discharge of their official duties. Four of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, but seven shall be required for the purchase and sale of the real estate of the Institution, for the appointment of new Directors and of the Superintendent, and for the change of its by-laws.

4. They shall hold an annual meeting the third Thursday of November, and quarterly meetings the third Thursday of February, May and August. At the annual meeting they shall make a full and verified report of their trust, choose a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, and a Visiting Committee of twelve ladies, and transact such other business as the interest of the Institution shall demand.

5. At the quarterly meetings there shall be a careful review of the state and management of the Institution, and of the progress and condition of the inmates.

6. The President shall call extra meetings at the request of any two Directors, and perform all the other duties usually pertaining to his office.

7. The Secretary shall keep a full record of the meetings of the Board, prepare such papers as they shall direct give notice in writing to each Director of the time and place of meetings, and communicate to the Treasurer the action of the Board in regard to its funds.

8. The Treasurer shall have charge of the trust funds of the School, and give a full report thereof at their annual meeting, and at other meetings when required, and shall give such bonds and receive such compensation as the Executive Committee shall deem proper.

9. The Executive Committee shall, when necessary, act for the Board during the intervals between its meetings, but shall make no change in its plan or discipline without the consent of a majority of the Directors. They shall be the especial advisors of the Superintendent, and report their doings to the next meeting of the Board.

10. Two of the Visiting Committee of ladies shall be requested to visit the Institution at least once in two months, and thoroughly inspect its domestic arrangements, and report thereof to the Secretary of the Board. Their expenses shall be defrayed from the funds of the School.

11. The Directors, or any two of them, may give to the Registrar or Town Clerk their written consent to the marriage of any girl under the guardianship and control of this corporation, when, in their judgment, such consent would be proper, pursuant to the statute law concerning marriage license.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS.

1. The officers of the Institution shall consist of a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, appointed by the Directors; a Matron and Assistant Matron for each Home; a Farmer, and such other instructors and assistants as may be found necessary.

The officers shall be appointed and dismissed, and their salaries regulated by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors at their next subsequent meeting.

2. They shall reside at the Institution. None of the subordinates shall leave it without the permission of the Superintendent. All shall aid in maintaining the rules and discipline, and give such assistance as shall be necessary in order thereto, and be especially careful to sustain each other in the presence of the girls.

CHAPTER III.

SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the Institution ; shall be the executive of the Directors, and see that all their instructions and the rules of the School are carried out.

2. He shall frequently inspect the Institution in all its departments, and see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

3. He shall keep a journal, and make record of all the occurrences worthy of notice, which record shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

4. He shall perform the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent, so far as of importance, for reference. In suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures and of all property entrusted to his care, showing the expense and income of the Institution.

5. He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bills for weekly board and other necessary expenses of the girls, according to law.

6. Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the girls, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm, or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

7. At the annual meeting he shall make a report to the Board of everything pertaining to the inmates and general state of the School up to the 1st of October, and at each quarterly meeting give such information as the Directors require, and at all times be ready to perform whatever other duties may be required for the good of the Institution.

8. In connection with the Executive Committee, he shall decide upon all applications for the services of the girls. No inmate shall be permitted to perform service in a public house, or in a family where spirituous liquors are used as a beverage, or be indentured to an unmarried man.

9. He shall keep a register of the name and age of each inmate of the Institution, with the date of her admission ; a sketch of her life, including her birthplace ; a description of her person ; the name, residence, nativity and character of her parents ; by whom committed ; for what cause ; when and how discharged ; also a record of her conduct while in the Institution, and, as far as possible, after she shall have left it.

10. Whenever a girl is placed out at service, he shall keep a record of the person, residence and employment of the employer, and of the service and terms for which she is employed. In case of his receiving notice of the ill-treatment of any girl, it shall be his duty at once to examine into the case and to take such measures in reference to it as the circumstances require.

11. The Assistant Superintendent may, by direction of the Superintendent, perform any of his duties, and in his absence shall have control and supervision of the School.

CHAPTER IV.

VISITING AGENT.

1. The Visiting Agent, under the direction of the Superintendent, shall perform all the duties in connection with the placing of girls in stranger families, or in their own homes, and shall visit them, when allowed to return to their own homes, once each year, and when placed in stranger families, twice each year, and in either case oftener, if it is deemed necessary or desirable.

2. She shall, as far as possible, relieve the Superintendent of the requirements of paragraph 10 of the Superintendent's duties.

3. She shall make an annual report to the Board of everything pertaining to the Placing Out System, and at each quarterly meeting of the Board give such information as may be desired.

CHAPTER V.

MATRONS.

1. A Matron shall be placed over each house, who shall have its general superintendence and discipline, and be held responsible for all its officers and inmates and management, under the supervision and with advice and aid of the Superintendent.

2. She shall keep a full record of the entrance and leaving, of the conduct and improvement of the girls in her family, of all work done, and of everything necessary to show the state of the Home; which record shall always be open to the inspection of the Superintendent.

3. She shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are maintained in all the apartments of her house, and in the person, dress and rooms of the inmates, and that suitable care is given to the sick. She shall personally administer all medicines, except the giving of the same be delegated to some other officer, by the Superintendent.

4. She shall endeavor especially to impress upon her charge the duty and advantage of a moral and religious, and the evils and miseries of a wicked life; and inculcate all the practical virtues that adorn the life and beautify the character.

5. She shall see that her assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the Institution, and report any remissness to the Superintendent.

CHAPTER VI.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

1. In each family there shall be an Assistant Matron, who shall have charge of the kitchen, dining room and other domestic concerns.

2. She shall be responsible to the Matron for the cleanliness and order of her department, for the conduct, industry and instruction of the girls employed with her, and, in the absence of the Matron, shall take charge of the Home

CHAPTER VII.

ACTING SCHOOL VISITOR.

1. The Acting School Visitor, shall, with the advice and aid of the School Committee of the Board of Directors and the Superintendent, have a general charge of the schools, the arrangement of the program of study, and shall determine the methods of instruction to be pursued.

2. He shall see that the teachers are prompt and punctual in their class recitations, and diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

3. Except in the month of July and August, he shall hold a teacher's meeting, as often as once in two weeks, for the mutual benefit of all in the discussion of subjects pertaining to school education.

4. He shall make an annual report to the Directors, to October 1st of each year, giving all desirable information in regard to the progress and results of the school work for the year, and at each quarterly meeting of the Directors give such information as they require.

CHAPTER VIII.

TEACHERS.

1. The teachers shall perform the duties of the schoolrooms in accordance with the program furnished, and shall carefully heed such suggestions as the Acting School Visitor shall make, relative to methods in teaching, discipline, care of books, furniture, etc.

2. In addition to the duties of the schoolroom, they shall perform, under the Matron, such duties as shall be assigned them in the Homes in which they reside.

CHAPTER IX.

FARMER.

The farmer shall attend to the stock and take proper care of the farm and outbuildings; shall be held responsible for the proper use and care

of all farm tools and implements, and have general charge of work connected with the farm and gardens, the teaming for the School, etc., under the direction of the Superintendent.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The hours of labor, study, rest, and recreation shall be arranged from time to time by the Superintendent.
2. All persons employed in the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their duties. Each officer shall see that the rules and regulations are fully observed.
3. No inmate will be permitted to leave the premises, except by permission of the Superintendent.
4. The Institution will be open for visitors each Wednesday, from half past two till five o'clock P. M. ; but visitors cannot be admitted to any part of the premises, at this or other times, without the express permission of the Superintendent or of his assistant.
5. Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement and recreation, by withholding some favorite article of food, or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and, when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order and enforce the rules and regulations of the Institution, by corporal infliction by the Superintendent, or under his direction, a record of the time manner, and circumstances of which punishment shall be made.
6. These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed at any regular meeting of the Directors.

APPENDIX B.

Laws Relating to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Resolved by this Assembly: SECTION 1. That James E. English, William A. Buckingham, Esther Pratt, Timothy M. Allyn, Edmund G. Howe, Roland Mather, Alfred Smith, Henry A. Perkins, Francis B. Cooley, George Beach, Richard S. Ely, John B. Eldridge, John H. Goodwin, James Root, C. C. Lyman, Caroline A. Street, Mary Hillhouse, Mary L. Skinner, Jane Hubbard, Hervey Sanford, William W. Boardman, Ezra C. Reed, Richard S. Fellowes, Nathan Peck, Charles Fabrique, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Moses Y. Beach, H. D. Smith, Thomas K. Fessenden, and their associate subscribers, be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, may plead and be impleaded in the courts of this state and elsewhere, may have, use, or change a common seal, may receive, hold, or convey any estate, real or personal, that may be committed to it, may act as a guardian to the person of any girl who, between the ages of eight and fifteen* years shall be committed to its charge, according to the law, for the physical, mental, and moral training of such girl, which guardianship of such girl shall supersede any other guardianship of parents or guardians during the time that such girl is under the charge of this corporation, and no longer; and may make such by-laws and appoint such officers and agents as shall be specified in such by-laws, or as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the corporation; but it shall be provided by such laws that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State shall be *ex officio* of the principal officers of the corporation.

SEC. 2. The said corporators shall meet for the first time at the call of three of the corporators to organize this corporation, adopt by-laws, and do whatever else may be necessary and proper.

SEC. 3. The funds, property, and estate which may be granted to or

* See Sec. 1, p. 61.

held by said corporation for the uses hereinbefore expressed, shall, with the income thereof be exempted from taxation.

SEC. 4. This resolution may be amended, altered, or repealed, at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, July 27th, 1868.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1873.

AN ACT AMENDING THE ACT INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

SECTION 1. The age of girls committed to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall be between eight and sixteen years.

SEC. 2. In addition to the Directors now existing, two other Directors shall be annually chosen in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, July 1st, 1873.

State of Connecticut—Public Document No. 19.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE COMMISSIONERS
OF
FISHERIES AND GAME
FOR THE YEARS
1905—1906
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



HARTFORD, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE HARTFORD PRINTING CO., 16 STATE ST.,
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1906.

PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Commissioners:

GEORGE T. MATHEWSON, PRESIDENT.
THOMPSONVILLE, CONN.

ROBERT G. PIKE,
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

E. HART GEER, SECRETARY
HADLYME, CONN.





SHAD RETAINING POND AND HOUSE, JOSHUATOWN, Looking towards the Connecticut River.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor, and the General Assembly
of the State of Connecticut:*

The Commissioners of Fisheries and Game respectfully present their Sixth Biennial Report.

In the discharge of their duties, during the past two years, they have endeavored to carry out the plan indicated in their previous reports, of giving especial attention to the restoration and increasing the supply of shad, and distributing trout and bass to such lakes and streams as seem best adapted to their nature and habits.

As this year completes the fourth decade of labors for the restoration of fish to the depleted waters of the State, the Commissioners deem it a fitting occasion, before entering upon a detailed statement of the past two years' work, to make a brief review of what has been accomplished from the beginning, under State patronage. It is believed that such a retrospect will be found instructive and valuable in shaping legislation for the future.

The systematic cultivation and protection of edible fish, is a comparatively modern idea. The rapid decrease in the supply of fish both here and in Europe, as observed from year to year, was a cause of serious alarm to many, but was generally regarded as, in some mysterious way, the necessary and inevitable result of civilization. The true cause was man's ignorance and thoughtlessness. Man's pursuit of fish, whether for food or sport, had always been reckless. Ignorant of the nature and habits of the finny tribes, having no thought of future supply, bent only on present gratification, he has destroyed them in season and out of season, on their spawning beds, and on their feeding grounds, with his hooks, and nets

and traps, carrying havoc everywhere, and in repeated instances exterminating whole families of fishes. But for the wonderful fecundity of fresh water fish, our rivers and small lakes and ponds would have been entirely depopulated.

Laws regulating the times and modes of fishing, it is true, have been recognized among civilized nations for centuries; but those laws for the most part the expression of an arbitrary and ignorant will, and rarely proved of any benefit. The spirit of fishermen, too, in all times, seem to have rebelled against fish laws, and they have generally remained a dead letter on the statute books. Occasionally edible fish were gathered in preserves to be protected and pampered for the rich epicure's table; but aside from this, the skill and energy of man seems to have been directed to their destruction, rather than to their preservation and increase. With an eye solely to manufacturing interests, man has also excluded some of the best species of fishes from the spawning grounds, by building dams across the principal rivers and tributaries. By this means, salmon, in many places, have been exterminated, and shad greatly reduced in numbers.

To cure these evils, to restore food fish to their old haunts, was generally believed to be an utterly impossible task. In the discovery of Jacobi, however, about one hundred and fifty years ago, was found the germ of that science which has destined to overcome these evils, and open the way to re-population of deplete waters.

He found, by experiment, that fish could be taken from the water and that the ova, pressed from the female, fecundated with the milt pressed from the male, and then placed in hatching pools, could be successfully hatched, with this discovery began the era of the science and art of pisciculture, as at present recognized throughout the civilized world. It was not long before Jacobi's discovery was made known in England, Scotland, Germany and at a later date in France.

Subsequently the skill and ingenuity of others achieved the greatest triumphs in artificial culture; and a new impulse was given to the study of the nature, habits, and especially the re-production of fishes of various kinds, and to-day fish culture has grown into a new and important branch of industry. Establishments for the cultivation and study of fish, under government direction and patronage have increased throughout

the world, and they are continually increasing in the countries who, appreciating the importance of the work, have liberally contributed to its progress and development; private enterprise has been conspicuous for its successes.

The interest thus awakened in Europe could not fail of attracting attention of intelligent men in the United States. But little was done, however, in our own country except in a private way and to a limited amount, until about the year 1866. Previous to this date, transfers had occasionally been made of live fish, in small quantities, to waters in different parts of the country, especially in New England.

Some experiments in artificial culture had been made by Rev. Dr. Bechman, Seth Green and others, all of whose experiments were remarkably successful, and tended greatly to awaken and encourage an interest in the subject.

Similar experiments, but on a larger scale, were made with great success by Samuel Wilmont, Esq., of New Castle, Ontario. The result was, that extensive systematic movements for artificial cultivation and restoration of edible fish were made almost simultaneously in the United States and Canada.

Probably no river in New England had suffered more from the destruction of its food-fishes than the Connecticut. In earlier times salmon and shad were abundant. Salmon began to fall off in numbers shortly after the erection of dams across the river, whereby they were excluded from its upper waters, where were their only spawning beds. Shad were not so seriously affected, as they found breeding grounds below the lowest dam, although they were not so extensive nor so favorable. The salmon disappeared entirely more than one hundred years ago. At the time the Commissioners began their labors, shad were rapidly decreasing in numbers, and the prospects was, that within a very few years, they would entirely disappear as the salmon had done before them.

A common interest in the river brought together the people of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, in 1867, "to consider the subject of re-stocking the river with salmon and increasing the production of shad."

In 1864 New Hampshire and Vermont appointed Commissioners. Massachusetts in 1865 and Connecticut in 1866 appointed Commissioners "to investigate the whole subject

and especially the construction of fishways over dams on the Connecticut river." On Feb. 27, 1867 a meeting of the Commissioners was held in Boston, and they organized under the name of "The New England Commissioners of Inland Fisheries" "to co-operate in the restocking of the Connecticut with salmon and shad" under the following arrangements: "New Hampshire was to procure and distribute impregnated ova of salmon and shad in the head waters of the river. Vermont and Massachusetts were to build suitable fishways for the passage of fish over the dams to their spawning grounds; and Connecticut was to abolish gill-nets, stake-nets, and pounds, in the river and on the sound." From these it would seem that three things were considered essential to success: a supply of ova, a free passage over the dams, and the abolition of destructive methods of fishing.

At the May session of the General Assembly an act was passed restricting the shad fishing period from March 15 to June 15 and no one was to be allowed to fish a net or seine in the river "from sunset on Saturday to sunset on Monday." Artificial propagation of shad was started at Holyoke in charge of Seth Green, and having had but little experience with shad his first attempt resulted in hatching only two per cent. of the eggs, his third experiment was so successful that at the close of the first seasons work he had hatched over forty millions of young shad. New Hampshire planted 20,000 salmon fry in the head waters of the Connecticut, and thus the work of protection and artificial propagation was first started on the Connecticut river.

At the May session of 1868, the beginning of the third year of the Commissioners work, "the committee on fisheries examined many witnesses, and gathered considerable valuable authentic information about the past and present condition of the shad fisheries of the State, and especially of the Connecticut river. That the shad had decreased in all of the rivers, both in numbers and in size, was clearly established. Great differences of opinion prevailed as to the chief causes of these changes. Some asserted that in the Connecticut it was due solely to the pounds west of the mouth of the river, which had been introduced about the year 1849, and had increased in number on an average of two pounds each year from that date; at the time of the investigation there were thirty-six or thirty-seven pounds,

extending from the mouth of the river as far as Clinton. Others declared that these changes were due mainly to the small mesh of the nets in common use, which caught the small fish. Others asserted that the dams alone were the cause. But unprejudiced parties came to the conclusion that all three causes operated to produce the results, and all required immediate regulation. A law was thereupon passed for the more effectual regulation of the pounds, and the Commissioners were empowered to prescribe methods of closing the pounds and rendering them inoperative during close time. The mesh of nets were enlarged and no mesh permitted, during the shad fishing season, less than two and a half inches square. A similar law was subsequently enacted in Massachusetts, at the same time the State last named, in compliance with its agreement, appropriated \$12,000 for the erection of a fishway at Holyoke."

Seth Green continued operations at Holyoke, under the directions of the Massachusetts Commission, and hatched several million of shad.

The Connecticut Commission purchased the right to use his patent hatching box. This Commission also planted 110 black bass in Middletown City reservoir.

In 1869 no attempts were made to hatch shad, "the Commission did little beyond surveying the field and qualifying themselves for an intelligent discharge of their duties in the future."

In 1870 shad appeared in unusual abundance, and "such a run of shad in the river had not been seen for twenty years. On Sunday the twenty-second of May, they appeared in the sound, in immense shoals, near the surface of the water, making for the Connecticut river. On Monday morning over 28,000 shad of good size were taken from the pounds at or near Saybrook. The same day, at Lewis' pound, beyond Nuncatesick Point, 3,560 were taken at one time, being seven fold the usual catch. At Haddam Island, 700 were taken at one haul of the net. At Wethersfield, 900 were taken during the day. At Holyoke dam 450 were taken between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. At all the other fishing places on the Connecticut the catches were unusually large, and the fishing continued uncommonly good throughout the season. The average quality and size of the fish were also good.

Acting upon the belief that this was the result of artificial

hatching, the Commission continued their operations at Holyoke, and in seventeen days between June 20 July 7, they hatched and turned into the river fifty-four millions of young shad fry."

This same year 9,000 land-locked salmon were distributed in nine different ponds of the State. The fishways at Birmingham was completed over the dam which crosses Housatonic river. 8,000 salmon fry was planted in the river.

In 1871 the market was glutted with shad; "they were sold for ten cents apiece and many were salted as in old times." Sixty-five millions of shad fry were hatched at Holyoke and turned in the river.

In 1872 there were 24,500 salmon fry distributed in the waters of the State. 90,000,000 shad fry were hatched at Holyoke and turned in the river, with the exception of 2,000,000 fry which U. S. Commissioner, Prof. S. F. Baird, sent to the Platte river, at Denver City, Colorado.

In 1873 there were 244,000 salmon fry planted in the waters. Forty-four million of shad fry was hatched at Holyoke. The fishway over the Holyoke dam was completed this year.

In 1874 the United States Commissioner co-operated in hatching forty-four million shad fry. The four states in co-operation planted 1,189,000 salmon fry in the Connecticut river. 15,000 landlocked salmon fry were planted in the inland lakes.

In 1875 no shad hatching was done. 460,000 salmon fry planted.

From the original experiments of the artificial propagation of the shad by Seth Green in 1867, at Holyoke, to 1874 the work was conducted in co-operation with the State of Massachusetts with remarkable success and resulting in hatching of many millions of young shad which were nearly all planted in the Connecticut river and the catch of shad was very large during this period. The fishing grounds just below the dam at Holyoke was thought to be the only place where shad hatching could be successfully carried on, the fish concentrated there because the dam prevented their further ascent up the river to their old spawning grounds. About this time the fishermen at South Hadley Falls in Massachusetts were very much incensed at what they considered unfair treatment by the shad fishermen of Connecticut, particularly in relation to setting pounds near the mouth of the river, that the Commissioners

could make no further arrangements for securing shad eggs. It was considered at this time that the only spawning grounds for the shad were wholly in Massachusetts at the South Hadley Falls and the result of such a movement to prevent the taking of the shad eggs would prove destructive to the fishing interests, in Connecticut, in a very few years.

Experiments were made by the Commissioners at various points in the river to secure mature eggs but they all resulted in failure until 1881 when about 2,000,000 shad fry were successfully hatched at Poquonock on the Farmington river. The place selected corresponded to the South Hadley Falls grounds in the fact that it was the first deep water below the first dam on the Farmington river, and where the shad congregated because prevented from going further by the dam. This place was operated with varying success for several years, and resulted in the distribution of twelve millions of shad fry to the Connecticut. In 1884 it became impractical to continue operations on the Farmington for a longer period owing to the quarrels of the fishermen.

The Commissioners then directed their attention to artificial propagation of the shad on the Housatonic river, at Birmingham in 1884, which place was operated until 1898, hatching out over 75,000,000 shad fry, during this period. The run of shad on the Housatonic river ceased about this time, and the whole supply of shad fry was obtained from the United States Government, and artificial propagation on the part of this State was discontinued until 1904, when your present Commission, foreseeing the possibility of the Government being unable to maintain a supply of shad in the southern waters, took up the work of artificial propagation on the Farmington river. The success attained is gratifying from one point of view. A fact in connection with this operation is, that nearly all the eggs were procured from shad destined for market. In other words these millions of young shad that were placed in the Joshua-town retain pounds to maintain the supply of shad for the future, were an addition of just that number to those hatched in the natural way, as the parent fish would have been placed on the market, eggs included, but for the precaution of taking the eggs when the fish were drawn ashore in the nets.

From the records thus given we arrive at the conclusions

that unless the artificial propagation of shad had been continued in this State there would be no shad worthy of mention in our river.

The State is concerned in the abundance, quality and price of the products taken from the waters and when conditions are impaired; when there is evidently a decrease in food-fish supply, then it becomes incumbent upon the State to adopt prompt measures to arrest decline. The rational methods of dealing with the fisheries is to supplement as far as possible by artificial propagation and protect the natural reproduction. The United States Commissioner sounds a note of alarm, in a preliminary statement to the secretary of commerce and labor, of the operation of his bureau for the past fiscal year as follows:

"The only unsatisfactory feature of this work is the condition of the shad fishery. So long as the supply of shad eggs for hatching purposes is ample the maintenance of the fishery is assured, but under the conditions which have been becoming more and more pronounced, the run of fish for spawning purposes has been practically wiped out in many of the most important streams, and unless the states promptly take some action by which a fair percentage of the shad may reach their spawning grounds, the future of this fish is gloomy."

It is evident that we are approaching the time when shad will be almost exterminated from our rivers, and it will no longer be possible to carry on shad culture upon a scale sufficiently large to have any considerable influence upon the continuance of the species.

When that time arrives the skill of the fish culturist and generous appropriations will alike be unavailing to restore the shad unless efficient measures are taken to regulate and control its capture, on their natural spawning grounds. This warning of the United States Commissioner shows an alarming state of the condition of the shad fishery the entire length of the Atlantic coast and it is difficult to account for these conditions except on the theory that the shad are prevented from ascending to their natural spawning grounds by reasons of the contamination of the waters and dams across the rivers, and pounds near the mouth of the rivers. The Farmington river contains the only practical fishery for securing the ripe shad eggs and it would be a wise move on the part of the State to authorize the purchase of these places or to make some provis-

ion for a long term of control of all the fishing places along the Farmington river. These suggestions are worthy of serious consideration. Your Commission, without presuming to exceed their authority, have leased the most important fishing places on the above named river, until July 1, 1907 and from these fishing places have come the entire supply of shad eggs during the past two years.

If the supply of shad fry, for maintaining the run of shad on the Connecticut river, is to be limited to the product of the fishery of the Farmington river it is evident that some provisions must be made to prevent the indiscriminate fishing on this river.

Your attention is directed to this particular problem because of the great importance of the shad as a food fish and we hope that methods will be adopted to meet the situation of the conditions prevailing on the Farmington river, relative to the spawning grounds of the shad.

Following is a table showing the number of shad fry which has been deposited in the Joshuatown retaining ponds from the first year of its operation:

Year.	U. S. Govern- ment Fry.	State Fry.
1896.....	6,000,000	.....
1897.....	6,000,000	.....
1898.....	9,600,000	.....
1899.....	4,800,000	.....
1900.....	6,000,000	.....
1901.....	5,978,000	.....
1902.....	3,000,000	.....
1903.....	3,000,000	.....
1904.....	3,000,000	1,050,000
1905.....	1,500,000	2,100,000
1906.....	.....	2,000,000
	48,878,000	5,150,000

United States Government fry was deposited in Pecks retaining pond, on the Housatonic river, in the Town of Stratford, as follows.

1899.....	2,400,000
1900.....	3,100,000
1901.....	3,000,000
1904.....	3,000,000
	<u>8,500,000</u>

These figures show a total plant, during the period covering the operations of the Joshuatown retaining ponds from 1896 to 1906, of 54,028,000 shad fry, an average of a little less than five million each year.

With the greatly reduced supply of shad fry for the last two years a decrease in the run of shad may consequently be looked for during the next few years. This prediction is based upon the fact that the supply of fry from the Bureau of Fisheries is no longer available for our retaining ponds. Applications were made as usual in 1905 and also in 1906 for the usual allotment.

During the season of 1905 shad propagation was conducted on the Farmington river, with Mr. George Fletcher in charge of the hatching operations. 2,750,000 eggs were taken and 2,400,000 fry hatched, of which 300,000 fry were liberated in the Farmington river and 2,100,000 planted in the Joshuatown retaining ponds.

In 1906 with Mr. Fletcher again in charge, the number of eggs taken were 2,600,000; number of fry hatched 2,400,000, and were distributed as follows: Retaining pond 2,000,000; Farmington river 400,000. This season a large number of female shad were caught but the buck shad were scarce when needed to fertilize the eggs.

Your Commission found it impracticable to make satisfactory arrangements with the local fishermen to supply the eggs during the past season and therefore leased the Mud Seine Fishing place, and also the Manley Fishing place and bought a new net suitable for these fishing places, and hired men to fish them, paying them out of the proceeds of the sale of the shad an account of which will be found in the back part of this report.

The artificial propagation of shad was conducted as usual during the past two seasons, on the Farmington river. The seasons were rather backwards and it appeared at times as if the work would be materially reduced. The run of shad on the Connecticut river was seriously affected by unfavorable conditions and notwithstanding operations were vigorously pushed until the end of June each year. The results secured were not as satisfactory as we had hoped for.

The decrease in the run of shad on the Connecticut river during the past two years can be rightfully attributed, we

believe, to the direct results of the decrease of the number of the fry available for planting in the retaining ponds.

The highest run of shad was reached in 1903 when 176,085 shad were taken from the Connecticut waters, five years from the date of the largest plant of shad fry in the retaining ponds and each year since there has been a steady decline in the run of shad, almost in direct proportion to the plant of fry in the retaining ponds.

In 1898 most ten millions of shad fry were placed in the retaining ponds and in five years the run of shad had almost doubled.

In 1902 only 3,000,000 fry were placed in the ponds and the season of 1906 produced only 72,394 shad. Thus proving conclusively that the run of shad depends upon the number of fry hatched artificially in addition to the natural reproduction.

Your Commission have always believed that unless the natural reproduction be aided by artificial propagation it is a matter of only a few years to the extermination of the shad.

No shad fry have been available for the Peck pond on the Housatonic river for the past two years and the prospects for the future are not bright for ever again having a supply of fry to restock the Housatonic river. Under the terms of the lease with the owners of the property the State can at any time, by giving six months notice, terminate the contract.

The alewife fishing industry has been, for the last two years, one of profit to the fishermen, and also to the class of people that use these fish for food. In the early season, March and April, hundreds of barrels of these fish are shipped to Boston and other eastern points, furnishing our Atlantic fishing fleet with bait. Many barrels are also shipped to different parts of New England and New York for food. The greater part are sold fresh until warm weather and at a price that warrants the encouragement and protection of this industry. Many hundreds are salted when the weather is too warm to ship them fresh without great risk. The market for salt fish is mostly foreign. The quality of the Connecticut river fish, the great care in salting and packing, with the long experience of the fishermen, make them rank second to none in price obtained, and they always find a ready market. During the season of 1905 we granted 89 permits for use of nets having a mesh less than two and one-half inches square for taking ale-

wives, and other small fish, to May 12, and in 1906 we granted 78 permits for the same purpose, a list of the numbers and names of those to whom the permits were issued will be found, further on in this report, under the title of "Permits Granted." Acting under the law conferring authority on your Commissioners to extend the season for catching alewives until June 1st and upon the petition of the fishermen, we accordingly extended the time for catching alewives, both years.

By the returns of this fishery for the biennial period ending October 1st., 1906, we find that there were 342 persons employed, using 216 boats valued at \$9,538 and 636 nets valued \$19,026 showing the amount of \$28,564 invested in this branch of the fishery and yielding 2,703,201 pounds of fish valued at \$38,755.

A considerable business is done, at Provincetown, in canning alewives, of the species which the fishermen call "kyacks," which are labelled "mackerel" and "trout." The fish are taken to the packing establishment, from the local weirs on the coast on Massachusetts, each day and packed in the best of conditions. It is said that they make a very desirable food for people of moderate means.

The Pound and Weirs fishery, located principally in Fishers Island Sound, represents an investment of considerable capital in the equipment and maintenance and the employment of a large number of men. Power boats have been substituted for the sail boats, making quite a change in the fleet of small crafts, enabling the men to fish for black fish and cod fish when the season for pound fishing is over with, at the end of the fall months. It is unnecessary to argue that large sums of money are brought into the State through the activities of those immediately interested in this industry.

This valuable fishery is represented, during the biennial period in the following summary of statistics: 171 persons employed, and 181 boats valued at \$20,681, 394 nets and apparatus, valued at \$196,518, showing the amount of \$117,199 invested in this fishery, and yielding 5,421,887 pounds of fish valued at \$58,109.

Tables of statistics of all the fisheries will be found in the back part of this report and are of great value in showing the comparison in yield from year to year, and the returns submit-



HATCHERY AND POOLS, WINDSOR LOCKS.

ted from all these fisheries report a grand total product of 8,408,154 pound of fish, which with 192,752 shad caught during the biennial period, return a total of \$188,549, to the fishermen of this State.

Upon applications made in 1905 we issued 92 numbers for Pounds and Weirs, and in 1906 there were issued 119 numbers. A list of the numbers of the pounds, names of the parties issued to and the location of the pound will be found in the back part of this report under the title of "Pounds and Weirs."

In fish culture work our State is forging to the front ranks. We have splended hatcheries in ideal locations. Our hatchery employes are men of wide and valuable experience; through their intelligent effort our department of fish propagation has reached an enviable standard. We desire that this record be maintained and the State receive in a large measure the benefits of that knowledge, which will surely follow from the support and maintenance of the hatcheries.

The house and all of the hatchery buildings at the Trout hatchery at Windsor Locks are in excellent condition. No extensive repairs or improvements are contemplated or expected to be made the coming year. The water supply has been sufficient and has been demonstrated as unsurpassed for a trout hatchery. The land abounds in springs which flow pure and sparkling water, at an even temperature the year round, and which are an ever-abundant source of supply. The brood fish are in healthy condition. The time for taking and impregnating the brook trout eggs commences about the first of November and continues several weeks to accomplish the work of spawning the fish. The eggs are placed on the hatching trays, in troughs capable of containing about 40,000 eggs, and about sixty-five days are required to hatch them.

The little fry live on the part of the egg which adheres to them for twenty-six days when they come to the surface for food. In March or April they are transferred to the larger pools, outside where they are feed on ground liver twice a day until the following September.

There are then planted in our public streams, as fingerlings, upon application of the citizens of the State.

A very fortunate addition was made to the hatchery last winter in building an ice house, and filling the same with ice from off the pools, which furnished a supply of ice for keeping

the fish food and for use in distributing the fish during the past season.

We have reserved at the State Trout hatchery about 12,400 brood trout, consisting of brook and rainbow trout, ranging from yearlings to four year olds. About two thousand fingerlings are kept to increase and maintain the stock of brood fish for the supply of eggs for future years.

The rainbow trout have come to the front as rapid as any trout propagated by the Commission and as is generally known, this important species, indigenous to the mountain and coast waters of California, was a stranger to Connecticut waters until the eggs were allotted this Commission by the Bureau of Fisheries, several years ago, for propagation and distribution. They thrive as well here, perhaps better than in their native waters, not an unusual experience in re-distribution of species, an instance of which may be mentioned, the introduction of the Connecticut river shad into the California waters. The rainbow is adapted to a wider range of conditions than the brook trout, giving it on this account alone a market advantage over the later. The breeding range is much the same, but the rainbow descends to larger and warmer waters not penetrated by the brook trout, where the food conditions are more favorable both as to variety and abundance. The recent appearance of large rainbows in some of the lakes leads to the belief that they will be established in such waters in considerable abundance, for we have found that these fish have permanently established themselves and this fact has led us to exert more efforts towards propagating them for other waters.

The stocking of the waters suitable to the growth of the various species of trout has been continued, special attention being paid to the distribution of brook trout, rainbow trout and lake trout. The policy adopted by the Commission several years ago, of planting the fingerling fish is meeting the approbation of the fishing fraternity.

From the numerous reports received by the Commission in regard to fishing in streams and lakes, where fingerlings have been planted, it is satisfactorily shown that the work should be continued, as the results fully warrant the expense.

The following clipping is taken from the Hartford Courant of last June: "The Courant reported the other day that two fine salmon had been taken in shad nets near Deep River.

Since then other specimens of this choice fish have been caught. As we said the other day, these valuable salmon are worth so much more dead than alive that they always die when they get into the nets. While not strictly a natural death it is a natural consequence. It is several years since the salmon have appeared and it had been concluded that their course was run as far as this river is concerned. Where sewage runs down in abundance it is safe to assume that salmon will not run up in proportion. Still the return of the fish suggests the inquiry where they come from and why they show up this year. It seems that four years ago the State Fish Commission released a lot of salmon fry down at Joshuatown and this is the year in which the grown fish should be seen. Here they are, not many but choice. All this is interesting and encouraging and it revives the old question as to where have the growing salmon been during the past four years."

In the interest of fish culture this Commission is justified in claiming the credit for the appearance of these salmon at this time for in 1902 we planted 60,000 fingerling salmon in the tributaries of the Connecticut river. They are the results of eggs assigned this Commission by the Bureau of Fisheries, obtained from Green Lake, Me., hatched and reared to the fingerling stage in the State trout hatchery.

The success of fish culture grows in interest every year and becomes more important. Its progress has been wonderful. Forty years ago little or no attention had been given to the subject in this country.

Starting with New England, the work has attracted the attention of one State after another, besides that of the National Government which encouraged by the success attained by the New England Commissioners authorized the President to appoint a commissioner of fisheries, in 1870, to investigate the subject and report to Congress. Most of the States, too, have engaged in the work, as is evidenced by the long list of commissioners appended to this report. Liberal appropriations are annually made by the different States and by the National Government and many hundreds of fish culturists are employed in the scientific researches and also in the practical business part of the work. Canada, too, a pioneer in fish culture work, has spared no expense or labor to re-stock her waters with fish. A great impetus has been given the work by liberal

patronage of the National Government controlled and directed by the Bureau of Fisheries through the commissioners, the Hon. George M. Bowers, and his corps of able and experienced assistants. While they have explored the haunts and studied the habits of fish in both salt and fresh water and propagated fish by the billions, the various State Commissioners have been studying and experimenting in a thousand ways that have resulted in acquiring an immense amount of valuable practical information upon the subject. While much is yet to be learned it may with truth be asserted that in regard to the best food fishes, a large amount of practical knowledge has been acquired and made accessible through the annual or biennial reports of the different State Commissioners and also of the Bureau of Fisheries of the United States and of that of Canada.

In these reports may be found descriptions of the best edible fish, their habits, their mode and period of reproduction, their growth, their food and conditions necessary for their health, also the various mechanical contrivances for catching, handling, transporting, and stripping the mature fish, the best methods and appliances for hatching the eggs, feeding the fry and carrying safely to their destination. To those seeking the most practical and best direction for improving ponds and streams, we can do no better than refer them to these reports. The many letters received by the Commissioners asking for such directions for improving and stocking waters in different parts of the State are conclusive evidence of an increasing interest throughout the State and tending as it does to the realization to their confident belief, that the day will come when every river will again abound in edible fish. We wish them to realize how valuable these waters may be made by a little effort and expense intelligently applied and the enactment of laws to prevent the pollution of these waters

One of the most serious questions, to which the attention of your Commission has been recently called, is the pollution of waters by refuse matter of mills and factories which is allowed to flow into the rivers and streams. This refuse matter generally contains poisonous substance which is fatal to fish and the effects are seen in the death of many fish within a considerable distance of the point of exit. Some of the most

important streams of this State have been seriously polluted by acids and other poisonous substance to such an extent as to make it impossible to maintain fish life therein. There are no laws on the Statutes which in any way limit water pollution for the preservation of fish.

The growing demand for fish planting, coming from all parts of the State, would seem to be conclusive as to the general desire of the people to continue the benefits of public fish culture and while the output of fish have increased each year we have not been able to meet the growing demands of the people for all species of fish.

With the appropriation, made by the Legislature of 1905 authorizing the Commissioners of Fisheries and Game to purchase or lease land in or near Noank for the establishment of a lobster hatchery, equip and operate the same, your Commission accordingly purchased a piece of land on the banks of the Mystic river, in Noank, with a 107 foot water front. Upon this land we have established the lobster hatchery, consisting of a substantial framed structure, 38x22 feet. Its equipment consists of a 2,000 gallon tank, the water circulation being supplied by means of one Rider hot-air engine pump and one Douglass double-acting pump driven by a Hubbard gasoline motor, the capacity of the two pumps, in the water circulation, being about 2,500 gallons per hour, a twenty-eight foot motor boat with a 14-horse power "Hartford" motor, reversing clutch, well and the necessary and essential equipments, such as lights, charts, compass, marine glasses, pumps and various other necessary articles for safety and comfort. A good wharf fronts the hatchery building and on the north side is laid a set of ways for hauling out the boat and lobster cars. All this was equipped and ready for operation for the artificial propagation of the lobster, under this act, the spring of 1906.

The chief purpose and object of establishing a hatchery in Connecticut and purchasing the lobster with the egg attached is to put an end to the wholesale destruction of the lobster eggs, because the lobster when caught with the egg attached was stripped of the egg, which were thrown away and the lobster sold, therefore eggs to many millions were annually lost and also the mother lobster destroyed.

Some difficulty was at first experienced in certain localities to induce the fishermen to save the egg lobster and keep them

for future collection. While we realize that it was some trouble to the fishermen we were pleased to find that generally, after explaining the purpose, and issuing a permit to them to hold the egg-lobster, we had the co-operation of the men in the business and it is conceded by all to be advantageous to the fishery and at the same time eliminates the incentive to destroy the eggs and sell the adult female and thus avoid evading the law.

With the supply of lobsters growing less year by year throughout the various lobster producing States, abundance of lobsters would not be sufficient to supply the steadily increasing demands of the market and artificial propagation must be resorted to in order to save what otherwise would be lost.

The States of Maine and Massachusetts purchase the lobster with the egg attached, of the fishermen, paying the market price for the same, and those lobsters which are not turned into the United States Bureau of Fisheries for artificial propagation at the Boothbay Harbor, Woods Hole and Gloucester stations are immediately released in the waters adjacent to the place where they were caught.

Rhode Island has a practical method of hatching the eggs in nature's own way, on the parent lobster, afterwards the fry are removed to large canvass bags in which the water is kept in constant circulation by means of paddles revolving slowly in the bags, causing a circulation of water just strong enough to keep the fry from settling to the bottom of the bag and eating one another up. The operation of this method is successful and practical to a limited amount, and the young lobsters are reared through the free-swimming stage to the fourth and fifth stages at which time they assume the general form and habits of the adult lobster and they are then liberated in favorable localities, to care for themselves in hiding among the rocks and stones, thus showing the natural instinct of the adult lobster in seeking a place for self-preservation and protection.

At the stations of the United States Bureau of Fisheries the McDonald and Downing jars are used for hatching the fry. This method is successful in hatching a large percentage of the eggs and the fry are planted at various points along the coast without any attempt to rearing them to the fifth stage.

Your Commission, in equipping the Noank hatchery, installed the McDonald automatic hatching jars and plant the fry every day as fast as they hatch, at various points designated further on in this report.

When the lobster eggs reach the point where they will hatch in a few days, and one who has had experience can tell at a glance about how soon that will be, the lobster is removed from the live car and the spawn taker strips the eggs into a water-bucket which after cleaning is partly filled with water, and with the left hand grasps the lobster from above and turns it over on the back, lowering it into the spawning vessel head downwards, the lobster is then ready for stripping. A dull, short bladed knife is used to separate the eggs from the swimmerets, to which they are attached by hair-like fibers; stripping begins at the last pair of swimmerets and generally proceeds towards the body. As the eggs are scraped off they fall into the bucket; the adult lobsters are then placed back into the car whence they remain until liberated at some convenient time.

Before being transferred to the hatching vessel the eggs are accurately measured with a glass graduate, into which they are poured, an ounce containing about 6,090 eggs.

The eggs are then placed in the hatching jars the manipulation and operation of which is practically the same as with the shad eggs except that frequently, where the water supply is short, the jars may be connected by means of rubber tubing and thus the water can be used over and over again by connecting the overflow of the first jar with the supply of the second and so on, but this can be done only during the early stages, before the fry commence to hatch. From 400,000 to 500,000 eggs are usually placed in a jar, although at times when the hatchery is crowded a few more may be successfully cared for. The fry pass voluntarily from these jars to the aquarium placed in the center of the hatching table. The period of incubation depends entirely upon the age of the egg when caught and the temperature of the water. Eggs collected in October will not hatch until the following spring. The time required for the development of the young in the egg is from ten to eleven months, and during that period the eggs are carried outside of the body, attached to the swimming feet under the abdomen.

During the fiscal year, or rather to the end of the hatching period, July 20, there were collected from the fishermen, along our coast, from Madison on the west to Stonington on the east, 1748 lobsters with the egg attached, 800 of these having been collected of the fishermen during the fall of 1905, in the "green egg" stage and held in covered cars until the hatching operations commenced May 12.

There were 472 lobsters lost during the winter, out of this 800 held over, by natural causes and by using a car which had been painted shortly before putting the lobsters into it.

Towards the close of the hatching season we had collected a number of egg-bearing lobsters, the eggs of which were so near the hatching point that it was considered unsafe to scrape them into the jars, as by so doing the eggs would be injured and result in the loss of them all; we accordingly co-operated with the Rhode Island Fish Commission by sending 63 lobsters with the egg attached to the Wickford Experiment Station for hatching and rearing to the fifth stage under their system. An account of the results will be found further on in this report and is of much interest.

The whole number of lobster eggs taken at the Noank hatchery during the season ending July 20, 1906, were 26,000,000 and the resulting fry liberated numbered 20,104,000.

From September 1 to October 20, 1906, there has been collected at the Noank hatchery, from the fishermen, 1,700 female lobsters with the spawn attached, "green egg lobster" so-called, of which number 600 are retained in live cars for a supply of eggs to commence operations with the coming spring. The rest of the lobsters were liberated soon after the fishermen took up their gear at the close of the fishing season, about the first to the middle of October.

If egg bearing lobsters were not liable to destruction by man, artificial propagation would hardly be necessary. Notwithstanding the enactment of stringent laws, by every State producing lobsters except New York, prohibiting the sale of egg bearing lobsters, the frequent sacrifice of such lobsters, with their eggs, and many immatured lobsters, has seriously reduced the lobster output and rendered active and stringent measures imperative. Under the present method millions of lobsters are annually taken and hatched that otherwise would be lost, and the females producing them, amounting to

several thousand, are liberated in the waters to have another chance to reproduce a litter of eggs.

With singular disregard for their own welfare, many fishermen have continually violated the State law for the protection of the small immature lobster and also the females with the ova or spawn attached. Only rigid enforcement of restrictive measures by the lobster producing States and having nearly uniform laws for this purpose, and extensive artificial propagation of the lobster can ward off the destruction which threatens this valuable fishery.

Notwithstanding the employment of more apparatus and the prolongation of the fishing season, the decline in yield has for some time been unchecked and for a number of years this fishery has presented a diminished supply of the catch.

With the advent of the motor boat a wider range of the fishing grounds is permitted and higher prices have caused an extension of the fishing season to every month of the year instead of seven or eight as formerly, and to meet the demands of the market for a specified number of pounds, means a larger number of men working a greater number of days with an increased quantity of gear, indicating nothing less than correspondingly contraction, temporary or permanent, of the source of supply and a certain proof that the number of lobsters as breeders is therefore still further diminished. Methods are more carefully devised to increase the catch and with increasing demands, without an adequately increased source of supply, and the evasion of the laws on short lobsters, is a factor, to a considerable degree, responsible for the decline of the lobster supply.

Various experiments had been conducted looking to the artificial propagation of the lobster prior to 1885, but the first practical attempts were those made by the United States Fish Commission at Woods Hole station, which at the completion of the marine laboratory and hatchery, with its complete system of salt water circulation, the experiment commenced in artificial hatching of the lobster on a large scale, although small quantities had previously been successfully hatched. During the years from 1886 to 1889, experiments were conducted to determine the best methods of hatching and various forms of apparatuses were used, and the average production of fry was only 54 per cent. These experiments, conducted during

a series of years, having demonstrated that the "automatic hatching jar" was the best form of apparatus for hatching lobsters, it was adopted at the Woods Hole station in 1889, and out of the several millions of eggs taken, there were from 90 to 93 per cent. of fry hatched.

In the matter of the location and operation of the new lobster hatchery, which the legislature of 1905 authorized, your Commission have endeavored to take up the practical side of the lobster propagation and have considered it best to leave the scientific and experimental end for others to work out, and for the benefit of those who are interested, and apparently everybody is, in the lobster propagation, a brief consideration is here given, which, while it is not intended to be upon scientific lines the outline of the general plans and details of the work can not but be of great advantage to the State.

The lobster is found on the Atlantic coast from Delaware to Labrador but is most abundant and attains its largest size in the northern part along the coast of Maine, Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Newfoundland.

The fact is acknowledged that the movements of the lobsters are chiefly on and off shore, and which is probably the extent of their migrations, makes possible the practical extermination of them and the complete depletion of the fishing grounds in any given area; this fact alone affords basis for the belief in the efficacy of artificial propagation for maintaining and increasing the supply. It is considered that the lobster has two well marked movements induced by various causes, but regularly in the spring months there is a movement shorewards and on the approach of the winter months there is a movement out to sea in deeper water, for this reason the fishermen, following the natural movements of the lobster, find it necessary on the approach of winter, to move their gear further off shore and with the return of the spring months the gear is set nearer in shore.

The habits of the young lobster are cannibalistic when closely crowded and it is necessary to plant the fry as soon after hatching as possible, and they are taken out in planting cans with the "C. F. C.," and liberated at various points along the coast. When this is impossible, owing to stormy or rough weather, they are liberated nearer the mouth of the Mystic river where the outgoing tide will insure their wide distribution.

The first year of the life of the lobster it will molt 14 or 15 times and with each succeeding year less often until they attain the length of 8 or 9 inches when the molting period is only 3 or 4 times a year. The adult lobster usually molts in the summer and in the case of the female shortly after hatching the eggs, and several weeks are required for the new shell to acquire the hardness of the old.

Molting in the lobster consists in throwing off the entire external skeleton, and the act of shedding the shell or molting, is important and critical, for it is only in the act of shedding the shell that growth takes place. According to the best authorities the first molt takes place about the time the young lobster emerges from the egg. The second molt ensues in from 1 to 5 days, which is then called the second stage. Another molt occurs in 2 to 5 days and its habits are similar to the first stage. This is followed in 2 to 8 days by the fourth molt when the young lobster attains the length of about one half inch. The fifth molt takes place from 10 to 20 days later after which the surface swimming habits are discarded and the young lobster assumes the characteristics of the adult and goes to the bottom. The average length of time required to reach the fifth stage from the time of hatching, depends in a measure, upon the temperature of the water but experiments have fully established the various factors which influence the duration of the different stages and it is generally conceded to be from ten to twenty days.

At the end of the first year the young lobster is supposed to have reached the length of 2 or 3 inches and at the end of 4 or 5 years the length of about 10 inches is attained.

Investigations made by the United States Commission show that the female lobster attains maturity when from 8 to 12 inches long. Very few lobsters under 9 inches in length lay eggs as is seen by the records kept of the lobsters collected at the Noank hatchery for the period ending October 20, 1906, during which time out of the 3,486 egg bearing lobsters there were found only 4 lobsters of 9 inches long, 487 measured 10 inches and the balance were 11 inches and over. Thus it has been shown that four or five years at least are required before a lobster can reproduce and then only once in two years is a litter of eggs produced, although lobsters 12 inches or over may produce a litter annually, it is claimed by some authori-

ties, from the fact that they do not molt so frequently as the smaller size.

Records show that the egg producing capacity practically doubles three times in the growth from 8 to 12 inches. Lobsters 8 inches in length will produce on an average 5,000 eggs. 10 inches will average 10,000 eggs; 12-inch lobster, 20,000; 14-inch, 40,000. One lobster collected at the Noank hatchery weighed $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and produced 85,000 eggs. With these facts presented of the egg production of the different size lobsters it is argued by some lobster culturists that the best thing for the future welfare of the fishery is to protect the large lobsters as being more valuable for egg producers.

The following laws are in force at the present time limiting the size of the lobster; Connecticut, 9 inches; Rhode Island and New York, 9 inches; Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

To restore the lobster to the position of former years and check the decline is a problem to be solved. A close season in this State would avail nothing as the elements of the winter seasons have fixed a close season in driving the lobsters off shore into deeper waters to which very few of our fishermen, notwithstanding the improvements made in the boats by using motor-driven crafts and heavier gear, care to risk their lives or loss of their apparatus.

A law is advocated by some, who are deeply interested in the preservation of the lobster, and which has caused considerable controversy among the several lobster producing States, so as to protect or to prevent the capture of lobsters over a certain length, giving the large lobsters protection instead of the small ones. The proportion of the egg production to the length has been given above, and it is agreed by every one that the large lobsters are better able to take care of themselves from the attacks of their enemies and the size to which they may grow is not limited, there will always be egg producing lobsters to keep up the supply.

To carry into effect this proposition it is proposed to regulate by law, automatically, the catch so as to prevent the entrance of the large adults, by making the opening or entrance to the pot to a certain size through which it would be impossible for the big lobsters to enter. Others contend, in opposition to this scheme, that if the young ones are all caught there would

soon be no old ones and that protection should be given the lobster during the most critical period. Others contend that laws could be enacted preventing the legal capture of those under 9 inches and over 14 inches by regulating the opening in requiring an entrance small enough to prevent those over 14 inches from entering, and making the slats far enough apart to allow all those under 9 inches to escape. This Commission do not recommend or advocate the passage of any such law for this State.

There may be, however, good points on both sides and in view of the deplete conditions of the lobster fishery the enforcement of such a law might possibly be of benefit, ultimately, towards increasing the supply of the lobsters. However, if nearly uniform legislation could be secured for the lobster producing States much would be gained for the production of the lobster, particularly if the same were based on knowledge and common sense principles.

What can be done to arrest the decline of the lobster and restore its abundance in our waters is the important question which now challenges the reasonable and intelligent consideration of all who have an interest in this matter and especially should it have the thoughtful attention of those who are not influenced by any motive or desire but to secure conditions which will promote the public welfare.

The present laws are inadequate to accomplish all that is desired or necessary, and your Commission would recommend the enactment of an additional law, one which the delegates from the lobster producing States, who attended the convention held in Boston, Mass., September 23, 1903, and voted to recommend to their respective legislatures (a more detailed account of this convention was given in the fifth biennial report of this Commission,) as follows: "No person or corporation shall engage in the lobster fishery in this State without a permit from the Commission of Fisheries and Game, which permit shall be furnished free of cost to the applicant. Any person who shall engage in lobster fishing without a permit from the Commission of Fisheries and Game shall forfeit not less than fifty dollars, or be liable to imprisonment at the discretion of the court. A person holding a permit, who is convicted of a violation of any lobster law, shall surrender his permit to the Commission of Fisheries and Game, and it shall

not be re-issued within one year from the date of its surrender. Failure to surrender a permit will make the holder liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars, and the confiscation of the pots and boats used by him for lobster fishing."

It seems very desirable that this permit system should be enacted, for the reasons that by which means those engaged in the lobster fishery may be known and the industry can be more effectively controlled, whereby the fishermen can be benefited, as the more intelligent of them can see, and we are gratified to find that there are many fishermen who are wise enough to clearly understand that unless the lobster is properly protected, the fishermen themselves and all others will be the sufferers. The pound and net fishery is controlled under just the same system of laws as this proposed for the lobster fishery, and notwithstanding the same has been in effect for a good many years no one would for a moment think of doing away with the law.

We would also recommend that Section 3104 of the General Statutes be amended by adding after the words, "or other nets," the following, "or lobster pots or traps," and also by adding in same section after the words "each kind of fish" and "lobsters," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows:

SECTION 3104. REPORT OF OWNERS OF POUNDS AND LOBSTER FISHERY.

"The owner or owners of every pound, weir, or other fixed contrivance, or of any fishing pier; seine, fyke, drag, gill or other net or lobster pots or traps used in any waters of this State, shall make written report to the Commission of Fisheries and Game on or before the first day of October in each year, specifying the number of shad so caught by him or them, also the number of persons employed, and number and value of boats and apparatus used, and quantity and value of each kind of fish and lobsters caught by him or them during the year. Suitable blank forms shall be furnished by the Commissioners of Fisheries and Game upon application.

We ask the changing of this section to include the lobster fishery in order to have the statistics gathered each year the same as the net fishery. An effort was made to gather statistics of the lobster fishery for the past year and the results tabu-

lated in another part of this report are of interest and while they are not as complete as they should be in the future, they show that Connecticut annually transacts a business in the lobster fishery amounting to, thousands of dollars each year.

The preparation of statistical returns being a new thing it was impossible to get reports from every fisherman and dealer. However, with the assistance freely given, and with the co-operation of the majority of the fishermen and marketmen, we are able to partly show the extensive and important industry of the lobster fishery. On or about October 20, 1906, the following letter with question blank was sent to the lobster fishermen, to wit:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
COMMISSION OF FISHERIES AND GAME.
Secretary's Office,

HADLYME, CONN., October 20.

Dear Sir:

For the purpose of obtaining reliable statistics of the extensive and important lobster industry of the State of Connecticut you are requested to kindly answer the questions upon the enclosed blank and send by return mail to the Secretary of this Commission.

The information obtained in this manner from individuals, firms and corporations will be held as being strictly of a confidential nature. This is a matter of necessity and great importance and we would be pleased to have you give the same your immediate attention, and oblige,

Yours very respectfully,

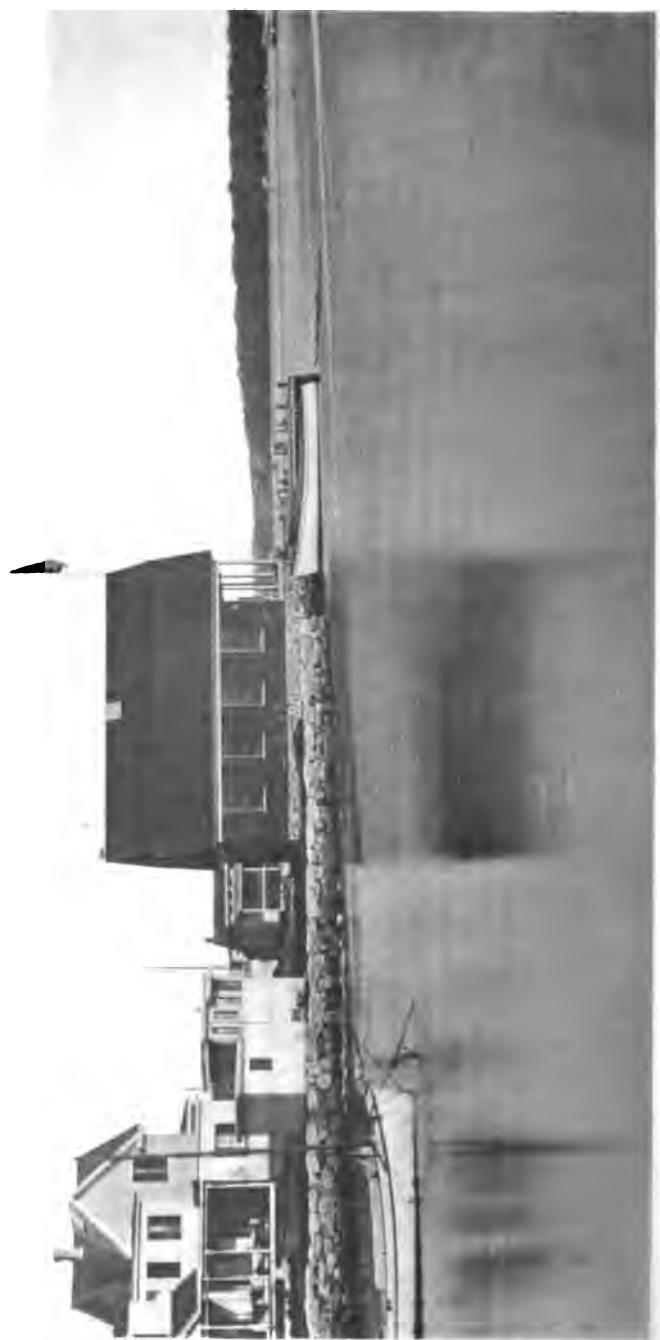
E. HART GEER, *Secretary.*

From this first attempt to collect the lobster statistics the Commission received favorable returns from most every lobster man we sent a blank to, and the results justify the efforts put forth to illustrate to the public what the State is doing to conserve and increase the lobsters in our waters. The table of statistics will be found in the back part of this report and while we have no statistics of former years, to make comparisons from, we feel that in the future years with a law requiring reports of the lobster fishery, will afford much valuable information in regard to the lobster fishery in the waters of this State.

In another part of this report mention was made of co-operating with the Rhode Island Commission in sending egg bearing lobsters for artificial propagation under the methods of hatching and rearing to the fifth stage, as practiced at the Wickford Experiment Station and the results are briefly summarized in a report from Mr. Ernest W. Barnes, Superintendent of the Station, as follows: "We have never had a better opportunity to ascertain just how many lobsterlings (fourth stage lobsters) could be obtained from an egg lobster with an average number of eggs. Hitherto one thing and another had prevented us from trying a definite experiment. Your lobsters arrived at a time when our own supply was exhausted and our plant was in full working order thus giving us an opportunity to test the thing at the best part of the season. The lobsters furnished did not have an exceptionally large number of eggs as they were the last of the season but were what might be called average lobsters. It might further be said that the number of ivs referred to were determined by actual count as are all figures on lobsters furnished by this station unless otherwise stated. The results in brief are as follows: From 56 egg lobsters from your shipments we obtained in round numbers 85,000 ivs or a little over 1,500 per lobster. As some investigators have estimated that not more than one in one thousand of the lobsters immediately liberated after hatching ever reach the fifth stage, this makes the results equivalent to the liberating of eighty-five millions of fry just hatched. The remainder of the egg lobsters were used by the investigators at the station in various experiments the reports of which will be sent in at a later date."

Mr. Barnes' report shows that the Rhode Island Commission aim to rear all the lobsters past the age when they float helplessly on the surface of the water, a prey to all surface-feeding fish. This method is a distinct advance and the result of several years of experiments and should prove a great value in determining in a scientific manner the natural history of the lobster, but the limitations are found in the commercial impracticability, at a satisfactory cost, to operate on a sufficiently large scale.

Account of purchase by this Commission of egg-bearing lobsters and what was done with them for the year ending November 30, 1906:



LOBSTER HATCHERY, NOANK.

Number bought from Sept. 1, 1905 to Nov. 30, 1906.....	3,448
Number died in cars during winter 1905-06.....	472
Number sent to the Wickford Experiment Station.....	63
Number "pegged" lobsters sold after the eggs were taken	350
Number liberated.....	1,963
Number held in live cars for spring operations, 1907.....	600

Distribution of lobster fry in the Connecticut waters from the Noank lobster station, season of 1906.

Date of Plant.	No. of fry planted.	Point of deposit
May 23,	20,000	Sound, west of Ram Island.
" 24,	20,000	" " " "
" 25,	20,000	" " " "
" 26,	40,000	" " " "
" 27,	50,000	" " " "
" 28,	75,000	" " " "
" 29,	150,000	Off Groton Long Point.
" 30,	150,000	" " " "
" 31,	175,000	" " " "
June 1,	200,000	" " " "
" 2,	225,000	" " " "
" 3,	250,000	" " " "
" 4,	250,000	" " " "
" 5,	250,000	" " " "
" 6,	300,000	" " " "
" 7,	300,000	" " " "
" 8,	325,000	" " " "
" 9,	350,000	" " " "
" 10,	375,000	" " " "
" 11,	375,000	" " " "
" 12,	400,000	" " " "
" 13,	400,000	" " " "
" 14,	425,000	Bartlett's Reef.
" 15,	450,000	Off Stonington.
" 16,	500,000	Off New London.
" 17,	600,000	East of Groton Long Point.
" 18,	600,000	" " " "
" 19,	600,000	Off Stonington.
" 20,	600,000	Off Mystic River.
" 21,	600,000	East of Groton Long Point.
" 22,	600,000	" " " "
" 23,	500,000	" " " "

June	24,	500,000	Off Bartlett's Reef.
"	25,	450,000	Off Bluff Point.
"	26,	400,000	Off Groton Long Point.
"	27,	400,000	" " " "
"	28,	350,000	" " " "
"	29,	300,000	South of Ram Island.
"	30,	250,000	" " "
July	1,	200,000	" " "
"	2,	200,000	" " "
"	3,	200,000	Mouth of Mystic River.
"	4,	100,000	" " "
"	5,	75,000	" " "
"	6,	50,000	" " "
		<u>6,504,000</u>	Mystic River.
		20,104,000	Total fry planted.

Evidently the deer are becoming more common in this State than was deemed possible a few years ago, but the animal is not deemed sufficiently numerous yet to justify the hunting of it without the risk of exterminating a species which should be kept in the State covers as long as practicable. Without continued protection extermination would surely follow. Complaint has been made by several persons of damage done to fruit trees and to growing crops and with the wise provisions made by the State for paying for same all of the parties have been satisfied. However, information comes to the Commission that some of the public spirited farmers of this State have declared most emphatically that they are opposed to anything that would permit the killing of these beautiful wild animals and that they prefer to submit to any small loss that may come to them. It is too much to expect that all should take a similar view under trying circumstances but the fact that some prefer to stand small losses to killing the wild animal indicates the esteem in which the deer are held by some, at least by those who have much cause for complaint.

There are several cases of deer having been killed, and probably several have been run to death by dogs, in all of these cases we have instructed the wardens to investigate to ascertain the cause of death and dispose of the carcass. During the past two years a number of deer have been killed by trains and electric cars and other means; also others have

been drowned, some have been illegally shot, but cases of this kind are few and to obtain evidence sufficient to secure a conviction is generally an impossibility. Whether by accident or supposed illegal hunting or otherwise every case which has come to our notice has been promptly investigated and in every instance every clue has been followed out as far as practicable, if there was any reasonable grounds for suspicions of illegal acts.

There is more chasing of deer by dogs than there ought to be and if owners of dogs knew that a dog would be liable to be shot, by an officer, if found chasing a deer, and also the owner be liable to a fine, more care would be exercised to keep the dog under restraint. It is to be hoped that such a law will be placed on the Statutes.

The law permitting an officer or any other person to kill dogs running at large chasing a deer, exists in nearly every State where deer abound. It is absolutely necessary if deer are to be protected.

Of all the game birds none has a firmer hold on the public than the quail. The severe season of the winter of 1903 came very near the extermination of this species. With few breeders left, the better class of sportsmen have been satisfied to permit them to remain unmolested for the past two seasons. This has appeared really necessary for the preservation of the bird and will undoubtedly prove the most economical method of maintaining the stock of our native birds, which if allowed to follow its own instincts as to breeding, will increase more rapidly and prove much more hardy than the imported birds. For this reason the true sportsmen have left the birds undisturbed.

The last winter being comparatively a mild one the headway which the birds made in propagation, was offset somewhat by the lateness of the spring season. Early spring was marked by unusually low temperature and cold northeast weather during the month of June are conditions which react unfavorably upon the sensitive bird.

Many individuals and clubs have purchased live quail during the past two years, and liberated them in several sections of the State, but your Commission is unable to co-operate—there being no appropriation available for the introduction and propagation of game.

When game has been killed off, or from other causes, to such an extent that a period of recuperation is required to save it from extermination the conditions are necessary to justify the withdrawal of an open season for several years.

Public sentiment against spring shooting is gaining ground gradually, but it has seemed difficult to make the public appreciate the fact that migratory game must receive the same or as much protection as is accorded native game if it is to be saved from extermination.

Many persons who are strongly in favor of prohibiting spring shooting and who appreciate the difficulty of passing such laws in their own States, have suggested a national law as the only solution of the question. The Hon. George Shiras, 3d, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill, in Congress, to have the Federal Government intrusted with the protection and conservation of migratory game birds and of fish in interstate public waters. We believe this would be a happy solution of a very vexing question and when we have a Federal law, making it a crime to interfere in any way with the migratory birds, the practice of spring shooting will be a thing of the past and the wild fowl supply will be perpetuated.

Forty-two States and Territories prohibit the sale of all of certain kinds of game at all seasons of the year. Those who have given the subject a moment's serious consideration can not fail to see that the sale of game means more birds will be killed and fewer birds will be left for reproduction the following season, and selfish interests profit, for a short time, by rapid and unreasonable slaughter.

The true principles of game protection is close seasons, bag limit and non-sale of birds, and the tendency of all modern legislation, is everywhere against the sale and marketing of game birds.

The National Association of Audubon Societies is carrying on educational work in distributing copies of publications relative to game and non-game bird protection. During the five years of its existence, the National Committee has taken an important place in the field and is constantly extending its sphere of usefulness towards increasing public interest in favor of bird protection and in assisting the different States in the efforts to secure the passage of better laws, in the distribution of literature, and also aid in the enforcement of the laws for the protection of the birds.

The growing interest in fish and game protection is shown by the rapidly increasing demand for documents published and distributed by this department. The edition, allowed by law, of the fifth biennial report was entirely exhausted very soon after publication and it is a difficult matter now, to find a spare copy, where a request comes from a distance, to place in a library or to fill out a set for Commissions of other States.

There were six thousand copies of the fish and game laws published, at the close of the legislative session of 1905, and in this distribution the public find no difficulty in securing a copy or ascertaining the latest amendments.

The law makes no provisions for the disposal of illegally possessed fish or game, when taken by an officer, but they are held as evidence in trials.

As the State is the original owner of the fish and game and does not loose its title if they are illegally taken or possessed, it is manifest that a person must surrender them to the officer. In all cases where such fish and game has been seized, all, but that required for evidence, is sent to the charitable institutions of the State, but the law makes no provisions for our doing so.

In some sections of the State there is a manifest unfriendliness to the laws for the protection of fish and game, so much so that it is impossible to secure convictions in some of the local courts. In several cases an acquittal has resulted from the plea of the defendant's counsel that they were ignorant of the provisions of the law and did not have any intention of violating the same.

Open antagonism from magistrates to the enforcement of the fish and game laws have been met with on more than one occasion, and where the evidence was overwhelming, the judge has insisted upon an acquittal claiming that the penalty imposed by the legislature was too severe. So long as officers of the courts selected to carry out the laws of the State are indifferent to their duties in this particular it is not to be wondered at if there are persons who believe they can fish and hunt illegally with impunity. These circumstances render it difficult to properly enforce the fish and game laws of the State.

The Commission have, a great many times, felt the need of an attorney to look after the prosecution of offenders in justices and police courts, but under the present law it is the

duty of the prosecuting attorney of the court to represent the people in all such matters and some of the State's attorneys have given their hearty support in prosecuting some cases, but in most cases their attention has been lacking and the prosecution consequently weak, and therefore many cases fail of conviction for the lack of legal support. Such results weaken the effects of arrests made. The Attorney-General has been very attentive to all of our requests for legal advice and assistance but is unable to furnish us with attorneys for court cases and they suffer when punishment was certainly deserving. If authority should be given the Commission to employ an attorney to look after such cases we believe better results would follow.

In closing this part of this report the Commission desire to express its gratification at the strong public sentiment which has been aroused in all parts of the State in favor of the enforcements of the fish and game laws and in favor of a greatly increase of propagation of fish for planting in our public streams, and we beg to say that we feel a justifiable pride in the record of the work of the Commission during the past two years. This report is submitted with full confidence that our work has never been surpassed in any biennial period since the creation of the Commission. We trust that we demonstrated to our citizens and to your Honorable Body that this is a business Commission and of great economic value, and our guiding principles have always been the protection and propagation of food fish for all of the people of the State. The success that we have attained in this behalf has been rendered possible through liberal appropriation of the Legislatures and we feel assured that an examination of the results will insure a similar allowance for the continuance of the work.

GEORGE T. MATHEWSON.

ROBERT G. PIKE,

E. HART GEER,

Commissioners of Fisheries and Game.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT OF DELIVERING FISH FROM THE TROUT AND BASS HATCHERY, AS REPORTED BY A. S. GRISWOLD, MESSENGER.

Cash received by Messenger, for delivery of fish 1906	\$187.00
Cash paid out by the Messenger, personal expenses, transfers, cartage, etc.....	184.37
Balance on hand.....	<u>\$2.63</u>

Receipts and Expenses on Account of Shad Propagation on the Farmington River, Season of 1906.

Cash received from sale of shad.....	\$129.85
Cash paid out of the proceeds of sales, for fishing....	92.00
Balance on hand.....	<u>\$37.85</u>

Receipts and Expenses on Account of "Pegged" Lobsters Sold, Season of 1906, as Reported by Latham Rathbun, Superintendent.

Received from sale of 700 lbs. of "pegged" lobsters.	\$90.88
Cash paid for 569½ pounds of egg-bearing lobsters...	79.63
Balance on hand.....	<u>\$11.25</u>

Miscellaneous Receipts for the Biennial Period ending December 1, 1906.

Cash received from John F. Fisher, Chapinville, for trout license 1905.....	\$5.00
Cash received from John F. Fisher, Chapinville, for trout license 1906.....	5.00
Cash paid into State Treasury.....	<u>\$10.00</u>
Cash received from Danbury Fair, premium on fish exhibit 1904.....	\$25.00
Cash paid for current fish and game literature.....	13.00
Balance on hand.....	<u>\$12.00</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

For the Propagation of Fish, Appropriation ending September 30, 1905.

Amount in treasury September 30, 1904.....	\$4,252.69
Orders drawn to September 30, 1905.....	4,252.69

For the Care and Repair of State Fish Property, Appropriation ending September 30, 1905.

Amount in treasury September 30, 1904.....	\$1,510.20
Orders drawn to September 30, 1905.....	1,510.20

For Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, Appropriation ending September 30, 1905.

SALARIES.

Amount in treasury September 30, 1904, \$1,128.00	
Transferred from Expense account.....	81.00— \$1,209.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1905.....	1,209.00

EXPENSES.

Amount in treasury September 30, 1904.....	\$1,351.53
Orders drawn to September 30, 1905....	\$1,230.25
Transferred to Salary account.....	81.00— 1,311.25
Balance in treasury.....	\$40.28

CLERICAL.

Amount in treasury September 30, 1904.....	\$200.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1905.....	200.00

FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME.

General Appropriation.....	
Orders drawn.....	\$500.20

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

For the Propagation of Fish for the two years ending September 30, 1907.

Appropriation.....	\$8,000.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1906.....	3,655.74

For the Care and Repairs of State Fish Property for the two years, Appropriation ending September 30, 1907.

Appropriation.....	\$3,000.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1906.....	862.87

For the Establishment of Game Preserves for the two years, Appropriation ending September 30, 1907.

Appropriation.....	\$1,000.00
No orders drawn.....	

For the Protection of Fish and Game for the two years, Appropriation ending September 30, 1907.

Appropriation.....	\$1,000.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1906.....	434.16

For the Establishment of a Lobster Hatchery.

Appropriation.....	\$10,000.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1906.....	6,710.74

For Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, Appropriations for the two years, ending September 30, 1907.

SALARIES.

Appropriation.....	\$1,800.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1906.....	1,101.00

EXPENSES.

Appropriation.....	\$1,800.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1906.....	948.98

CLERICAL.

Appropriation.....	\$400.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1906.....	200.00

SEINE INSPECTORS.

George E. Spencer,	.	.	.	.	Saybrook.
David P. Huntley,	.	.	.	.	Lyme.
G. B. Hayden,	.	.	.	.	Essex.
A. W. Thurlough,	.	.	.	.	Deep River.
Joseph H. Straub,	.	.	.	.	Hadlyme.
Ernest V. Kirtland,	.	.	.	.	Chester.
John H. Cone,	.	.	.	.	East Haddam.
Otto F. Carlson,	.	.	.	.	Higganum.
John W. Tryan,	.	.	.	.	East Hampton.
Maro Clark,	.	.	.	.	Comstocks Bridge.
Abner H. Tibbles,	.	.	.	.	Middletown.
Joseph W. Bement,	.	.	.	.	Portland.
Charles E. Blake,	.	.	.	.	Cromwell.
Henry R. Hayden, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	East Hartford.
Arthur Glover,	.	.	.	.	Windsor Locks.
F. E. Holmes,	.	.	.	.	Rocky Hill.
Frederick Hale,	.	.	.	.	Wethersfield.
John M. Foote,	.	.	.	.	Hartford.
A. E. Phelps,	.	.	.	.	Windsor.
Henry Porter,	.	.	.	.	East Berlin.
C. W. Vibberts,	.	.	.	.	South Windsor.

LIST OF PERSONS HOLDING PERMITS TO TAKE
BIRDS, ETC., FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Name.	Town.
Louis Bishop,	New Haven.
Dr. Jonathan B. Dwight,	New York City.
J. B. Newton,	Farmington.
Jesse C. A. Meeker,	Danbury.
H. C. Judd,	Bethel.
John O. Enders,	Hartford.
W. L. Cushing,	Simsbury.
G. N. Lawson, M. D.,	Middle Haddam.
A. Osgyam,	Bridgeport.
H. E. Propson,	Plainville.
W. L. Dunbar,	Bridgeport.
Herman Miller,	Saybrook.
J. H. Hill,	New London.
James Truelove,	Lakeville.
H. W. Beers,	Bridgeport.

Rev. C. M. Jones,	West Woodstock.
B. M. Hartley,	West Haven.
J. J. Seinsoth,	Hartford.
Elton Perry,	New Canaan.
John H. Sage,	Portland.
Samuel C. Robinson,	Portland.
William F. Axely,	Waterville.
H. C. Mills,	Unionville.
Ernest Thompson Seaton	Greenwich.
Louis H. Porter,	Stamford.
E. Seymour Woodruff,	Litchfield.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND ASSISTANTS OF FISHERY STATIONS.

WILLIAM D. TRIPP,	Windsor Locks.
S. A. GRISWOLD,	Windsor Locks.
LODOWICK B. BROCKWAY,	Brockways.
CAPT. LATHAM RATHBUN,	Noank.
FRANK N. BANNING,	Noank.

FISH AND GAME WARDENS.

Hartford County.—JOHN M. FOOTE, West Hartford.
 New Haven County.—HENRY E. BRADLEY, Branford.
 New London County.—THOMAS W. RYLEY, Stonington, (Mystic P. O.)
 Fairfield County.—WILBUR F. SMITH, Norwalk, (South Norwalk, P. O.)
 Windham County.—HERMON G. CARVER, Putnam
 Litchfield County.—DR. H. L. ROSS, Cahaan.
 Middlesex County.—CHARLES E. BLAKE, Cromwell.
 Tolland County.—GEORGE W. EATON, Stafford, (Stafford Springs P. O.)

SPECIAL PROTECTORS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Joseph H. Strong,	West Hartford.
Edson A. Welch,	Windsor.
James McCabe,	Southington.
George L. Wilson,	Thompsonville.
William E. McCollough,	East Hartford.
Charles Allshouse,	Granby.

James W. Kelleher,	.	.	.	.	South Windsor.
George H. Hall,	.	.	.	.	Manchester.
William H. Gibney,	.	.	.	.	Berlin.
James L. Sheffield,	.	.	.	.	South Glastonbury.
Albert L. Morse,	.	.	.	.	Bristol.
William E. Smith,	.	.	.	.	Avon.
Brainard L. Alderman,	.	.	.	.	Suffield.
Gustavus Cowles,	.	.	.	.	Farmington.
Thomas Hayden,	.	.	.	.	Thompsonville.
Frederick L. Warner,	.	.	.	.	New Britain.
Charles L. Backus,	.	.	.	.	Newington.
E. Linn Pease,	.	.	.	.	Thompsonville.
William C. Hart,	.	.	.	.	Plainville.
Frank B. Hotchkiss,	.	.	.	.	Farmington.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Henry F. Crof,	.	.	.	.	North Haven.
W. Howard Wakelee,	.	.	.	.	South Britain.
W. H. Thompkins,	.	.	.	.	Woodbridge.
Thomas J. Wylie,	.	.	.	.	Southbury.
David H. Clark,	.	.	.	.	New Haven.
Adolph T. Duis,	.	.	.	.	Meriden.
George T. Fowler,	.	.	.	.	North Branford.
Reuben Harrison,	.	.	.	.	North Haven.
Edward N. Hotchkiss,	.	.	.	.	Cheshire.
George E. Mallory,	.	.	.	.	Milford.
Louis Knapp,	.	.	.	.	Derby.
Thomas Davidson,	.	.	.	.	Ansonia.
James Smith,	.	.	.	.	East Haven.
George J. White,	.	.	.	.	Wallingford.
Frank B. Hoadley,	.	.	.	.	Naugatuck.
James E. O'Shea,	.	.	.	.	Montowese.
Walter J. Potter,	.	.	.	.	Guilford.
Michael McNerney,	.	.	.	.	Seymour.
James F. Lunny,	.	.	.	.	Waterbury.
David R. Walker,	.	.	.	.	Waterbury.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Elmer M. Chadwick,	.	.	.	.	Colchester.
Samuel J. Martin,	.	.	.	.	New London.
William I. Otis,	.	.	.	.	Colchester.
Samuel Baldwin,	.	.	.	.	Taftville.
Albert D. Hill,	.	.	.	.	Stonington.
Warren Burrows,	.	.	.	.	Poquonock Bridge.
James E. Franklin,	.	.	.	.	Norwich.
J. H. Tubbs,	.	.	.	.	East Lyme.
C. F. P. Hoffman,	.	.	.	.	Norwich.
Fred J. Phillips,	.	.	.	.	Montville.
F. G. Maynard,	.	.	.	.	Ledyard.
A. S. Briggs,	.	.	.	.	Voluntown.
Merton C. Brownell,	.	.	.	.	Hanover.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Arthur E. Plumb,	Trumbull.
George L. Rockwell,	Ridgefield.
Andrew Schlechtweg,	Stamford.
Burton P. Merwin,	Westport, R. F. D.
Keith Joyce,	Crookfield, R. F. D.
Dennis P. Rich,	Shelton.
John C. Keeler,	Bethel.
Agustus Booth,	Danbury.
T. E. Pratt,	Bridgeport, R. F. D.
C. B. Johnson,	Newton.
John Goodwin,	South Norwalk.
Albert W. Allen,	Naugatuck.
John T. Gough,	Bridgeport.
Martin S. Burns,	Wilton.
George S. Banks,	Bethel, R. F. D.
Irwin C. Atkinson,	Gaylordsville.
Charles E. Stagg,	Stratford.
G. H. Von Stodden,	Darien.
Daniel Edwards,	Stepney, R. F. D.
William Patterson,	New Canaan.
Wilber F. Smith,	South Norwalk.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

James E. A. Knowlton,	Ashford.
George R. Bliven,	Central Village.
DeWitt C. Parks,	Brooklyn.
John H. Fitts,	Hampton.
S. Arnold Peckham,	Willimantic.
Alonzo Crockett,	No. Grosvenordale.
Ralph H. Tracy,	Putnam.
Frank H. Deming,	Hampton.
Thomas W. Hewlings,	Chaplin.
William H. Shippee,	Danielson.
Lorenzo W. Young,	East Thompson.
Charles O. Thompson,	Pomfret.
Henry N. Holbrook,	Abington.
John S. Way,	East Woodstock.
Joseph E. Randall,	Putnam.
George L. Chase,	East Killingly.
George W. Eaton,	Stafford Springs.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Harry W. Newcity,	Winsted.
William L. Isbell,	Hotchkissville.
A. B. Hide,	Gaylordsville.
Frank C. Barnes,	Plymouth.
Elton E. Warren,	New Hartford.
F. L. Monvay,	Watertown.

W. D. Bosler,	.	.	.	.	West Cornwall.
Frederick Ohmen,	.	.	.	.	Warren.
Victor N. Shelton,	.	.	.	.	Roxbury.
Henry H. Ives,	.	.	.	.	Kent.
Charles H. Goddard,	.	.	.	.	Winsted, Station B.
George E. Alvord,	.	.	.	.	Morris.
Herbert Schenhers,	.	.	.	.	Norfolk.
James Wilbur,	.	.	.	.	Sharon.
L. N. Whitney,	.	.	.	.	Goshen.
Charles E. Nickerson,	.	.	.	.	Torrington.
Frederick J. Turrill,	.	.	.	.	New Milford.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Otto F. Carlson,	.	.	.	.	Higganum.
Harry Selner,	.	.	.	.	Ivoryton.
W. N. House,	.	.	.	.	Haddam Neck.
Dayton J. Treat,	.	.	.	.	East Haddam.
Frank H. Congdon,	.	.	.	.	East Hampton.
O. N. Beebe,	.	.	.	.	Essex.
Asa W. Thurlough,	.	.	.	.	Deep River.
A. S. Bugbee,	.	.	.	.	E. Haddam, R.F.D.
Samuel S. Webb,	.	.	.	.	Chester.
Ernest L. Coles,	.	.	.	.	Middlefield.
Fred H. Stancliff,	.	.	.	.	Portland.
Charles H. Arnold,	.	.	.	.	Middle Haddam.
Oscar B. Stevens,	.	.	.	.	Middletown.
Stilman H. Robbins,	.	.	.	.	Cromwell.
Abner H. Tibbals,	.	.	.	.	Middletown.
Frank S. Baisden,	.	.	.	.	Cromwell.
Joseph S. Strong,	.	.	.	.	West Hartford.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Lucius A. Aborn,	.	.	.	.	Ellington.
Holcom P. Howard,	.	.	.	.	Union.
N. J. Worthington,	.	.	.	.	Stafford.
Seth Scofield,	.	.	.	.	Willington.
Henry L. Packer,	.	.	.	.	Coventry.
James H. Usher,	.	.	.	.	Tolland.
Fred Prentice,	.	.	.	.	Hebron.
W. H. Hall,	.	.	.	.	South Willington.
S. Arnold Peckham,	.	.	.	.	Willimantic.
H. G. Carver,	.	.	.	.	Putnam.

PERMITS GRANTED,

1905,

For Nets having a Mesh Less than Two and One-half Inches Square, with
Number and Name of Applicant, for the year 1905.

No. of
Permit.

-
1. William H. Cotton, Cromwell.
 2. Hatsel B. Penfield, Cromwell.
 3. Charles P. Smith, Cromwell.
 4. J. H. Connery, Wethersfield.
 5. Martin R. Howland, Saybrook Point.
 6. John Bartman, Hadlyme.
 7. Henry Huchsteadt, East Hartford Meadow.
 8. James H. Frazer, Cromwell.
 9. Fred Ostman, Stonington.
 10. " "
 11. E. B. Huntley, Essex.
 12. F. N. Burdick, Westerly, R. I.
 13. T. C. Mitchell, Black Hall.
 14. Fred Ostman, Stonington.
 15. W. H. Banta, Black Hall.
 16. J. H. Frazer, Cromwell.
 17. " "
 18. William H. Keehner, Hartford.
 19. " "
 20. Harold T. Bartlett, Black Hall.
 21. Henry Walden, Essex.
 22. N. W. Edwards, Saybrook Point.
 23. Herman J. Champion, Black Hall.
 24. Nathan Phelps, Saybrook.
 25. Horace Dart, South Lyme.
 26. Charles T. Hollister, Silver Lane.
 27. George Twillcott and Elmer Twillcott, Naubuc.
 28. D. E. Dingwell, Higganum.
 29. " "
 30. P. F. Carroll, Silver Lane.
 31. J. F. Walker, Portland.

32. Venturo Perrelli, New Haven.
33. Raffaella Voza, “
34. Bonareturo Coppola, “
35. David S. Miner and Henry Porter, East Berlin.
36. Antoni Vitolo, New Haven.
- 36a. Newton S. Stokes, Saybrook,
37. Cosms Perrelli, New Haven.
- 37a. William E. McCullough, East Hartford Meadow.
38. “ “
39. “ “
40. C. D. Rowland, Lyme.
41. L. A. Champion, Saybrook.
42. Charles Williams, Saybrook Point.
43. H. C. Douglass, Windsor Locks.
44. “ Manager, Windsor Locks.
45. Edward W. Buck, Wethersfield.
46. William H. Goff, Higganum.
47. Charles J. Ohlson, Portland.
48. Arthur Thresher, Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford
49. L. H. Taylor, Cromwell.
50. John F. Rathgeb, East Hartford Meadow.
51. William H. Hill, Black Hall.
52. Wm. E. Champion, “
53. Franklin O. Tyler, Shailerville.
54. E. F. Belden, Rocky Hill.
55. A. W. Bailey, Tylerville.
56. Charles G. Brainard, Higganum.
57. C. G. Bloom, “
58. Joseph Sparks, Saybrook.
59. Elliott W. Ely, Hadlyme.
60. G. B. Hayden, Essex.
61. David P. Peckham, Saybrook Point.
62. T. M. Cavanaugh, Middle Haddam.
63. J. F. Walker, Portland.
64. C. G. Bloom, Higganum.
65. Albert Garvin, Warden, Wethersfield.
66. John C. Hicks, Moodus.
67. William H. Dickinson, Middletown.
68. Joseph Champion, South Lyme.
69. Silas W. Way, Black Hall.
70. W. H. Goff, Higganum.

71. O. N. Hall, Hamburg.
72. Samuel Collins, Essex.
73. John Townsend, Hartford.
74. W. H. Ingham, Saybrook.
75. F. D. Waterhouse, Tylerville.
76. E. F. Markham, Portland.
77. Arthur C. Hale, East Hartford.
78. R. J. Norris, Hartford.
79. Daniel L. Tallcott, Glastonbury.
80. Charles H. Hanmer, Wethersfield.
81. Leon C. Taylor, Cromwell.
82. Edwin C. Spencer, Middletown.
83. George Vergason, Groton.
84. O. H. Porter, East Windsor Hill.
85. Root & Loyd, Hartford.
86. Frank Cavallaro, New Haven.
87. Henry Thurber, Groton.
88. " "
89. Geo. W. Moxley, "

PERMITS GRANTED,

1906,

For Nets having a Mesh Less than Two and One-half Inches Square, with
Number and Name of Applicant, for the year 1906.

No. of
Permit.

1. William H. Cotton, Cromwell.
2. J. H. Frazer, “
3. A. Clark Smith, “
4. Charles P. Smith, “
5. Hatsel B. Penfield, “
6. L. H. Taylor, “
7. H. P. Carleson, “
8. William H. Banta, Lyme,
9. “ “
10. L. A. Champion, Saybrook.
11. F. N. Burdick, Westerly, R. I
12. P. F. Carroll, Silver Lane.
13. “ “
14. John H. Connery, Wethersfield.
15. Fred Ostman, Stonington.
16. “ “
17. “ “
18. “ “
19. D. E. Page, Hartford.
20. Charles Hollister, Silver Lane.
21. George Vergason, Groton.
22. Arthur G. Butler, Hamburg.
23. George & Elmer Twillcott, Naubuc.
24. E. B. Huntley, Essex.
25. William H. Keehner, Hartford.
26. Joseph Champion, South Lyme.
27. Horace Dart, “
28. Arthur W. Bailey, Tylerville.
29. D. E. Dingwell, Higganum.

30. J. Leslie Dingwell, Essex.
31. Coit P. Gladding, “
32. Henry Huchstedt, East Hartford Meadow.
33. Charles G. Brainard, Higganum.
34. William H. Hill, Black Hall.
35. John Dorr, Jr., “
36. Arthur Thresher, Hartford.
37. Elliott W. Ely, Hadlyme.
38. E. F. Belden, Rocky Hill.
39. “ “
40. “ “
41. “ “
42. D. E. Dingwell, Higganum.
43. J. J. Spooner, Saybrook.
44. F. W. Bailey, Shailerville.
45. James H. Frazer, Cromwell.
46. “ “
47. E. F. Markham, Portland.
48. O’Niel & Loyd, Hartford.
49. Charles H. Hanmer, Wethersfield.
50. F. W. Hale, “
51. Joseph Sparks, Saybrook.
52. Edward E. Buck, Wethersfield.
53. J. O. Brainerd, Shailerville.
54. C. G. Bloom, Higganum.
55. Daniel Tallcott, Glastonbury.
56. John H. Ramsey, Windsor.
57. R. & W. Bartman, Hadlyme.
58. C. B. Root, Middletown.
59. J. F. Walker, Portland.
60. Raffaello Vozzo, New Haven.
61. Bonaneutura Coppalo, New Haven.
62. F. D. Waterhouse, Tylerville.
63. George W. Thompson, East Haddam.
64. D. E. Dingwell, Higganum.
65. Joseph H. Straub, Hadlyme.
66. John B. Pratt, Essex.
67. G. E. Baisden, Deputy Warden, Wethersfield.
68. O. H. Porter, East Windsor Hill.
69. S. B. & H. C. Douglass, Windsor Locks.
70. The Poquonock Shad Fishery, “

- 71. Heber C. Curtis, Middletown.
- 72. " "
- 73. J. F. Walker, Portland.
- 74. W. H. Dickinson, Middletown.
- 75. Edwin C. Spencer, "
- 76. David S. Miner and Henry Porter, East Berlin.
- 77. C. E. Cornwell, Gildersleeves.
- 78. S. Rubin, East Windsor Hill.

POUNDS AND TRAPS, 1905.

The following is a Record of Pounds and Traps with Name of Applicant,
the Number and Location of Gear for the year 1905.

-
- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| | | Henry W. Harris, Clinton. |
| No. | 2. | Pine Orchard, Duck Island Bay. |
| | | Fred Ostman, Stonington. |
| No. | 3. | West Rip-Rap, Fishers Island Sound. |
| " | 4. | Ledwith Island, Little Narragansett Bay. |
| " | 5. | South Side West Rip-rap, Fishers Island Sound. |
| " | 6. | South of Whamphassett, " " |
| " | 7. | Rodman Dock, Stonington Harbor. |
| " | 17. | Stonington Point, Little Narragansett Bay. |
| " | 55. | Rocky Island, " " |
| | | Charles H. Chapman, Groton. |
| No. | 8. | Bitts Cove. |
| " | 10. | Black Rock. |
| | | Edwin Hewlitt, Poquonock Bridge. |
| No. | 9. | East of Latham Shore, Fishers Island Sound. |
| | | George M. Beckwith, Clinton. |
| No. | 11. | Barr Rock, Long Island Sound. |
| | | F. W. Williams, Madison. |
| No. | 12. | East Wharf, Madison Bay. |
| " | 13. | South East of East Wharf, Madison Bay. |
| | | Dowd & Redfield, Madison. |
| No. | 14. | West Wharf, Long Island Sound. |
| | | A. L. Ingham, Saybrook. |
| No. | 19. | Gilletts Bay, Long Island Sound. |
| | | Niantic Menhaden Oil & Guano Co., South Lyme. |
| No. | 15. | Brides Brook. |

- Moses H. Chapman, Poquonock Bridge.
No. 18. Bushy Point, Long Island Sound.

- Otto W. Lindbergh and Levi P. Miller, Saybrook.
No. 16. East of Cornfield Point, Long Island Sound.

- Charles E. Jennings, Jr., New Haven.
No. 20. Mononketesuck, Duck Island Sound.

- James P. Clark, Niantic.
No. 22. Goose Island, Black Point Bay.
" 24. Boarding House Point, Black Point Bay.
" 26. White Beach, "
" 27. Millstone, "
" 28. Powers Point, "
" 29. Lower Black Point, "
" 30. Big Rock, "
" 32. Waller Island, Long Island Sound.

- Joseph Sperks, Saybrook.
No. 23. West Cornfield Point, Oyster River Bay.

- Charles L. Benton & E. W. Benton, Guilford.
No. 25. Great Harbor.

- Alfred L. Ingham, Saybrook.
No. 31. Willard Bay, Long Island Sound.

- F. N. Burdick, Westerly, R. I.
No. 46. West End, Fishers Island Sound.
" 47. Back of Osbrook, Little Narragansett Bay.
" 48. East End, Fishers Island Sound.
" 49. Barn Island, Little Narragansett Bay.

- Spencer & Ingham, Saybrook.
No. 43. Guard House Point, Long Island Sound.

- W. H. Ingham, Saybrook.
No. 33. Cornfield Point, Long Island Sound.
" 34. Chapmans Point, "

- C. H. Hurd & Dowd, Clinton.
No. 35. West Hammock, Long Island Sound.

- George Baldwin, Branford.
No. 36. Brocks Point, Long Island Sound.

Charles C. Davis, Noank.

- No. 37. Ram Island, Ram Island Bay.
- " 38. Noank Flats, "
- " 39. East from Ram Island, Ram Island Bay.

Elbert H. Stevens, Westbrook.

- No. 50. Money Point, Westbrook Bay.
- " 53. Oyster River Bay.

John R. Tyler, Branford.

- No. 41. Haycock Point, Long Island Sound.

Charles C. Sanfare, Branford.

- No. 42. Sanford Cove, Branford Harbor.

George C. Ingham, Saybrook.

- No. 44. Gardners Fish Place, Long Island Sound.

C. Henry Noyes, Mystic.

- No. 51. Mystic Island, Fishers Island Sound.
- " 52. Dodges Island, "

Reuben T. Chapman, Mystic.

- No. 58. Mussel Bed, Fishers Island Sound.
- " 59. Dodges Island, Long "

Ernest F. Davis, Noank.

- No. 66. South East Point of Flats, Mystic River.
- " 67. N. W. Bend of River, "
- " 69. Mystic Island, Fishers Island Sound.
- " 70. West Cove.

Edwin W. Morgan, Poquonock Bridge.

- No. 57. Spicers Point, Averys Bay.

Moses H. Wilcox, Mystic.

- No. 61. East of Lydia Island, Fishers Island Sound.
- " 62. White Rock, "
- " 63. Woodbridge Island, "
- " 64. Corment Rock, "
- " 65. Noyes Rock, "

A. C. Opdike & R. E. Bartlett, Madison.

- No. 68. West from West Wharf, Madison Bay.

Gilbert G. Stokes & Co., Westbrook.

- No. 71. Fenwick Beach, Long Island Sound.
- " 72. Light House, "
- " 73. On end of No. 71, "

D. E. & G. W. Wilcox, Mystic.

- No. 74. Lydia Island, Fishers Island Sound.
- " 75. 2d Lydia Island,
- " 76. Screechers Rock, Fishers Island Sound.
- " 77. Whamphassic Point, Stonington Harbor.
- " 78. Mason Island, Fishers Island Sound.
- " 79. South Point of Masons Island, Fishers Island Sound.
- " 80. 3d Lydia Island, Fishers Island Sound.

Moses A. Fish, Noank.

- No. 83. Long Point Bay, Fishers Island Sound.
- " 84. Mystic Island, "
- " 85. Swimming Rock, "
- " 86. Groton Long Point, "

Silas W. Way, Black Hall.

- No. 87. Poverty Beach, Long Island Sound.

E. M. Story, Poquonock Bridge.

- No. 88. Allens Point, Fishers Island Sound.
- " 89. Fish House Point, "

McLean & Foote, Stony Creek.

- No. 81. Hubbards Rock, Long Island Sound.
- " 82. Lewis Island, "
- " 83. 2d Lewis Island.
- " 84. Rueben's Point, Long Island Sound.
- " 85. Rogers Island, "

E. E. Horton, Niantic.

- No. 91. Bloody Point, Black Point Bay.
- " 92. Niantic, "
- " 93. Niantic,
- " 94. Crescent Beach, Black Point Bay.
- " 95. Black Point, "

Henry C. Cutbill, Rowayton.

- No. 97. Fyke Nets, Norwalk Harbor.
- " 98. Fyke Nets, "

POUNDS AND TRAPS.

1906.

The following is a record of Pounds and Traps with Name of Applicant,
the Number and Location of Gear for the year 1906.

Charles H. Hurd & Dowd, Clinton.

- No. 1. West Point, Long Island Sound.
 " 36. Harbor Pound, "
 " 35. Harbor Pound,

Henry W. Harris, Clinton.

- No. 2. Pine Orchard, Duck Island Bay.

Fred Ostman, Stonington.

- No. 3. South of West Rip-rap, Fishers Island Sound.
 " 4. S. E. Point Ledwith Island, "
 " 5. South of West Rip-rap, "
 " 6. South of Whamphassett Point, "
 " 7. West Stonington Point, Stonington Harbor.
 " 17. East Stonington Point, Little Narragansett Bay.
 " 47. South of E. Rocky Island, "

Charles H. Chapman, Groton.

- No. 8. Bitts Cove.

Edwin Hewlitt, Poquonock Bridge.

- No. 9. Lathams Shore, Fishers Island Sound.

George M. Beckwith, Clinton.

- No. 10. Hammagansett Point, Long Island Sound.
 " 11. Ber Rock, "
 " 12. Breakwater, "

F. W. Williams, Madison.

- No. 13. East Wharf, Madison Bay.
 " 33. East Wharf, "

Dowd & Redfield, Madison.

- No. 14. West Wharf, Long Island Sound.

Niantic Menhaden Oil & Guano Co., South Lyme.

No. 15. Bride Brook, Long Island Sound.

H. Walter Chidsey, East Haven.

No. 16. Johnson's Point, Long Island Sound.

Moses H. & John F. Chapman, Groton.

No. 18. Bushy Point, Fisher Island Sound.

Willards Bay Fish Co., Saybrook.

No. 19. Gilletts Bay, Long Island Sound.

" 31. Willards Bay, Guard House Point, Long I. Sound.

C. E. Jennings Jr., New Haven.

No. 20. Menonketesuck, Duck Island Harbor.

" 21. Lewis Beach, "

James P. Clark, Niantic.

No. 22. Goose Island, Black Point Bay.

" 23. Ocean Beach, Long Island Sound.

" 24. Boarding House, Black Point Bay.

" 25. Big Rock, "

" 26. White Beach, "

" 27. Millstone, "

" 28. Powers Point, "

" 29. Lower Black Point, "

Joseph Sparks, Saybrook.

No. 30. Light House, Long Island Sound.

Charles L. & E. W. Benton, Guilford.

No. 32. Sachems Head, Great Harbor.

D. L. Benton, Guilford.

No. 34. Mulberry Point, Guilford Harbor.

Charles C. Davis, Noank.

No. 37. Ram Island, Ram Island Bay.

" 38. Noank Flats, " Channel.

" 39. Bay set, "

J. Frank Averill, Branford.

No. 40. Indian Neck, Maltby's Cove.

McLean & Foote, Stony Creek.

No. 41. Cedar Island, Stony Creek Harbor.

" 84. Rogers Island, Long Island Sound.

" 85. Rogers Island, "

Charles C. Sanfare, Branford.

- No. 42. Sanfare, Branford Harbor.

D. C. Spencer & Geo. C. Ingham, Saybrook.

- No. 43. Guard House Point, Long Island Sound.

George C. Ingham, Saybrook.

- No. 44. Gardner Fish Place, Long Island Sound.

F. N. Burdick, Westerly, R. I.

- No. 46. S. E. Breakwater, Fishers Island Sound.

" 47. Back of Osbrook, Little Narragansett Bay.

" 48. East end Breakwater, Fishers Island Sound.

" 49. Barn Island, Little Narragansett Bay.

Elbert H. Stevens, Westbrook.

- No. 50. Money Point, Westbrook Bay.

" 53. Kelsey Point, Oyster River Bay.

C. H. Noyes, Mystic.

- No. 51. Mystic Island, Fishers Island Sound.

David A. Fox, Westbrook.

- No. 54. Salt Island, Long Island Sound.

E. K. Chapman, Groton.

- No. 55. Pine Island, Fishers Island Sound.

M. W. Chapman, West Mystic.

- No. 56. Sand Spit, Fishers Island Sound.

E. W. Morgan, Poquonock Bridge.

- No. 57. Spicers Point, Avery Bay.

Rueben T. Chapman, Mystic.

- No. 58. Mussel Shoals, Long Island Sound.

" 59. Dodges Island, "

William J. Haddock, Paucatuck.

- No. 60. Sassafras Island, Little Narragansett Bay.

Moses H. Wilcox, Mystic.

- No. 61. Lydia Island, Fishers Island Sound.

" 62. White Rock, "

" 63. Woodbridge Island, "

" 64. Corment Rock, "

" 65. Noyes Rock, "

Arthur A. Holmes, Waterford.

No. 66. Colt Hole, Niantic River.

" 67. Saunders Point, Smith's Cove.

A. C. Opdike & R. E. Bartlett, Madison.

No. 68. West Wharf, Madison Bay.

Frank Wheeler, Meriden.

No. 69. Fyke net, Stony Creek Harbor.

Nathan Phelps, Saybrook.

No. 70. Breakwater, Long Island Sound.

Gilbert G. Stokes, Westbrook.

No. 71. Light House, Long Island Sound.

" 73. Fenwick, "

D. E. & G. W. Wilcox, Mystic.

No. 52. Dodges Island, Fishers Island Sound.

" 74. Lydia Island, "

" 75. 2d Lydia Island, "

" 76. Screechers Rock, "

" 77. East Whamphassic, Stonington Harbor.

" 78. East Mason Island, Fishers Island Sound.

" 79. South Mason Island, "

" 80. Breakwater, Stonington Harbor.

S. R. Wilcox, Mystic.

No. 81. Groton Long Point, Fishers Island Sound.

" 82. Bluff Point, "

" 83. Swimming Rock, "

" 101. Whamphassic, "

" 102. Dodges Island, "

" 106. Cedar Point, "

" 107. Southeast Set, "

" 108. Two Rock, "

" 109. Andrews Island, "

" 110. Narrows, "

" 111. South of Road, Quiamabaug Cove.

" 112. Old Dock, Wilcox Cove.

Moses A. Fish, Noank.

No. 86. Groton Long Point, Fishers Island Sound.

" 104. Mystic Island, "

" 105. Andrews Island, "

- E. Story & F. F. Fish, Poquonock Bridge.
- No. 87. Fish House Point, Fishers Island Sound.
- “ 88. Allen Point, “
- F. H. Beckwith, New London.
- No. 89. East of Black Hall River, Long Island Sound.
- “ 90. West of Four Mile River, “
- E. E. Horton, Niantic.
- No. 91. Bloody Point, Niantic Bay.
- “ 92. Niantic, “
- “ 93. Niantic, “
- “ 94. Crescent Beach, “
- “ 95. Black Point, “
- Lyman W. Tryan, New Haven.
- No. 96. Bradleys Point, Long Island Sound.
- “ 97. The Jetty, New Haven Harbor.
- John E. Farren, New Haven.
- No. 98. Crames Bar, New Haven Harbor.
- James V. Luce, Niantic.
- No. 99. Brides Brook, Long Island Sound.
- William E. Bradley, Madison.
- No. 100. Tuxis Island, Long Island Sound.
- William P. Hill, Guilford.
- No. 103. Half Acre, Guilford Harbor.
- Daniel C. Goldsmith, Guilford.
- No. 108. Great Harbor Fyke, Long Island Sound.
- M. W. & A. C. Jacobs, New Haven.
- No. 109. Ship Yard, New Haven Harbor.
- William H. Morton, Leete Island.
- No. 113. Little Harbor, Long Island Sound.
- Ernest F. Davis, Noank.
- No. 114. Mystic Island, Fishers Island Sound.
- “ 115. West Cove.
- “ 116. S. E. Point of Flats, Mystic River.
- “ 117. Morgans Point, “
- Henry C. Cutbill, Rowayton.
- No. 118. Middle Passage, Norwalk Harbor.
- “ 119. The Knob, “

SHAD CAUGHT IN CONNECTICUT FROM 1890 TO 1906 INCLUSIVE.

Years.		Numbers
1890		34,318
1891		22,462
1892		18,965
1893		41,253
1894		31,145
1895		62,597
1896		57,318
1897		73,367
1898		93,450
1899		94,615
1900		114,182
1901		124,947
1902		107,208
1903		176,085
1904		172,436
1905		120,358
1906		72,394

CONNECTICUT SHAD CATCH, 1905.

H. H. Wilbraham, Poquonock.....	400
Adelbert DuBon, Poquonock.....	50
Eugene S. Clark, Poquonock.....	490
John H. Liddle, Poquonock.....	250
Cotton, Clark & Bates, Poquonock.....	206
Howard H. Moore, Windsor.....	30
Owen E. Goslee, Windsor.....	11
John P. Griswold, Windsor.....	148
John H. Ramsey, Windsor.....	767
R. J. Turner, Windsor.....	57
W. F. Bassett, Windsor.....	3
Traverse C. Babcock, Windsor.....	82
Rollin S. Lee, Windsor.....	315
Henry Huchstedt, East Hartford Meadow.....	5
Jesse E. Burnham, East Hartford.....	473
Max Schiesal, Hartford.....	1,300
William H. Keehner, Hartford.....	30
William R. McCabe, Hartford.....	1,538
A. J. Phelps, Hartford.....	10
A. R. Thompson, Hartford.....	50
William E. Smith, Hartford.....	1,739
F. W. Hale, Wethersfield.....	1,529
Charles H. Hanmer, Wethersfield.....	1,283
Charles B. Root, South Glastonbury.....	38
Wilbur H. Hale, Rocky Hill.....	156
E. F. Belden, Rocky Hill.....	1,700
Henry E. Spencer, Rocky Hill.....	88
A. Clark Smith, Cromwell.....	65
J. F. Frazier, Cromwell.....	2,757
William H. Cotton, Cromwell.....	700
Leon C. Taylor, Cromwell.....	1,200
Leander H. Taylor, Cromwell.....	1,200
H. B. Penfield, Cromwell.....	15
Clark B. Smith, Cromwell.....	17
Harris R. Brainard, East Hampton.....	600
Anton Anderson, East Hampton.....	50
John F. Collins, East Hampton.....	85
Charles Donnellan, Cobalt.....	420
Adrian Bordeau, Portland.....	54
Charles J. Ohlsen, Portland.....	295
Walter Button, Portland.....	200

Henry S. Bement, Portland.....	75
William H. Dickinson, Middletown.....	5
Herbert C. Curtis, Middletown.....	808
A. H. Tryon, Middletown.....	77
Charles H. Miller, Middletown.....	783
D. E. Dingwell, Higganum.....	1,300
John A. Butler, Higganum.....	247
William A. Maynard, Higganum.....	203
Otto B. Johnson, Higganum.....	577
William H. Goff, Higganum.....	250
C. G. Bloom, Higganum.....	551
Charles G. Brainard, Higganum.....	780
William E. Arnold, Higganum.....	325
Arthur H. Worthington, Middle Haddam...	300
Evans & Cavanaugh, Middle Haddam.....	889
Chauncey H. Selden.....	216
George Kinney, Haddam.....	478
James Cridland, Haddam Neck.....	500
Henry T. Smith, Haddam.....	756
John C. Brainard, Shailerville.....	1,100
Charles H. Brainard, Shailerville.....	890
Wilbur L. Hall, Shailerville.....	1,171
Franklin C. Tyler, Shailerville.....	975
F. W. Bailey, Shailerville.....	485
A. W. Bailey, Tylerville.....	700
Charles Patterson, Tylerville.....	700
C. M. Hubbard, Tylerville.....	100
Frank D. Waterhouse, Tylerville.....	700
Roland R. Tyler, Tylerville.....	250
Curtis P. Brown, Comstock Bridge.....	30
Maro Clark, Comstock Bridge.....	20
Joseph A. Willey, Moodus.....	225
John C. Hicks, Moodus.....	574
R. & J. Lee, Moodus.....	103
William H. Lyman, Moodus.....	600
C. P. Murkett, Moodus.....	286
F. J. Lyman, Moodus.....	600
Fred G. Hefflon, East Haddam.....	46
Silas M. Payne, East Haddam.....	400
Daniel R. Arnold, East Haddam.....	60
Daniel H. Lane, East Haddam.....	537
John H. Cone, East Haddam.....	31
George W. Thompson, East Haddam.....	925
George E. Turrell, East Haddam.....	320
Hervey A. Rich, East Haddam.....	900
Arthur L. Spencer, East Haddam.....	900
E. J. Simpson, Hadlyme.....	384
Elliott W. Ely, Hadlyme.....	1,451
John Bartman, Hadlyme.....	1,497

William C. Rose, Hadlyme.....	804
R. S. Hall & Harry Bartman, Hadlyme.....	800
Ernest G. Banning, Hadlyme.....	700
F. J. Moshier, Hadlyme.....	1,778
Charles C. Tooker, Hadlyme.....	800
William Balvin, Hadlyme.....	896
Joseph N. Ely, Hadlyme.....	1,100
John Mosley, Chester.....	691
Ralph S. Welden, Chester.....	100
Harvey S. Hurd, Deep River.....	920
Patrick O'Leary, Deep River.....	165
William F. Ingraham, Deep River.....	750
Herbert E. Banning, Brockway.....	2,800
Robert Huey, Brockway.....	1,900
Oliver N. Hall, Hamburg.....	1,304
Antone E. Joseph, Hamburg.....	678
Frank N. Hall, Hamburg.....	1,050
Willis M. Hall, Hamburg.....	1,504
Oscar A. Ely, Hamburg.....	933
James Daniels, Hamburg.....	1,600
Charles F. Hall, Hamburg.....	1,500
A. T. Perkins, Essex.....	1,600
George H. Saunders, Essex.....	676
Osbert S. Comstock, Essex.....	150
George H. Churchill, Essex.....	500
Bertram Tooker, Essex.....	800
Erastus B. Huntley, Essex.....	1,200
E. D. Saunders, Essex.....	554
Charles F. Beebe, Lyme.....	480
Charles V. Miller, Lyme.....	1,200
William Banta, Lyme.....	700
Jared S. Daniels, Lyme.....	630
Lewis Powers, Lyme.....	1,400
C. D. Rowland, Lyme.....	600
Andrew Daniels, Lyme.....	700
Samuel Sizer, Saybrook.....	1,200
Levi P. Miller, Saybrook.....	800
B. C. Clark, Saybrook.....	750
Nathan Phelps, Saybrook.....	1,200
James H. Hall, Saybrook.....	650
Edward L. Hall, Saybrook.....	707
Newton Stokes, Saybrook.....	1,754
Wilbur Fisher, Saybrook.....	1,500
Leonard E. Champion, Saybrook.....	1,100
Waldo S. Spencer, Saybrook.....	10
Herbert L. Mitchell, Saybrook.....	19
Rankin & Howland, Saybrook Point.....	947
David L. Phelps, Saybrook Point.....	50
Charles A. Dennison, Saybrook Point.....	1,200

John Smith, Saybrook Point.....	1,000
J. N. Lynch, Saybrook Point.....	10
Charles R. Dickinson, Saybrook Point.....	20
Charles Williams, Saybrook Point.....	500
H. L. Stoughton, Clinton.....	1,200
John Dorr, Jr., Black Hall.....	400
William I. Miller, New London.....	1,940
Henry W. Harris, Clinton.....	158
Fred Ostman, Stonington.....	3
George M. Beckwith, Clinton.....	2,094
Frederick W. Williams, Madison.....	931
Dowd & Redfield, Madison.....	475
Willard Bay Fish Co., Saybrook Point.....	2,663
Charles E. Jennings, Jr., New Haven.....	4,249
Joseph Sparks, Saybrook.....	12
James P. Clark, Niantic.....	25
Wesley H. Ingham, Saybrook.....	84
Charles H. Hurd & Dowd, Clinton.....	1,267
George C. Ingham, Saybrook.....	1,823
Spencer & Ingham, Saybrook.....	2,843
F. N. Burdick, Westerly, R. I.....	2
Elbert H. Stevens, Westbrook.....	12
Burns & Clark, Milford.....	1
Moses H. Wilcox, Mystic.....	10
A. C. Opdike & R. E. Bartlett, Madison.....	700
Gilbert G. Stokes, Westbrook.....	3,565
D. E. & G. W. Wilcox, Mystic.....	4
John McLean & A. P. Foote, Stony Creek.....	200
Henry Porter, East Berlin.....	35
William E. McCullough, East Hartford Meadow.....	17
S. B. & H. C. Douglass, Windsor Locks.....	13
Edward W. Buck, Wethersfield.....	9
Arthur Thresher, Wethersfield.....	1
Elwood F. Belden, Rocky Hill.....	500
Charles G. Brainard, Higganum.....	27
Gilbert G. Hayden Essex.....	300
J. F. Walker, Portland.....	700
C. G. Bloom, Higganum.....	8
John C. Hicks, Moodus.....	56
John Townsend, Hartford.....	6
Edwin C. Spencer, Middletown.....	135
Charles R. Loyd, Hartford.....	12

 120,358

CONNECTICUT SHAD CATCH, 1906.

H. H. Wilbraham, Poquonock.....	378
Eugene S. Clark, Poquonock.....	625
Patrick Cary, Windsor.....	140
L. A. Bates & H. Cotton, Windsor.....	40
Edward Moore, Windsor.....	68
Traverse C. Babcock, Windsor.....	63
John H. Ramsey, Windsor.....	2
Rollin S. Lee, Windsor.....	671
John P. Griswold, Windsor.....	228
Robert J. Turner, Windsor.....	12
C. N. Griswold.....	410
W. E. Smith, Hartford.....	752
C. R. Loyd, Hartford.....	512
Max Schiesal, Hartford.....	1,800
J. E. Burnham, East Hartford.....	25
F. W. Hale, Wethersfield.....	964
Edward F. Belden, Rocky Hill.....	2,000
A. C. Smith, Cromwell.....	285
H. B. Penfield, Cromwell.....	22
W. H. Cotton, Cromwell.....	400
James H. Frazer, Cromwell.....	1,884
L. H. Taylor, Cromwell.....	700
C. W. Geer, Middletown.....	70
A. H. Tryon, Middletown.....	47
Herbert C. Curtis, Middletown.....	420
Charles B. Root, Middletown.....	2
C. S. Morse, Middletown.....	2
H. S. Porter, East Berlin.....	16
J. F. Walker, Portland.....	320
H. S. Bement, Portland.....	62
J. W. Bement, Portland.....	47
G. H. Klein, Portland.....	50
Chas. Donnellan, Portland.....	120
W. E. Arnold, Higganum.....	225
Otto Johnson, Higganum.....	175
N. D. Merwin, Higganum.....	97
C. G. Brainerd, Higganum.....	400
D. E. Dingwell, Higganum.....	557
W. H. Goff, Higganum.....	101
William L. Spencer, Higganum.....	35
C. G. Bloom, Higganum.....	134

Robbin G. Spencer, Haddam.....	247
H. T. Smith, Haddam.....	200
F. F. Bailey, Shailerville.....	650
C. H. & Oliver E. Brainerd, Shailerville.....	625
W. L. Hall & D. C. Brainerd, Shailerville.....	807
F. W. Waterhouse, Tylerville.....	747
R. F. Tyler, Tylerville.....	125
Charles Patterson, Tylerville.....	237
Frank Scranton, Comstocks Bridge.....	35
Curtis P. Brown, Comstocks Bridge.....	25
Maro A. Clark, Comstocks Bridge.....	100
James Cridland, Haddam Neck.....	93
Thomas T. Cavanaugh, Middle Haddam.....	351
John C. Hicks, Moodus.....	566
E. W. Crocker, Moodus.....	14
R. & J. Lee, Moodus.....	200
Frank P. Murkette, Moodus.....	150
William Whitehead, Moodus.....	75
W. H. Lyman, Moodus.....	500
Harvey A. Rich, Moodus.....	400
George C. Francis, East Haddam.....	348
G. H. Champion, East Haddam.....	50
John L. Taylor, East Haddam.....	50
Arthur L. Spencer, East Haddam.....	800
George W. Thompson, East Haddam.....	500
George E. Turell, East Haddam.....	9
John & William Bartman, Hadlyme.....	617
Charles C. Tooker, Hadlyme.....	450
Joseph N. Ely, Hadlyme.....	701
Edward J. Simpson, Hadlyme.....	500
W. C. Rose, Hadlyme.....	450
Fred J. Moshier, Hadlyme.....	610
Elliott W. Ely, Hadlyme.....	951
R. S. Hall & E. Banning, Hadlyme.....	500
Herbert E. Banning, Brockways.....	2,500
Robert Huey, Brockways.....	1,350
C. N. Hall, Hamburg.....	800
Antone E. Joseph, Hamburg.....	967
James Daniels, Hamburg.....	1,400
Charles F. Hall, Hamburg.....	950
Willis M. Hall, Hamburg.....	1,063
Frank N. Hall, Hamburg.....	475
Oscar A. Ely, Hamburg.....	609
John Mosley, Chester.....	550
Patrick O'Leary, Deep River.....	240
Harvey S. Hurd, Deep River.....	700
Samuel Sizer, Saybrook.....	815
H. S. Buckingham, Essex.....	400
Geo. H. Saunders, Essex.....	500

H. S. Buckingham, Jr., Essex.....	600
O. S. Comstock, Essex.....	150
Fred Wilkie, Essex.....	214
W. F. Ingraham, Essex.....	360
E. B. Huntley, Essex.....	800
Walter S. Bugbee, Lyme.....	300
E. S. Burt, Lyme.....	220
Charles V. Miller, Lyme.....	900
Lewis Powers, Lyme.....	1,000
William H. Banta, Lyme.....	612
B. C. Clark, Saybrook.....	750
Wilbur Fisher, Saybrook.....	850
L. A. Champion, Saybrook.....	1,160
Waldo S. Spencer, Saybrook.....	31
Newton Stokes, Saybrook.....	850
Frank Appleby, Saybrook.....	500
Nathan Phelps, Saybrook.....	1,264
J. H. Hall, Saybrook.....	214
E. V. Hall, Saybrook.....	124
Elmer C. Clark, Saybrook.....	900
Levi P. Miller, Saybrook.....	600
Charles Williams, Saybrook Point.....	600
John Smith, Saybrook Point.....	700
Mather I. Rankin, Saybrook Point.....	679
W. J. Kohn, Saybrook Point.....	300
J. H. Griswold, Black Hall.....	316
John Dorr, Jr., Black Hall.....	600
W. I. Miller, New London.....	1,700
C. H. Hurlburt, New London.....	10
Henry S. Stoughton, Clinton.....	882
Henry W. Harris, Clinton.....	239
Elbert H. Stevens, Westbrook.....	83
Gilbert G. Stokes, Westbrook.....	3,544
A. C. Opdike & E. R. Bartlett, Madison.....	200
George M. Beckwith, Clinton.....	1,553
Dowd & Redfield, Madison.....	385
Willard Bay Co., Saybrook.....	2,800
C. E. Jennings, Jr., New Haven.....	1,469
David A. Fox, Westbrook.....	946
James P. Clark, Niantic.....	28
George C. Ingham, Saybrook.....	1,941
Spencer & Ingham, Saybrook.....	3,046
Charles H. Hurd & Dowd, Clinton.....	1,100
F. H. Beckwith, New London.....	20
D. L. Benton, Guilford.....	20
Moses H. Wilcox, Mystic.....	6
Fred Ostman, Stonington.....	15
McLean & Foote, Stony Creek.....	80
F. W. Williams, Madison.....	420

M. H. & J. F. Chapman, Groton.....	1
F. W. Hale, Wethersfield	1
C. G. Bloom, Higganum.....	6
Solmon Rubin, East Windsor Hill.....	8
Arthur Thresher, Wethersfield.....	1
Charles H. Hanmer, Wethersfield.....	716
Arthur W. Bailey, Tylerville.....	500
G. W. Thompson, East Haddam.....	6
J. F. Walker, Portland.....	150
A. C. Smith, Cromwell.....	40
O. H. Porter, East Windsor Hill.....	73
E. W. Buck, Wethersfield.....	3
Edwin C. Spencer, Middletown.....	16
E. F. Belden, Rocky Hill.....	800
G. F. & E. Twillcott, Glastonbury.....	3
W. R. McCabe, Windsor.....	1,530
Shad for propagation purposes, Windsor.....	1,011
Joseph A. Willey, Moodus.....	266
W. A. Anderson, Chester.....	298
	72,394

THE FOLLOWING TABLES

SHOW IN DETAIL THE STATISTICS OF THE SHAD FISHERY, THE POUND AND WEIR FISHERY, THE FISHERY UNDER A PERMIT TO USE A NET HAVING A MESH LESS THAN TWO AND ONE-HALF INCHES SQUARE AND THE LOBSTER FISHERY.

Table showing the Number of Men Employed in the different Fisheries.

Fishery.	1905.	1906.
Shad	367	318
Pound and Weir.....	88	83
Two and one-half inch nets.....	192	150
Lobster	...	142

Table showing the Number of Boats and Apparatuses Employed and the Value of same.
Shad Fishery.

Boats and Apparatus.	1905.		1906.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Power boats.....	53	\$8,150	60	\$11,680
Row boats.....	125	2,224	112	1,873
Sail boats.....	12	385	8	250
Seines.....	38	2,514	35	3,747
Gill nets.....	165	4,979	141	4,085
Shore property etc.	...	3,880	...	4,679
Totals.....		\$22,032		\$26,314

Pound and Weir Fishery.

Boats and Apparatus.	1905.		1906.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Power boats.....	26	\$5,725	23	\$8,150
Sail boats.....	8	1,770	8	1,470
Row boats.....	57	1,325	79	2,161
Seines.....	3	80	8	680
Trap nets.....	13	1,750	25	2,405
Pound nets.....	55	15,050	56	13,975
Fyke nets.....	97	496	137	1,022
Shore property etc.	..	29,950	..	31,107
Totals.....		\$57,146		\$60,973

Two and One-Half Inch Net Fishery.

Boats and Apparatus.	1905.		1906.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Power boats.....	11	\$2,475	13	\$3,725
Row boats.....	105	1,822	87	1,516
Seines.....	68	2,771	48	1,889
Fyke nets.....	23	2,310	9	400
Eel pots.....	103	102	90	84
Shore property etc.....		4,219	..	4,625
Totals.....		\$13,699		\$12,239

Lobster Fishery.

Boats and Apparatus.	1906.	
	Number.	Value.
Steam boats.....	1	\$4,000
Power boats.....	49	25,226
Sail boats.....	12	2,880
Row boats.....	62	1,778
Other boats.....	..	20
Pots and Traps.....	8,105	12,344
Live Cars.....	47	1,621
Other apparatus.....	..	4,350
Shore property etc.....	..	16,420
Totals.....		\$68,639

Tables Showing the Yield, in Weight and Value, of the different Fisheries.

Shad Fishery.

Year.	Number of Shad.	Value of Shad.
1905.....	120,358	\$30,078.64
1906.....	72,394	23,152.46
Totals.....	192,752	\$53,231.10

Pound and Weir Fishery.

Species.	1905.		1906.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Shad.....	.....	\$6,840	.....	\$7,494
Alewives.....	58,025	560	40,267	360
Blue fish.....	5,060	310	2,460	240
Butter fish.....	60,620	2,225	15,912	632
Black fish.....	56,207	1,586	30,704	910
Cod.....	5,264	213	150	6
Eels.....	18,674	1,562	17,721	1,000
Flounder.....	93,809	2,159	98,162	2,289
Flat.....	220,931	4,418	198,004	3,780

Frost	2,742	137	1,742	87
Mackerel	6,024	289	9,706	378
Menhaden	2,690,734	2,956	1,166,840	1,400
Weak fish	22,672	550	36,710	816
Scup	8,334	250	16,232	246
Sea bass	150	16	395	25
Smelt	4,080	408	6,150	295
Spanish mackerel	10	2	10	2
Squeteague	66,218	2,647	101,708	3,125
Striped bass	6,070	630	4,445	318
Whiting	68,000	585	48,150	381
Squid	68,950	462	96,950	539
Porgies	6,000	80	1,600	88
Sturgeon	1,552	69	1,038	60
Miscellaneous	37,390	342	22,315	267
Totals	3,504,816	\$29,309	1,917,171	\$24,738

Two and One-Half Inch Net Fishery.

Species.	Pounds.	1905. Value.	Pounds.	1906. Value.
Shad		\$982.		\$589
Alewives	1,166,100	13,395	1,070,000	12,684
Bullheads	8,200	369	7,290	328
Eels	6,190	314	9,450	308
Carp	5,600	280	3,600	144
Perch	14,260	570	11,234	450
Pickrel	1,763	142	2,131	204
Roach	6,841	210	5,720	150
Sturgeon	1,500	160	980	95
Suckers	150,750	3,240	200,700	3,450
Striped bass	5,862	580	1,570	271
Miscellaneous	12,860	370	10,650	320
Totals	1,379,926	\$19,762	1,323,325	\$18,993

Lobster Fishery.

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1906	284,946	\$38,454

Summary of the Values of the Boats and Apparatus used in all
of the Fisheries.

Fishery.	1905.	1906.
Shad	\$22,032	\$26,314
pound and Weir	57,146	60,973
Two and One-Half inch net	13,699	12,239
Lobster		68,639
Totals	\$92,877	\$168,165

Summary of the Yield of all the Fisheries.

Fishery.	1905.		1906.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Shad.....	.....	\$30,078.64	.....	\$23,152.46
Pound and Weirs.....	3,504,816	29,309.00	1,917,171	24,738.00
Two and One-Half inch..	1,379,926	19,762.00	1,323,325	18,993.00
Lobster.....	.....	.....	284,946	38,454.00
Totals	4,884,742	\$79,149.64	3,525,442	\$105,337.46

APPLICANTS

FOR

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT,

RAINBOW TROUT, LAND-LOCKED SALMON,

BLACK BASS AND LAKE TROUT.

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Charles L. Sipples.....	Windsor	Mill Brook,	Windsor,	200
F. D. Clark.....	Hartford	Swamp Brook,	"	200
C. C. Moore.....	Granby,	Spring Brook,	Granby,	200
G. O. Beach.....	North Granby,	Mountain "	"	200
J. R. Hawley.....	Bethel,	Little River,	Bethel,	200
S. E. Sanford.....	Redding Ridge,	Aspetucket River,	"	200
George S. Banks.....	Redding,	Stony Brook,	"	200
J. Mackintosh.....	Elliotts,	Blackwell Brook,	Pomfret,	200
H. F. Middleton.....	Broad Brook,	Ketch Brook,	East Windsor,	200
H. C. Tschummi.....	"	"	"	200
F. C. Wheeler.....	"	"	"	200
J. C. Lasbury.....	"	"	"	200
W. N. Kaeb.....	Thompsonville,	Buck Horn,	Enfield,	200
G. R. Steel.....	"	"	"	200
James F. Cain.....	Suffield,	Hoskins Brook,	Suffield,	200
David McComb.....	"	Granger "	"	200
Dr. A. A. Bishop.....	New London,	Great Brook,	East Lyme,	200
J. F. Russell.....	Versailles,	Welches "	Lisbon,	200
L. M. White.....	North Granby,	West Branch,	Granby,	200
William Meirs.....	New London,	Latimers Brook,	New London,	200
J. W. Keef.....	"	"	"	200
John J. Gannon.....	"	Grassy Hill Brook,	Lyme,	200

Hiram F. Chappell.....	New London,	Grassy Hill Brook,	Lyme,	200
L. H. Jones.....	"	Eightmile River,	"	200
H. C. Dart.....	"	Stony Brook,	East Lyme,	200
L. H. Goddard.....	"	Fourmile River,	"	200
A. R. Mussell.....	"	Great Brook,	Groton,	200
D. S. Marsh, Jr.....	"	Jordon Brook,	East Lyme,	200
C. E. Hayes.....	"	Fourmile River,	"	200
Geo. B. Prest.....	"	Sandy Hill,	New London,	200
Lewis T. Hill.....	"	Haley Brook,	Groton,	200
Charles M. Foote.....	Mystic,	Prent Wheeler,	Stonington,	200
R. A. Parker.....	Granby,	West Branch,	Granby,	200
R. H. Goddard.....	Mystic,	Red Brook,	Groton,	200
R. S. Ketchum, Jr.....	"	Haley "	"	200
C. M. Gates.....	"	Seth Williams,	Ledyard,	200
F. E. Moser.....	"	Wheeler Brook,	Stonington,	200
D. S. Mead.....	Branchville,	Cricker Brook,	Easton,	200
Joseph Goodor.....	"	Norwalk River,	Ridgefield,	200
Ira W. Mead.....	"	"	"	200
E. E. Fillard.....	"	"	"	200
Seth L. Benedict.....	"	"	"	200
Chas. S. Dean.....	"	"	"	200
G. W. Godfrey.....	"	"	"	200
Lewis C. Mead.....	"	"	"	300
F. S. Mourhouse.....	"	"	"	200
J. A. Mead.....	"	"	"	200
Seth L. Beers.....	"	"	"	200
John J. Sullivan.....	Turnerville,	Crouch Brook,	Hebron,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
T. J. Langmoy.....	Turnerville,	Crouch Brook,	Hebron,	200
E. W. Bill.....	"	"	"	200
Rudolf Baumberger.....	"	"	"	200
Everett B. Clark.....	Milford,	Wappaug Brook,	Orange,	200
Fred M. Clark.....	"	"	"	200
Arthur B. Clark.....	"	"	"	200
Samuel Cornfield.....	"	"	"	200
James McDermott.....	"	"	"	200
M. S. Treat.....	Woodmont,	"	"	200
C. N. Bryan.....	"	"	"	200
N. E. Smith.....	"	"	"	200
Fred Smith.....	"	"	"	200
G. F. Platt.....	Milford,	"	"	200
Sidney H. Miner.....	New London,	Oil Well Brook,	Waterford,	200
J. J. Broadwick.....	Naugatuck,	Welton Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
J. F. Schwartz.....	"	Long Meadow Brook,	"	200
Lewis F. Nichols.....	"	Webb Brook,	"	200
E. C. Nichols.....	"	Shattuck "	"	200
James Hughes.....	"	"	"	200
George P. Young.....	"	"	"	200
T. P. Saunders.....	"	Welton Brook,	"	200
S. B. Hubbell.....	"	Webb Brook,	"	200

E. J. Sweeney.....	Naugatuck,	Long Meadow Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
Frank J. Tuttle.....	"	Weeks Brook,	"	200
F. B. Douglass.....	East Granby,	West Brook,	Windsor,	200
George Curtis.....	"	"	"	200
F. W. Douglass.....	"	"	"	200
Fred C. Dibble.....	"	"	"	200
G. M. Lee.....	"	"	"	200
J. M. Pinney.....	Tariffville,	Griffins Brook,	Bloomfield,	200
W. F. O'Connor.....	"	"	"	200
Michael McNamara.....	"	"	"	200
John Curry.....	"	"	"	200
J. A. Goodwin.....	Bloomfield,	"	"	200
W. R. Friesper, M. D.	So. Manchester,	Frenches Brook,	Bolton,	200
W. B. Sault.....	"	Finlay Brook,	Mansfield,	200
Brainerd Spencer.....	"	"	"	200
W. S. Kelley.....	Bridgeport,	Mill River,	Fairfield,	200
J. Caughlin.....	"	"	"	200
Harry Quinn.....	"	"	"	200
William Jennings.....	"	"	"	200
Hermion Birk.....	Hockanum,	Porter Brook,	East Hartford,	200
R. FitzGibbon.....	Bridgeport,	Mill River,	Fairfield,	200
M. C. Hitchcock.....	Ansonia,	Half Way River,	Newtown,	200
A. P. Kirkham.....	"	7 Mile River,	"	200
L. Hotchkiss.....	"	Half Way River,	"	200
E. S. Schoomaker.....	"	"	"	200
M. F. McKenna.....	Bridgeport,	Mill River,	Fairfield,	200
D. H. Hall.....	"	"	"	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
H. B. Tolles.....	Ansonia,	Half Way River,	Newtown,	200
A. D. Boss.....	Willimantic,	Susquitoscat Brook,	Lebanon,	200
J. M. Martin.....	"	Pease Brook,	"	200
E. W. Jacobs.....	"	Big Brook,	Windham,	200
H. H. Weldon.....	"	Pease Brook,	Lebanon,	200
Frank S. Martin.....	"	Pot Ash Brook,	Windham,	200
John Downs.....	Ansonia,	Half Way River,	Newtown,	200
G. E. Chatfield.....	Waterbury,	"	"	200
William Gibson.....	Danbury,	"	"	200
F. S. Wilson.....	"	"	"	200
Floyd Lindlay.....	Ansonia,	"	"	200
Charles H. Calor.....	Plainville,	Taylor's Brook,	Farmington,	200
C. C. Chamberlin.....	Plantsville,	Roaring Brook,	Southington,	200
" "	"	"	"	200
" "	"	"	"	200
F. J. Beraus.....	Bethel,	Dibbles Brook,	Bethel,	200
Howard Platt.....	"	Elmwood Brook,	Newtown,	200
C. H. Banks.....	"	Clark Brook,	Bethel,	200
J. M. Brotherton.....	Southport,	Westport Brook,	Weston,	200
G. W. Elwood.....	"	Aspetucket River,	Easton,	200
H. B. Jennings.....	"	Betsy Couch Brook,	Westport,	200
Henry W. Horn.....	"	Soser River,	"	200



REARING PONDS, WINDSOR LOCKS HATCHERY

F. B. Wood.....	Southport,	East Branch,	Fairfield,	200
D. R. Banks.....	"	Aspetuck River,	Easton,	200
J. H. Furnies.....	"	Roaring Brook,	Fairfield,	200
W. H. Jennings.....	"	Westport River,	Westport,	200
M. S. Kerrigan.....	"	"	"	200
N. Jennings.....	"	"	"	200
A. P. Hall.....	"	Aspetuck River,	Easton,	200
Andrew Walker.....	"	Betsy Couch Brook,	Westport,	200
M. V. Woodward.....	"	Upper Mill River,	Fairfield,	200
John Connay.....	"	Cracken Brook,	"	200
H. B. Sherwood.....	"	Betsy Couch Brook,	Westport,	200
Henry H. Perry.....	"	Mill River,	Fairfield,	200
J. L. Hetzel.....	"	"	"	200
C. B. Ferry.....	Bethel,	Fleetwood Brook,	Bethel,	200
John C. Keeler.....	"	No Name,	"	200
Charles K. Bailey.....	"	Wild Cat Brook,	"	200
J. H. Burr.....	Danbury,	East Swamp Brook,	Danbury,	200
Jesse Hoyt.....	"	"	"	200
A. E. Scott.....	"	"	"	200
John Bacon.....	"	New Fairfield Brook,	"	200
E. H. Bailey.....	"	"	"	200
F. VonScoy.....	"	"	"	200
G. M. Silvernail.....	"	Merwin Brook,	Brookfield,	200
W. B. Wheeler.....	"	"	"	200
F. B. Sherman.....	Bethel,	Elmwood Brook,	Bethel,	200
H. H. Holmes.....	Danbury,	East Lake Brook,	Danbury,	200
W. H. Butler.....	"	Padmarman Brook,	"	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
J. A. Morrison	Danbury,	Padmarman Brook,	Danbury,	200
Hollis H. Holmes	"	"	"	200
F. V. Jones	"	Knapps Creek	"	200
A. G. Krom	"	Pandamaran Brook,	"	200
Morgan Davis	"	Misery Brook,	"	200
F. S. Olmstead	"	Great Plains Brook,	"	200
J. R. Perkins	"	"	"	200
W. G. Olmstead	"	"	"	200
Sidney H. Wilkins	"	Patenaram Brook,	"	200
Charles Rundell	Wallingford,	Cuttler Brook,	Hamden,	200
Arthur T. Wallace	"	Lee Stream,	Wallingford,	200
W. H. Timms	Danbury,	East Swamp Brook,	Danbury,	200
Charles Shaffer	"	Patenaram Brook,	"	200
Benjamin Stowe	Bethel,	Willow Brook,	Bethel,	200
Horace E. Hickok	"	Little River,	Redding,	200
Horace E. Hickok, Jr.	"	Park Brook,	"	200
James Kyle	"	Stone Hill Brook,	Bethel,	200
W. T. Burr	"	Wild Cat	"	200
George Lyon	"	Elmwood	"	200
Albert Stevens	"	Simpog Stream,	"	200
E. H. Hall	Wallingford,	Blacklee's Brook,	Wallingford,	200
F. M. Clarkson	Bethel,	Hickok's	Bethel,	200

A. J. Wheeler.....	Bethel,	Wild Cat Brook,	Bethel,	200
Leroy Claxton.....	"	Plumtree "	"	200
C. E. Ryder.....	Danbury,	New Fairfield Brook,	New Fairfield,	200
A. G. Miller.....	"	Margery Brook,	Danbury,	200
S. J. Henwood.....	"	East Swamp Brook,	"	200
G. H. Klinzing.....	"	Mayaris "	"	200
A. C. Gooch.....	"	Maplewood "	"	200
Leonard S. Smith.....	Bethel,	Two Brooks,	Bethel,	200
Hobart French.....	"	"	"	200
H. H. Limlinson.....	Danbury,	New Fairfield Brook,	New Fairfield,	200
Fred E. Shephard.....	"	"	"	200
Grant Silvernail.....	"	White Head Brook,	Bethel,	200
Oliver Wood.....	Bethel,	Brook,	"	200
John Gilbert.....	"	Wolf Pit Brook,	"	200
J. M. Gilbert.....	"	Town Farm Brook,	New Haven,	200
Henry Brown.....	New Haven,	Gaylord "	Hamden,	200
R. B. Penn.....	"	Town Farm "	New Haven,	200
Charles A. Clark.....	"	Gaylord "	Hamden,	200
Sidney Stokes.....	"	Town Farm "	New Haven,	200
John Ulrich.....	"	Gaylord Brook,	Hamden,	200
C. H. Stevenson.....	"	"	"	200
Edward Geesner.....	"	Town Farm Brook,	New Haven,	200
J. F. McGrail.....	"	"	"	200
W. F. McHugh.....	"	"	"	200
Charles J. Keep.....	"	"	"	200
J. M. Burrell, Jr.....	"	Mad River,	Waterbury,	200
W. S. Callender.....	Waterbury,	"	"	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
W. S. King	Waterbury,	Hop Brook,	Waterbury,	200
J. H. Hurlburt	"	Hurdley Brook,	"	200
Willis M. Hall	"	Lilly "	"	200
Charles E. Hall	"	Mad River,	"	200
W. J. Gaddes	"	Mad "	"	200
T. P. Foreman	"	Shingle Mill Brook,	"	200
John Draher	"	Ten Mile Brook,	"	200
D. G. Davis	"	"	"	200
P. C. Cowles	"	Welton Brook,	"	200
James E. Smith	"	Hop "	"	200
C. A. Templeton	"	Hancock "	"	200
A. R. Plumley	"	Chestnut Hill Brook,	"	200
Hugo Passner	"	Lindley "	"	200
E. R. Patzold	"	Lilly "	"	200
John J. O'Neill	"	Mad River,	"	200
E. C. Bevans	Bethel,	Parke Brook,	Bethel,	200
M. H. Burr	Redding Ridge,	Little River,	Redding,	200
Romeo Lattin	Danbury,	No. Meadow Brook,	Danbury,	200
W. G. Morse	Waterbury,	Mad River,	Wolcott,	200
J. R. Hawley	Bethel,	Little River,	Redding,	200
C. B. Nettleton	Derby,	Halfway Brook,	Newtown,	200
C. T. Baldwin	"	"	"	200

•Albert Bley.....	Waterbury,	Fuller Mill Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
David Walker.....	"	Hop Brook,	Waterbury,	200
W. B. Hotchkiss.....	"	Lake Quassapaug,	Middlebury,	200
J. W. McElligott.....	"	Mad River,	Wolcott,	200
William Andrews.....	"	"	"	200
Charles Andrews.....	"	"	"	200
J. M. Sullivan.....	Bethel,	Pool Brook,	Redding,	200
J. P. McDonald.....	"	Saugatuck River,	"	200
Joseph Sullivan.....	"	Cold Spring Brook,	"	200
G. S. Banks.....	"	Little River,	"	200
W. H. Watson.....	Union City,	Hop Brook,	Waterbury,	200
E. C. Hall.....	"	Fuller Mill Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
Fred Miller.....	"	"	"	200
F. W. Burns.....	"	Hop Brook,	"	200
E. C. Miller.....	Naugatuck,	Shadduck Brook,	"	200
H. E. Perkins.....	Union City,	"	"	200
C. W. Cramp.....	Plantsville,	Eightmile River,	Southington,	200
C. R. Brooks.....	"	West River,	"	200
W. E. Doolittle.....	"	Dayton Brook,	"	200
I. C. Goume.....	"	Casey's "	"	200
H. C. Bostworth.....	"	West River,	"	200
S. G. Knowles.....	"	"	"	200
R. Weekworth.....	"	Mine Brook,	"	200
C. A. Hamlin.....	"	Dayton's Brook,	"	200
C. F. Washburn.....	New London,	Latimers "	Montville,	200
C. R. Boss.....	"	Niantic River,	East Lyme,	200
J. S. Boss.....	"	Fire Street Brook,	Waterford,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
E. A. deSilva	New London,	Hunt's Brook,	Waterford,	200
David McKenzie	"	Latimers Brook,	Montville,	200
J. J. Gardner	"	"	"	200
W. G. Wilbur	"	"	"	200
Ira M. Comstock	"	Wilton Meadow Brook,	Waterford,	200
G. Meshtempem	Derby,	Halfway River,	Newtown,	200
C. M. Bliss	Bridgeport,	Sawmill Brook,	Huntington,	200
Thomas Dew	"	"	"	200
C. M. Peters	"	"	"	200
G. E. Bartlett	"	"	"	200
E. W. Vanderhoof	"	"	"	200
Harry Wilcox	Stratford,	"	"	200
H. C. Usboone	Danbury,	Padmarman Brook,	Danbury,	200
George I. Miller	"	Fairfield	New Fairfield,	200
C. M. Atwood	Stratford,	Rockhouse Brook,	Easton,	200
H. A. Alden	"	"	"	200
Henry Lunden	Bridgeport,	"	"	200
Fred H. Lyford	"	"	"	200
J. H. Reid	"	"	"	200
W. H. Maramore	"	"	"	200
J. B. Lyford	"	"	"	200
G. M. DeLeeser	"	"	"	200

D. H. Ferris	Bridgeport,	Rockhouse Brook,	Easton,	200
Frank Wiles	"	"	"	200
F. K. Richardson	"	"	"	200
E. F. Russell	"	"	"	200
John F. Brown	New London,	Jordon Brook,	Waterford,	200
J. H. Brown	"	"	"	200
W. L. Casey	Bristol,	Foster Brook,	Bristol,	200
G. B. Michael	"	Pipers Brook,	"	200
John Sonessgan	"	Lilly Brook,	"	200
E. L. Dunn	"	Poland River,	Harwinton,	200
F. B. Michael	"	"	Bristol,	200
Chas. H. Tarry	"	"	"	200
John Whiteman	"	"	"	200
C. S. Barnes	"	Gridley Brook,	"	200
R. H. Myzzey	"	Plumb Brook,	"	200
W. T. Smith	"	Pequabuck Brook,	"	200
Chas. S. Cook	"	"	"	200
J. B. Churchbill	"	Gridley Brook,	"	200
G. W. Mitchell	"	Pequabuck Brook,	"	200
Harry C. Russell	"	"	"	200
E. R. Burwell	"	"	"	200
Edward Bruce	"	Mine River,	"	200
G. E. Freshman	"	Mix's Brook,	"	200
W. L. Neubauer	"	Bradley's Brook,	"	200
Homer H. Judd	"	Mad River,	Wolcott,	200
H. B. Hart	"	Sucker Brook,	Bristol,	200
George Weeks	"	Nigger Brook,	"	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
E. R. LaPlace.....	Deep River,	Wood Brook,	Saybrook,	200
Sidney H. Miner.....	New London,	Oil Well Brook,	Waterford,	200
C. M. Shey.....	Groton,	Jordon Brook,	Groton,	200
W. E. Joseph.....	"	Ft. Hill Brook,	"	200
F. P. Latimer.....	"	"	"	200
Edward Colburn.....	Long Hill,	Great Hollow Brook,	Monroe,	200
Herbert Clark.....	"	Island Rock Brook,	Trumbull,	200
L. P. Hubbell.....	"	Mill River,	Easton,	200
B. S. Turney.....	"	McMahone Brook,	Trumbull,	200
J. W. Treadwell.....	"	Mill River,	Easton,	200
C. G. Peet.....	"	Cold Brook,	Trumbull,	200
D. S. Leavitt.....	"	Pequonock River,	"	200
D. B. Hawley.....	"	Cold Brook,	"	200
J. W. French.....	"	McMahone Brook,	"	200
E. W. Mansfield.....	Bridgeport,	Burns Brook,	"	200
John Woodhull.....	"	Slant Rock Brook,	"	200
W. B. Mallett.....	"	Club Brook,	"	200
Edward H. Hurd.....	"	Pequonock River,	"	200
W. K. Mollen.....	"	Burr's Brook,	"	200
J. J. Gardner.....	New London,	Brandegee's Brook,	Waterford,	200
Ira M. Comstock.....	"	"	"	200
Geo. B. Prest.....	"	Sandy Hill Brook,	"	200

D. B. Marsh, Jr.....	New London,	Beacons Meadow Brook,	Waterford,	200
C. B. Whittelsey.....	"	Latimer's Brook,	East Lyme,	200
C. H. Chittman.....	"	Fourmile River,	Waterford,	200
A. R. Mussell.....	"	Fire St. Brook,	"	200
Fitch L. Comstock.....	"	Jordon Brook,	"	200
O. Boettger.....	New Haven,	Town Farm Brook,	Hamden,	200
E. P. Douglass.....	Groton,	Hampstead "	Groton,	200
Louis Tredeau.....	Baltic,	Beaver Brook,	Sprague,	200
Joseph A. Dube.....	Bristol,	Dube's Stream,	Bristol,	200
George E. Downs.....	"	Muzzey's Brook,	"	200
James H. Davis.....	"	Falls north end,	Burlington,	200
P. Merriman.....	Plantville,	Judd Brook,	Southington,	200
C. F. Sisson.....	Deep River,	West Brook,	Saybrook,	200
D. H. Ward.....	Trumbull,	Slant Rock Brook,	Trumbull,	200
J. P. Mahoney.....	Long Hill,	Frenches Stream,	"	200
J. H. Williams.....	Bridgeport,	Pequonook River,	"	200
C. G. Hatch.....	New Milford,	West Aspetuck Brook,	New Milford,	200
R. B. Clark.....	"	"	"	200
H. A. Payne.....	"	"	"	200
Chester Lyon.....	"	East	"	200
W. H. Percy.....	"	Cobler Brook,	"	200
P. E. Clark.....	"	West Aspetuck Brook,	"	200
Walter Logan.....	"	"	"	200
G. E. Ackley.....	"	"	"	200
Walter B. Hatch.....	"	Cobler Brook,	"	200
C. B. Marsh.....	"	East Aspetuck Brook,	"	200
James Marsh.....	"	Tamarack Brook,	"	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Alonzo Joyce.....	New Milford,	Cobler Brook,	New Milford,	200
H. S. Shellington.....	Windsor Locks,	Sadlers Brook,	Windsor Locks,	200
F. L. Crosby.....	"	"	"	200
C. F. Cleaveland.....	"	Kettle Brook,	"	200
William Mather.....	"	Water Works Brook,	"	200
J. S. Deuse.....	Chester,	Great Brook,	Chester,	200
R. W. Abbey.....	"	"	"	200
Fred Dittman.....	"	"	"	200
W. F. Waterous.....	"	"	"	200
Edward Clark.....	"	"	"	200
C. N. Bates.....	"	"	"	200
C. A. Wright.....	"	"	"	200
John Ferguson.....	"	"	"	200
E. G. Allen.....	New Milford,	Cobler Brook,	New Milford,	200
C. A. Bailey.....	Chester,	Great Brook,	Chester,	200
Rudolph Davis.....	"	"	"	200
Frank Parker.....	"	"	"	200
Eugene Phelps.....	"	"	"	200
L. G. Arnold.....	"	"	"	200
Norman Edwards.....	"	"	"	200
Frank O. Davis.....	Pomfret Center,	Marshaquet,	Pomfret,	200
A. F. G. Bocker.....	Seymour,	Little River,	Oxford,	200

Albert Booker.....	Seymour,	Towantic Brook,	Oxford,	200
W. H. Wooster.....	"	Little River,	"	200
F. Stephanspski.....	"	"	"	200
C. H. Guild.....	"	"	"	200
R. G. Comfort.....	"	Towantic Brook,	"	200
Russell Warder.....	"	"	"	200
L. T. Wooster.....	"	"	"	200
G. E. Matthies.....	"	Little River,	"	200
C. J. Atwater.....	"	Towantic Brook,	"	200
E. N. Burwell.....	New Milford,	Aspetuck River,	New Milford,	200
S. C. Beach.....	"	"	"	200
John E. Wells.....	"	"	"	200
C. H. Marsh.....	"	"	"	200
J. P. Horton.....	Broad Brook,	Ketch Brook,	East Windsor,	200
R. C. Lasbury.....	"	"	"	200
J. N. Lasbury.....	"	"	"	200
P. F. Chamberlain.....	"	"	"	200
Henry Tschummi.....	"	"	"	200
F. P. Wheeler.....	"	"	"	200
H. C. Middleton.....	"	"	"	200
John R. Walker.....	Waterbury,	Mad River,	Wolcott,	200
Winthrop Cone.....	Norfolk,	Crissey Brook,	Norfolk,	200
W. A. Conner.....	"	Toby Pond,	"	200
R. B. Streckel.....	"	Blackberry River,	"	200
H. J. Sharpe.....	"	West Brook,	"	200
W. G. Simmons.....	"	"	"	200
G. W. Eaton.....	Winsted,	Cedar Swamp,	Torrington,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Edward F. Allen,	New Haven,	Wopanaug Brook,	Orange,	200
Charles F. Allen,	New Haven,	Wopanaug Brook,	Orange,	200
W. E. Allen,	New Haven,	Wopanaug Brook,	Orange,	200
N. J. Tim,	New Haven,	Wopanaug Brook,	Orange,	200
G. M. Sackett,	New Haven,	Wopanaug Brook,	Orange,	200
C. U. Neumann,	New Haven,	Wopanaug Brook,	Orange,	200
B. P. Webler,	Bristol,	Cold Stream,	Bristol,	200
George S. Rowe,	Winsted,	Tuckers Brook,	Winchester,	200
A. B. Clark,	Winsted,	Taylor's Brook,	Winchester,	200
E. E. Stevens,	Naugatuck,	Long Hill Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
C. J. Baxter,	Naugatuck,	Hop Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
H. V. Bunting,	Naugatuck,	South Meadow Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
C. G. Adams,	West Goshen,	Pines Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
Samuel Breguett,	West Goshen,	Marshapaug Brook,	Goshen,	200
A. Breguett,	West Goshen,	Wild Cat Brook,	Goshen,	200
Winfield Reed,	West Goshen,	Marshapaug Brook,	Goshen,	200
E. A. Wadhams,	West Goshen,	Wild Cat Brook,	Goshen,	200
H. N. Adams,	West Goshen,	Marshapaug Brook,	Goshen,	200
A. W. Blackburn,	Norfolk,	Roaring Creek,	Norfolk,	200
Ben Jones,	Turnerville,	Fawn Brook,	Hebron,	200
E. W. Moyer,	Waterbury,	Dean Brook,	Cornwall,	200
W. A. Wilcox,	Waterbury,	Dean Brook,	Cornwall,	200

W. D. Richardson,	Waterbury,	Dean Brook,	Cornwall,	200
W. S. Jones,	Waterbury,	Dean Brook,	Cornwall,	200
C. A. Belden,	Waterbury,	Ballyhack Brook,	Cornwall,	200
Russell Pierce,	Waterbury,	Ballyhack Brook,	Cornwall,	200
C. A. Jackson,	Waterbury,	Dean Brook,	Cornwall,	200
J. F. Callyer,	Waterbury,	Dean Brook,	Cornwall,	200
F. J. Brooks,	Hadlyme,	Deep Hollow Brook,	East Haddam,	200
H. J. Pierce,	Winsted,	Bull's Brook,	Colbrook,	200
E. B. Gaylord,	Winsted,	Sandy Brook,	Colbrook,	200
G. B. Griffin,	Winsted,	Sandy Brook,	Colbrook,	200
R. M. Ensign,	Winsted,	Sandy Brook,	Colbrook,	200
John Sucor,	Winsted,	Sandy Brook,	Colbrook,	200
E. E. Sackett,	Winsted,	Sandy Brook,	Colbrook,	200
Isaac Edwards,	Poquonock,	Strawberry Meadow,	Windsor,	200
A. C. Howell,	Poquonock,	Lord's Brook,	Windsor,	200
R. K. Southwick,	Cornwall,	Ballyhack Brook,	Cornwall,	200
G. S. Damon,	New Britain,	Blue Hills Brook,	Kensington,	200
C. J. Parker,	New Britain,	Blue Hills Brook,	Kensington,	200
W. Middlemass,	New Britain,	Mattabassett Brook,	Kensington,	200
F. B. Munn,	New Hartford,	Carter Brook,	New Hartford,	200
W. D. Young,	Pleasant Valley,	Burnell Brook,	Barkhamsted,	200
F. P. Marble,	New Hartford,	Richards' Brook,	New Hartford,	200
P. H. Walsh,	New Hartford,	East Branch,	New Hartford,	200
A. R. Chamberlain,	Meriden,	East Side Stream,	Meriden,	200
Frank L. Fay,	Meriden,	Meeting House Brook,	Meriden,	200
T. P. Dunne,	Meriden,	Willowpile Brook,	Meriden,	200
E. H. Lawrence,	Stamford,	Peck Hollow Brook,	Stamford,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
G. A. Jenkins,	Stamford,	Harvland Brook,	Stamford,	200
Joseph A. Daly,	Stamford,	Poorhouse Brook,	Stamford,	200
James S. Jenkins,	Stamford,	Harvland Brook,	Stamford,	200
Frank Town,	Windsor Locks,	Phelps Brook,	Windsor Locks,	200
H. L. Cutler,	Windsor Locks,	Granger Brook,	Windsor Locks,	200
F. H. Griswold,	Windsor Locks,	Granger Brook,	Windsor Locks,	200
G. E. Bidwell,	Granby,	Muddy Brook,	East Granby,	200
J. R. Holcombe,	Granby,	Muddy Brook,	East Granby,	200
H. G. Veits,	Granby,	New Gate Brook,	East Granby,	200
J. E. Veits,	Granby,	Muddy Brook,	East Granby,	200
Jason R. Veits,	Granby,	Muddy Brook,	East Granby,	200
G. M. Graves,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
J. F. Nickle,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
O. D. Leach,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
A. F. Nickols,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
E. F. Whitmore,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
C. B. Joedon,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
J. C. Small,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
E. F. Bugbee,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
R. O. Branch,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
F. H. Elmore,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
G. E. Wilcox,	Willimantic,	Cornant River,	Mansfield,	200

W. H. Smith,	Willimantic,	Cornant River,	Mansfield,	200
F. P. Smith,	Willimantic,	Cornant River,	Mansfield,	200
G. E. Marcy,	Eastford,	Bigelow Brook,	Eastford,	200
M. F. Latham,	Phenixville,	Nauchaug River,	Eastford,	200
H. A. Braman,	Eastford,	Still River,	Eastford,	200
C. D. Talem,	Eastford,	Bigelow Brook,	Eastford,	200
Joseph Gurley,	Eastford,	Bundy Brook,	Eastford,	200
John A. Thomas,	Meriden,	Clapboard Mill Brook,	Meriden,	200
E. P. Fuller,	Rockville,	Kimball Brook,	Ellington,	200
F. W. Richard,	Rockville,	Fenton River,	Willington,	200
F. H. Burke,	Rockville,	Knowlton's Brook,	Ashford,	200
E. H. Burke,	Rockville,	Mt. Hope Brook,	Ashford,	200
H. F. Burke,	Rockville,	Roaring Brook,	Willington,	200
Lewis T. Hill,	Mystic,	Seth William's Brook,	Stonington,	200
F. C. Bissell et al,	Turnerville,	Pondmill Brook,	Hebron,	468
J. C. Tennant et al,	Turnerville,	Pondmill Brook,	Hebron,	466
E. A. Raymond et al,	Turnerville,	Pondmill Brook,	Hebron,	466
Harry O. Webbler,	Bristol,	Mine River,	Hebron,	200
Charles A. Cooke,	Bristol,	Pequabuck River,	Bristol,	200
J. B. Churchill,	Bristol,	Pequabuck River,	Bristol,	200
William F. Smith,	Bristol,	Pequabuck River,	Bristol,	200
D. W. Oage,	Bristol,	Pequabuck River,	Bristol,	200
F. F. Hatchett,	Bristol,	Cusgutter Brook,	Bristol,	200
B. F. Webler,	Bristol,	Poland Brook,	Bristol,	200
A. F. Wright,	Bristol,	Poland Brook,	Bristol,	200
G. E. Downs,	Bristol,	Mine River,	Bristol,	200
Fred B. Michael,	Bristol,	Mine River,	Bristol,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
John Whiteman, . . .	Bristol, . . .	Mine River, . . .	Bristol, . . .	200
E. B. Burwell, . . .	Bristol, . . .	Mad River, . . .	Bristol, . . .	200
C. F. Barnes, . . .	Bristol, . . .	Gridley's Brook, . . .	Bristol, . . .	200
E. M. Humphrey, . . .	New Britain, . . .	Stanley Quarters, . . .	New Britain, . . .	200
H. C. Hine, . . .	New Britain, . . .	Stanley Quarters, . . .	New Britain, . . .	200
Albert C. Hine, . . .	New Britain, . . .	Stanley Quarters, . . .	New Britain, . . .	200
James Powers, . . .	Poquonock, . . .	Strawberry Meadow, . . .	Windsor, . . .	200
J. W. Phaneuf, . . .	Bristol, . . .	Mine River, . . .	Bristol, . . .	200
Joseph B. Session, . . .	Bristol, . . .	Lamson Brook, . . .	Bristol, . . .	200
E. W. Bidwell, . . .	Unionville, . . .	Lovely St. Brook, . . .	Avon, . . .	200
G. E. Horsfall, . . .	Unionville, . . .	Lovely St. Brook, . . .	Avon, . . .	200
H. W. Homphrey, . . .	Unionville, . . .	Lovely St. Brook, . . .	Avon, . . .	200
George E. Taft, . . .	Unionville, . . .	Lovely St. Brook, . . .	Avon, . . .	200
C. H. Graham, . . .	Unionville, . . .	Hawley Brook, . . .	Avon, . . .	200
W. C. Hitchcock, . . .	Unionville, . . .	Hawley Brook, . . .	Avon, . . .	200
A. M. Brown, . . .	Jewett City, . . .	Stone Hill Brook, . . .	Griswold, . . .	200
J. A. Young, . . .	Jewett City, . . .	Stone Hill Brook, . . .	Griswold, . . .	200
William T. Crumbe, . . .	Jewett City, . . .	Edmond Brook, . . .	Griswold, . . .	200
F. E. Robinson, . . .	Jewett City, . . .	Peck Brook, . . .	Lisbon, . . .	200
Ira J. Lewis, . . .	Jewett City, . . .	Peck Brook, . . .	Lisbon, . . .	200
D. P. Auclaire, . . .	Jewett City, . . .	Mt. Misery Brook, . . .	Griswold, . . .	200
Dennis Barnett, . . .	Jewett City, . . .	Broad Brook, . . .	Griswold, . . .	200

F. E. Gilbert,	Jewett City,	Broad Brook,	Griswold,	200
Owen Harvey,	Jewett City,	Broad Brook,	Griswold,	200
Daniel Ferris,	Jewett City,	Kersney Brook,	Griswold,	200
John Welsh,	Jewett City,	Tiffany Brook,	Griswold,	200
R. J. Dearnly,	Jewett City,	Billings Brook,	Griswold,	200
C. C. Georgia,	Unionville,	Burlington Brook,	Burlington,	200
Charles G. Bill,	Unionville,	Burlington Brook,	Burlington,	200
E. M. Hart,	Unionville,	Roaring Brook,	Avon,	200
Albert Norris,	Windsor Locks,	Spring Brook,	Windsor Locks,	200
W. J. M'Ginn,	Windsor Locks,	Spring Brook,	Windsor Locks,	200
C. D. Connor,	Windsor Locks,	Spring Brook,	Windsor Locks,	200
W. L. Couch,	Bristol,	Mine River,	Bristol,	200
John M. Cassey,	Bristol,	Mine River,	Bristol,	200
Edward Balch,	Bristol,	Mine River,	Bristol,	200
William A. Buck,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
A. W. Frewers,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
H. A. Bugbee,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
J. D. Chafer,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
D. E. Taylor,	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	200
James O'Shea,	Willimantic,	Stone House Brook,	Chaplin,	200
D. M. Flashesty,	Willimantic,	Stone House Brook,	Chaplin,	200
C. E. Gleason,	Willimantic,	Stone House Brook,	Chaplin,	200
W. B. Elliott,	Willimantic,	Stone House Brook,	Chaplin,	200
Harry C. Smith,	Willimantic,	Stone House Brook,	Chaplin,	200
William Faram,	Willimantic,	Little River Brook,	Chaplin,	200
W. P. Jordan,	Willimantic,	Little River Brook,	Chaplin,	200
Fred D. Jordan,	Willimantic,	Little River Brook,	Chaplin,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
E. F. Bugbee,	Willimantic,	East Branch,	Chaplin,	200
James E. Brick,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope River,	Ashford,	150
H. H. Spaulding,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope River,	Ashford,	150
J. C. Dondus,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope River,	Ashford,	150
F. M. Kurcob,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope River,	Ashford,	150
J. B. Fullerton,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope River,	Ashford,	150
G. A. Bartlett,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope River,	Ashford,	150
S. A. Peckham,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope River,	Ashford,	150
A. D. Washburn,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope River,	Ashford,	150
T. W. Southward,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope River,	Ashford,	150
J. C. Macfarland,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope River,	Ashford,	150
Bernard Benson,	Unionville,	Lovely St. Brook,	Avon,	150
Edward C. Bill,	Unionville,	Lovely St. Brook,	Avon,	150
Stephen Lambert,	Unionville,	Canen Brook,	Farmington,	150
M. E. Bailey,	Unionville,	Canen Brook,	Farmington,	150
R. E. Lambert,	Unionville,	Hawley Brook,	Avon,	150
John Clancy,	Unionville,	Hawley Brook,	Avon,	150
W. S. Sloan,	Unionville,	Hawley Brook,	Avon,	150
J. J. Clancy,	Unionville,	Hawley Brook,	Avon,	150
E. T. Whitman,	Unionville,	Lovely St. Brook,	Avon,	150
H. W. Hart,	Unionville,	Lovely St. Brook,	Avon,	150
E. E. Vincent,	Westerly,	Hetchell Brook,	North Stonington,	300

O. S. Wilcox,	Westerly,	Hetchell Brook,	North Stonington,	300
Mert Chapman,	Westerly,	Vubuck Brook,	North Stonington,	300
D. E. Hoxie,	Westerly,	Vubuck Brook,	North Stonington,	300
Charles Payne,	Unionville,	Lovely St. Brook,	Avon,	150
S. M. Cooke,	Wallingford,	Tributary,	Wallingford,	200
T. H. Brady,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
D. A. Miller,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
T. G. Platt,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
F. P. Upson,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
C. F. Frisbe,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
Albert N. Lewis,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
T. W. O'Connor,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
E. O. Moore,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
O. S. Davis,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
Charles B. Stanley,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
C. H. Mitchell,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
C. H. Mitchell,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
W. C. Hungerford,	New Britain,	Blue Hill Brook,	Berlin,	200
George Laborne, Jr.,	Jewett City,	Tiffany Brook,	Berlin,	200
L. F. Kinney,	Jewett City,	Tiffany Brook,	Griswold,	200
James Proctor,	Jewett City,	Clark Brook,	Griswold,	200
George Wilcox,	Jewett City,	Norman Brook,	Canterbury,	200
W. Johnstone,	Jewett City,	Norman Brook,	Griswold,	200
Austin McNicol,	Jewett City,	Roads Brook,	Griswold,	200
E. A. Blivin,	Jewett City,	Roads Brook,	Griswold,	200
C. H. Ray,	Jewett City,	Roads Brook,	Griswold,	200
J. A. Hauragan,	Jewett City,	Mt. Misery Brook,	Griswold,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
J. F. Harmon,	Jewett City,	Baldwin Brook,	Griswold,	200
John A. Owen,	Jewett City,	Baldwin Brook,	Griswold,	200
William H. Brown,	Jewett City,	Baldwin Brook,	Griswold,	200
J. H. Gatturall,	Jewett City,	Mill Brook,	Griswold,	200
A. P. Wattler,	Jewett City,	Mill Brook,	Griswold,	200
A. W. Gladwin,	Jewett City,	Mill Brook,	Griswold,	200
William H. Clark,	Jewett City,	Geer Brook,	Griswold,	200
John L. Wilson,	Suffield,	Sikes Brook,	Suffield,	200
M. E. Hungerford,	Suffield,	Remington Brook,	Suffield,	200
W. G. Ashmore,	Tariffville,	Griffin Brook,	Bloomfield,	200
J. C. Mitchelson,	Tariffville,	Griffin Brook,	Bloomfield,	200
George Mitchelson,	Tariffville,	Griffin Brook,	Bloomfield,	200
G. E. Fellows,	Tariffville,	Griffin Brook,	Bloomfield,	200
Harry F. Cooke,	Tariffville,	Griffin Brook,	Bloomfield,	200
Newell DeGray,	East Granby,	Newton Brook,	East Granby,	200
Homer Burrell,	East Granby,	Newton Brook,	East Granby,	200
Jacob Viten,	East Granby,	Newton Brook,	East Granby,	200
W. W. Viets,	East Granby,	Creamery Brook,	East Granby,	200
Charles E. Root,	East Granby,	Creamery Brook,	East Granby,	200
Harlow T. Drew,	East Granby,	Creamery Brook,	East Granby,	200
Daniel Egleston,	East Granby,	Newton Brook,	East Granby,	200
C. H. Viets,	East Granby,	Creamery Brook,	East Granby,	200

H. Z. Thompson,	East Granby,	Creamery Brook,	East Granby,	200
Charles M. Webster,	Hartford,	Dry Brook,	East Windsor,	150
Niles P. Hough,	Hartford,	Phelps' Brook,	East Granby,	233
L. P. Strong,	Hartford,	Phelps' Brook,	East Granby,	233
E. N. Emmons,	Hartford,	Phelps' Brook,	East Granby,	233
A. H. Bronson,	Hartford,	Kitch Brook,	Ellington,	150
Isaac Baker, Jr.,	Hartford,	Podunk Brook,	South Windsor,	150
Francis Stevenson et al,	Meriden,	Quinnipac River,	Meriden,	1,000
Dr. L. F. Eaton,	Stafford Springs,	Stoughton Brook,	Stafford,	200
C. S. Wrightman,	Stafford Springs,	Stoughton Brook,	Stafford,	200
A. J. Squires,	Stafford Springs,	Stoughton Brook,	Stafford,	200
John A. Foster,	Stafford Springs,	Rubey Brook,	Stafford,	200
C. I. Wrightman,	Stafford Springs,	Rubey Brook,	Stafford,	200
L. F. Eaton,	Stafford Springs,	Rubey Brook,	Stafford,	200
R. M. Fisk,	Stafford Springs,	Stoughton Brook,	Stafford,	200
R. M. Fisk,	Stafford Springs,	Ruby Brook,	Stafford,	200
Frederick Faulkner,	Stafford Springs,	Stoughtons Brook,	Stafford,	200
F. E. FitzPatrick,	Stafford Springs,	Stoughtons Brook,	Stafford,	200
F. E. FitzPatrick,	Stafford Springs,	Moose Meadow Brook,	Willington,	200
W. R. Bigham,	Meriden,	Broad Brook,	Cheshire,	200
E. B. Wilcox,	Meriden,	Broad Brook,	Cheshire,	200
Fred Bemis,	Meriden,	Broad Brook,	Cheshire,	200
James H. White,	Meriden,	Broad Brook,	Cheshire,	200
S. W. Warden,	Meriden,	Broad Brook,	Cheshire,	200
James B. Truly,	Meriden,	Broad Brook,	Cheshire,	200
Henry Anmann,	Meriden,	Broad Brook,	Cheshire,	200
Oregin Hall,	South Willington,	Slingsby Brook,	Willington,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
H. N. Neil,	South Willington,	Battery Brook,	Willington,	200
G. H. Hall,	South Willington,	Willimantic River,	Willington,	200
T. R. Warden,	South Willington,	Shaef Brook,	Willington,	200
James Lewis, Jr.,	South Willington,	Shaef Brook,	Willington,	200
R. H. Warden,	South Willington,	Shaef Brook,	Willington,	200
J. R. Neil,	South Willington,	Pinney Brook,	Willington,	200
Charles G. Johnson,	South Willington,	Village Brook,	Willington,	200
W. H. Hall,	South Willington,	Willimantic River,	Willington,	200
Joseph Kingsbury,	South Willington,	Battery Brook,	Willington,	200
James Smith,	South Willington,	Slingsby Brook,	Willington,	200
J. T. Caeir,	Suffield,	No Name, Brook,	Suffield,	200
David McComb,	Suffield,	No Name, Brook,	Suffield,	200
W. P. Rose,	Hadlyme,	Deep Hollow Brook,	East Haddam,	200
E. J. Simpson,	Hadlyme,	Deep Hollow Brook,	East Haddam,	200
E. W. Bill,	Turnerville,	Crouch Brook,	Hebron,	200
J. L. Sullivan,	Turnerville,	Crouch Brook,	Hebron,	200
R. Bumberger,	Turnerville,	Crouch Brook,	Hebron,	200
Chester Johnson,	Thompsonville,	Ashmonth Brook,	Enfield,	200
A. H. Bailey,	Thompsonville,	Ashmonth Brook,	Enfield,	200
Lewis King,	Thompsonville,	Ashmonth Brook,	Enfield,	200
J. W. Connors,	Thompsonville,	Ashmonth Brook,	Enfield,	200
T. W. Moon,	Thompsonville,	Pierce Brook,	Enfield,	200

S. B. Brown,	Thompsonville,	Pierce Brook,	Enfield,	200
B. H. Thornton, M. D.,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
W. B. Gourlie,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
W. H. Heiny,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
Denslow King,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
Edward Clines,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
F. E. Morehouse,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
H. M. Marks,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
T. W. Moore,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
J. W. Davidson,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
W. N. Keeler,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
A. R. Leete,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
H. E. Thompson,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
Isaac Quick,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
H. H. Long,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
George R. Steel,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
F. O. Dutton,	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
G. B. McLesh,	Thompsonville,	Grapie Brook,	Enfield,	200
A. Cooke,	Thompsonville,	Scitico Brook,	Enfield,	200
C. A. Lord,	Thompsonville,	Scitico Brook,	Enfield,	200

FINGERLING RAINBOW TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
C. S. Phelps,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	250
H. J. Brooks,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	250
J. H. Russell,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	250
Charles Meyers,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	250
George L. Black,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	250
H. H. Mather,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	250
Walter Dickinson,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	250
A. M. Pratt, M. D.,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	250
C. R. Post,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	250
H. A. Sisson,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	250
John J. Kuhn,	East Meriden,	Willow Brook,	Meriden,	200
August Long,	Meriden,	Willow Brook,	Meriden,	200
J. F. Wambier,	Meriden,	Willow Brook,	Meriden,	200
W. E. Ives,	Meriden,	Willow Brook,	Meriden,	200
J. A. Long,	Meriden,	Willow Brook,	Meriden,	200
Arthur C. Ladd,	Jewett City,	Mill Brook,	Griswold,	200
W. B. S. Jeffery,	Jewett City,	Mill Brook,	Griswold,	200
F. E. Olds,	Jewett City,	Read Brook,	Lisbon,	200
A. E. Burdick,	Westerly,	Shunoc Brook,	North Stonington,	200
P. D. Driscold,	Jewett City,	Stone Hill Brook,	Griswold,	200
G. W. Robinson,	Jewett City,	Stone Hill Brook,	Griswold,	200
E. F. Burleson,	Jewett City,	Stone Hill Brook,	Griswold,	200

FINGERLING RAINBOW TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.—Continued.

A. C. Ladd, . . .	Jewett City, . . .	Stone Hill Brook, . . .	Griswold, . . .	200
G. L. McLean et al, . . .	Rockville, . . .	Snipsic Lake, . . .	Vernon, . . .	1,250
George Nichols, . . .	South Willington, . . .	Willimantic River, . . .	Willington, . . .	200
O. J. Kingsley, . . .	South Willington, . . .	Willimantic River, . . .	Willington, . . .	200
W. H. Nichols, . . .	South Willington, . . .	Willimantic River, . . .	Willington, . . .	200
E. H. Bailey et al, . . .	Danbury, . . .	Lake Kenosia, . . .	Danbury, . . .	1,000
G. L. McLean et al, . . .	Rockville, . . .	Snipsic Lake, . . .	Vernon, . . .	1,000
Dr. H. L. Ross et al, . . .	Canaan, . . .	Twin Lakes, . . .	Salisbury, . . .	1,000
Hubert Williams et al, . . .	Lakeville, . . .	Wononscopomus Lake, . . .	Salisbury, . . .	1,000
Francis Stevenson, . . .	Meriden, . . .	Quinnipack River, . . .	Meriden, . . .	1,000
F. S. Scott et al, . . .	Terryville, . . .	Tributary, . . .	Plymouth, . . .	2,000

FINGERLING LAKE TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.

Balls Pond.....	New Fairfield.....	1,000
Snipsic Lake.....	Vernon and Ellington.....	1,000
Twin Lakes.....	Salisbury.....	1,000
Wononscopomus.....	".....	1,000
Crystal Lake.....	Ellington.....	1,000

ADVANCE FRY LAKE TROUT, PLANTS OF 1905.

Boggs Pond.....	Danbury.....	15,000
Pistapaug Lake.....	Wallingford.....	10,000
Brandegge Lake.....	Waterford.....	15,000
Cedar Lake.....	Chester.....	10,000
Mananasco Pond.....	Ridgefield.....	12,000
Twin Lakes.....	Salisbury.....	25,000
Snipsic Lake.....	Vernon and Ellington.....	15,000
Saltonstall Lake.....	East Haven.....	5,000
Crystal Lake.....	Ellington.....	10,000

SMALL MOUTH BLACK BASS, ADVANCED FRY PLANTS, SUMMER OF 1905.

Gardners Lake.....	Salem, Montville and Bozrah...	4,000
Quassapaug Lake.....	Middlebury.....	4,000
Round Pond.....	Ridgefield.....	500
North Spectacle Lake..	Kent.....	700
Stony Brook.....	Suffield.....	1,000
Crystal Pond..	Eastford and Woodstock.....	800

LARGE MOUTH BLACK BASS, FINGERLING PLANTS, FALL OF 1905.

Quassapaug Lake.....	Middlebury.....	300
Long Pond.....	Ledyard.....	150

ADULT PICKEREL, PLANTS OF 1905.

Lake Kenosia.....	Danbury.....	185
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**FINGERLING LAND-LOCKED SALMON PLANTS,
FALL OF 1905.**

Wononscopomus Lake..Salisbury.....	1,000
Twin Lakes.....“.....	2,000
Snipsic Lake.....Vernon and Ellington.....	2,000
Farmington River.....Windsor.....	1,000
Crystal Lake.....Ellington and Stafford.....	1,000

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, Fall of 1906.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Angus Park,	Hanover,	Little River,	Sprague,	200
Louis Trudeau,	Baltic,	Beaver Brook,	Sprague,	200
J. W. Crofts,	Hanover,	Little River,	Sprague,	200
John Island,	Baltic,	Nigger Brook,	Sprague,	200
August Heinel,	Norwich,	Pecks Hollow,	Franklin,	200
E. J. Sweeney,	Naugatuck,	Long Meadow,	Middlebury,	200
S. F. Payne,	Naugatuck,	Beacon Valley,	Naugatuck,	200
James Hewes,	Naugatuck,	Beacon Valley,	Naugatuck,	200
G. B. Young,	Naugatuck,	Beacon Valley,	Naugatuck,	200
Henry B. Olson,	Naugatuck,	Beacon Valley,	Naugatuck,	200
E. E. Stanffer,	Naugatuck,	Shattuck Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
L. T. Nichols,	Naugatuck,	Welton Brook,	Middlebury,	200
Frank A. Andrews,	Unionville,	Burlington Brook,	Burlington,	200
G. L. Brewster,	Mystic,	Seth Williams Brook,	Groton,	200
F. E. Moser,	Mystic,	Seth Williams Brook,	Groton,	200
Frank Foote,	Mystic,	Haley Brook,	Groton,	200
Clifford M. Gates,	Mystic,	Haley Brook,	Groton,	200
R. D. Fitzmaurice,	Mystic,	Seth Williams Brook,	Groton,	200
E. R. LaPlace,	Deep River,	Ward Brook,	Saybrook,	150
S. R. LaPlace,	Deep River,	Ward Brook,	Saybrook,	150
Dr. A. W. Pratt,	Deep River,	Ward Brook,	Saybrook,	150
Charles Meyers,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	150

J. H. Russell,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	150
F. B. Wooster,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	150
Harvey J. Brooks,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	150
H. A. Grannis,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	150
G. L. Black,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	150
Walter Dickinson,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	150
H. H. Mather,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	150
H. A. Sisson,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	150
J. E. Larson,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	150
Maurice Galvin,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	150
Horace E. Hickok,	Bethel,	Elmwood Brook,	Bethel,	200
William Ryan, Jr.,	Botsford,	Pepper St. Brook,	Newtown,	200
S. A. Blackman,	Hawleyville,	Pond Brook,	Newtown,	200
M. J. Houlahan,	Newtown,	Muddy Brook,	Newtown,	200
M. J. Houlahan,	Newtown,	Palestine Brook,	Newtown,	200
C. W. Canfield,	Newtown,	West Plain Brook,	Newtown,	200
C. N. Winton,	Botsford,	Huntington Brook,	Newtown,	200
G. I. Davidson,	Botsford,	Huntington Brook,	Newtown,	200
Albert I. Stevens,	Bethel,	Sunpaug Brook,	Bethel,	200
G. E. Bartlett,	Stratford,	Beaver Brook,	Stratford,	200
N. J. Reed,	Stratford,	Beaver Brook,	Stratford,	200
E. W. Vanderhoof,	Stratford,	Beaver Brook,	Stratford,	200
Charles Bliss,	Stratford,	Beaver Brook,	Stratford,	200
J. S. Gilbert,	Newtown,	Huntington Brook,	Newtown,	200
F. S. Olmstead,	Danbury,	Beaver Bogs,	New Fairfield,	200
A. L. Davis,	Danbury,	New Fairfield Brook,	New Fairfield,	200
W. G. Olmsted,	Danbury,	Beaver Bogs, Brook	New Fairfield,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1906.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
D. V. Haight,	Danbury,	Wildman Brook,	New Fairfield,	200
H. S. Utley,	Hartford,	Filley Brook,	Bloomfield,	200
Martin T. Utley,	Hartford,	Filley Brook,	Bloomfield,	200
W. R. Rockwell,	Bloomfield,	Mill Brook,	Bloomfield,	200
W. H. Moore,	Bloomfield,	Ryan Brook,	Bloomfield,	200
C. E. Chapman,	Montville,	Smiths Brook,	Montville,	200
Fred J. Hope,	Montville,	Oxoboxo Brook,	Montville,	200
W. H. Richards,	Hartford,	Mill Brook,	Windsor,	200
John H. Osgood,	Putnam,	Warshamegret Brook,	Pomfret,	200
G. B. Morse,	Putnam,	Wheatons Brook,	Putnam,	200
A. J. Morse,	Putnam,	Little River,	Putnam,	200
S. J. Roby,	Berlin,	No Name,	Berlin,	200
C. E. Sweete,	Montville,	Stony Brook,	Montville,	200
G. H. Bradford,	Oakdale,	Stony Brook,	Montville,	200
A. F. Rogers,	Oakdale,	Stony Brook,	Montville,	200
A. F. Fox,	Oakdale,	Stony Brook,	Montville,	200
L. R. P. Johnson,	Oakdale,	Stony Brook,	Montville,	200
H. W. Atwood,	Oakdale,	Stony Brook,	Montville,	200
John Stacey,	Stamford,	Howland Brook,	Stamford,	200
J. F. Daley,	Stamford,	Poorhouse Brook,	Stamford,	200
E. H. Lawrence,	Stamford,	North Stamford Brook,	Stamford,	200
W. P. Williams,	Stamford,	Noroton River,	Stamford,	200

J. S. Jenkins,	Stamford,	Mill River,	Stamford,	200
H. M. Hoxie,	Mystic,	Haley Brook,	Groton,	200
John McGray,	Mystic,	Haley Brook,	Groton,	200
W. K. Holmes,	Mystic,	Seth Williams Brook,	Ledyard,	200
C. M. Gates,	Mystic,	Seth Williams Brook,	Ledyard,	200
R. J. Ketcham,	Mystic,	McGray Brook,	Groton,	200
W. S. Warner,	Danielson,	Washentuck Brook,	Killingly,	200
J. A. Gilbert,	Danielson,	Hyde Brook,	Canterbury,	200
O. W. Bowen,	Danielson,	Quadack Brook,	Killingly,	200
J. W. Laville,	Danielson,	White Brook,	Killingly,	200
Louis Lagur,	Danielson,	Canterbury Brook,	Canterbury,	200
H. D. Brinold,	Danielson,	Brickyard Brook,	Brooklyn,	200
F. E. Shumway,	Danielson,	Blackwell Brook,	Brooklyn,	200
F. E. Bitgood,	Danielson,	Smoke Meadow Brook,	Killingly,	200
Frank P. Todd,	Danielson,	Fall Brook,	Killingly,	200
O. C. Sharp,	Danielson,	Harris Brook,	Killingly,	200
M. F. Porgal,	Danbury,	Margary Brook,	New Fairfield,	200
G. I. Miller,	Danbury,	Margary Brook,	New Fairfield,	200
W. H. Cable,	Danbury,	Margary Brook,	New Fairfield,	200
Cyrus E. Ryder,	Danbury,	Margary Brook,	New Fairfield,	200
F. E. Shepard,	Danbury,	Fleetwood Brook,	Bethel,	200
A. H. Miller,	Danbury,	Fleetwood Brook,	Bethel,	200
William Mather,	Windsor Locks,	English Brook,	Windsor Locks,	200
J. V. Spicer,	Windsor Locks,	Water Works Brook,	Windsor Locks,	200
F. L. Crosley,	Windsor Locks,	Conners Brook,	Windsor Locks,	200
C. F. Cleaveland,	Windsor Locks,	Sadlers Brook,	Windsor Locks,	200
Harry P. Eno,	Simsbury,	Shea's Brook,	Simsbury,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1906.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
William Shea,	Simsbury	Shea's Brook,	Simsbury,	200
J. B. Shea,	Simsbury,	Shea's Brook,	Simsbury,	200
O. F. Curtis,	Simsbury,	Shea's Brook,	Simsbury,	200
John J. Gibbs,	Hartford,	Shea's Brook,	Simsbury,	200
W. J. Bronson,	Hartford,	Shea's Brook,	Simsbury,	200
J. P. Graff,	Hartford,	Shea's Brook,	Simsbury,	200
A. B. Lambert,	Hartford,	Shea's Brook,	Simsbury,	200
C. F. Andrews,	Simsbury,	Shea's Brook,	Simsbury,	200
C. H. Chappell,	New London,	Mill Brook,	Simsbury,	200
W. H. Briggs, Jr.,	New London,	Mill Brook,	New London,	200
John F. Brown,	New London,	Jordon Brook,	New London,	200
J. H. Brown,	New London,	Jordon Brook,	Waterford,	200
E. L. daSilva,	New London,	Hunts Brook,	Waterford,	200
C. B. Whittlesey,	New London,	Latimers Brook,	Waterford,	200
J. J. Gardner,	New London,	Latimers Brook,	East Lyme,	200
C. H. Heitman,	New London,	Latimers Brook,	East Lyme,	200
A. R. Mussell,	New London,	Latimers Brook,	East Lyme,	200
F. L. Comstock,	New London,	Jordon Brook,	East Lyme,	200
Ira M. Comstock,	New London,	Jordon Brook,	East Lyme,	200
D. S. Marsh, Jr.,	New London,	Fire St. Brook,	Waterford,	200
E. B. Mathewson,	Pomfret,	Fivemile River,	Waterford,	200
W. H. Hager,	New London,	Beaver Brook,	Pomfret,	200
			East Lyme,	200





SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE, WINDSOR LOCKS HATCHERY.

W. S. Jones,	New London,	Beaver Brook,	East Lyme,	200
J. T. Sexton,	New London,	Beaver Brook,	East Lyme,	200
John L. Wilson,	Suffield,	Copley Brook,	Suffield,	200
W. J. Wilson,	Suffield,	Remington Brook,	Remington Brook,	200
G. H. Mann,	Hamden,	Shepard Brook,	Hamden,	200
F. P. Burr,	Middletown,	Hopkins Meadow Brook,	Middletown,	200
C. L. Ockford,	New London,	Haley Brook,	Groton,	200
W. E. Joseph,	Groton,	Beaver Dam Brook,	Groton,	200
C. M. Shay,	New London,	Oil Mill Brook,	Waterford,	200
F. P. Latimer,	Groton,	Great Brook,	Groton,	200
E. B. Douglass,	Groton,	Beaver Dam Brook,	Groton,	200
O. H. Banning,	Groton,	Great Brook,	Groton,	200
Oscar S. Allen,	Hanover,	Sawmill Brook,	Sprague,	200
W. H. Harrison,	Hanover,	Little River,	Sprague,	200
Edgar Ward,	Hanover,	Little River,	Sprague,	200
W. C. Brownell,	Hanover,	Negro Brook,	Sprague,	200
D. P. Warrirch,	Hanover,	Little River,	Sprague,	200
W. M. Heath,	Mystic,	Seth Williams Brook,	Sprague,	200
G. A. Graves,	Shelton,	Farmill River,	Stonington,	200
D. P. Rich,	Shelton,	Farmill River,	Huntington,	200
W. G. Mahoney,	Shelton,	Farmill River,	Huntington,	200
W. A. Fenn,	Shelton,	Fenns Brook,	Huntington,	200
J. J. Keeting,	Bridgeport,	Keeting Brook,	Newtown,	200
R. H. Pettel,	Derby,	Keeting Brook,	Newtown,	200
Edward Smith,	Derby,	Keeting Brook,	Newtown,	200
Frederick Mills,	Shelton,	Farmill River,	Huntington,	200
A. E. Mills,	Shelton,	Farmill River,	Huntington,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1906.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
W. P. Robbins,	Shelton,	Farmill River,	Huntington,	200
F. T. Mussell, Jr.,	Suffield,	Austins Brook,	Suffield,	200
W. E. Hungerford,	Suffield,	Freeman Brook,	Suffield,	200
R. H. Dennison,	Groton,	Great Brook,	Groton,	200
J. W. Croff,	Hanover,	Little River,	Sprague,	200
J. M. Buteau,	Baltic,	Beaver Brook,	Sprague,	200
C. Brennan,	Baltic,	Beaver Brook,	Sprague,	200
Paul Brennan,	Baltic,	Beaver Brook,	Sprague,	200
Louis Trudeau,	Baltic,	Beaver Brook,	Sprague,	200
W. H. Buteau,	Baltic,	Beaver Brook,	Sprague,	200
John E. Brown,	Baltic,	Beaver Brook,	Sprague,	200
Angus Park,	Hanover,	Little River,	Sprague,	200
Frank E. Rockwell,	Hartford,	Mill Brook,	Bloomfield,	200
A. G. Krow,	Danbury,	Great Plain Brook,	Danbury,	200
F. B. Wood,	Southport,	Westport Brook,	Weston,	200
J. L. Hetzel,	Southport,	Mill River,	Fairfield,	200
J. W. Lawson,	Southport,	Mill River,	Fairfield,	200
S. Kerrigan,	Southport,	Mill River,	Fairfield,	200
Edgar Sherwood,	Southport,	Sasco Creek,	Fairfield,	200
J. B. Wood,	Southport,	Mill River,	Fairfield,	200
Frank E. Lane,	Southport,	Crickier Brook,	Fairfield,	200
C. E. Jelliff,	Southport,	Crickier Brook,	Fairfield,	200

J. W. Perry, . . .	Southport, . . .	Crickler Brook, . . .	Fairfield, . . .	200
Charles H. Mills, . . .	Southport, . . .	Westport River, . . .	Fairfield, . . .	200
D. J. Connors, . . .	Southport, . . .	Sasco River, . . .	Fairfield, . . .	200
C. Connors, . . .	Southport, . . .	Roaring Brook, . . .	Fairfield, . . .	200
J. F. Johnston, . . .	Southport, . . .	Aspetuck River, . . .	Easton, . . .	200
Edward Russell, . . .	Southport, . . .	Upper Mill River, . . .	Easton, . . .	200
C. M. Gillman, . . .	Southport, . . .	Betsy Couch Brook, . . .	Westport, . . .	200
J. H. Bowney, . . .	Southport, . . .	Beaver Brook, . . .	Fairfield, . . .	200
W. B. Northrop, . . .	Southport, . . .	Aspetuck River, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
John H. Reid, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
J. B. Clark, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
A. T. Desty, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
E. N. Langdon, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
D. D. Smith, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
W. A. Beach, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
E. F. Russell, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
Frank Mills, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
J. B. Lyford, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
W. W. Naramore, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
Horace A. Allen, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
F. H. Lyford, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
W. H. Gilbert, . . .	Bridgeport, . . .	Rockhouse Brook, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
W. J. Perry, . . .	Southport, . . .	Aspetuck River, . . .	Easton, . . .	150
M. H. Perry, . . .	Southport, . . .	Aspetuck River, . . .	Easton, . . .	200
W. B. Judd, . . .	Bethel, . . .	Two Brook, . . .	Bethel, . . .	200
John C. Keeler, . . .	Bethel, . . .	No Name Brook, . . .	Bethel, . . .	200
W. H. Wood, . . .	Bethel, . . .	Elmwood Brook, . . .	Bethel, . . .	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1906.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH
J. T. McDonough,	Naugatuck,	Shattuck Brook,	Middlebury,	200
William Kennedy,	Naugatuck,	Shattuck Brook,	Middlebury,	200
S. I. Warner,	Naugatuck,	Shattuck Brook,	Middlebury,	200
H. P. McCarthy,	Naugatuck,	Shattuck Brook,	Middlebury,	200
Rev. J. O. R. Sheridan,	Naugatuck,	Hop Brook,	Middlebury,	200
Rev. M. F. Higgins,	Naugatuck,	Hop Brook,	Middlebury,	200
J. F. Lewis,	Naugatuck,	Hop Brook,	Middlebury,	200
C. F. Ridge,	Bethel,	Two Brook,	Bethel,	200
R. C. Keeler,	Bethel,	Plumtree Brook,	Bethel,	200
L. S. Gray,	Ansonia,	Halfway River,	Newtown,	200
F. B. Witmore,	Ansonia,	Halfway River,	Newtown,	200
C. F. Baldwin, M. D.,	Derby,	Halfway River,	Newtown,	200
Egbert Elwood,	Derby,	Halfway River,	Newtown,	200
E. S. Schoomaker,	Ansonia,	Halfway River,	Newtown,	200
George I. Baum,	Shelton,	Halfway River,	Newtown,	200
Thomas Ward,	Shelton,	Halfway River,	Newtown,	200
Eugene Northrop,	Stepney Depot,	Pookatuck,	Newtown,	200
G. C. Ham,	Naugatuck,	Long Hill Brook,	Bethany,	200
Charles Brunnhofer,	Simsbury,	Shea's Brook,	Simsbury,	200
Aaron L. Eno,	Simsbury,	Shea's Brook,	Simsbury,	200
F. M. Childs,	Pomfret Center,	Dany Brook,	Pomfret,	200
F. L. Wright,	Pomfret Center,	Day Brook,	Pomfret,	200

R. A. Andrews,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope Brook,	Mansfield,	200
M. J. Andrews,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope Brook,	Mansfield,	200
M. C. Andrews,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope Brook,	Mansfield,	200
D. G. Andrews,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope Brook,	Mansfield,	200
M. E. Andrews,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope Brook,	Mansfield,	200
G. H. Andrews,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope Brook,	Mansfield,	200
A. D. Boss,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope Brook,	Mansfield,	200
H. H. Waldon,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope Brook,	Mansfield,	200
E. W. Jacobs,	Willimantic,	Mt. Hope Brook,	Mansfield,	200
A. A. Chase, M. D.,	Plainfield,	Still Brook,	Plainfield,	200
S. T. Hill,	Mystic,	Seth Williams Brook,	Groton,	200
G. C. L. Balmert,	Bethel,	East Swamp Brook,	Bethel,	200
John Eckart, Jr.,	Bethel,	East Swamp Brook,	Bethel,	200
C. H. Daley,	Danbury,	Sugar Hollar Brook,	Danbury,	200
M. J. Moran,	Southington,	Quinnipiack River,	Southington,	200
G. R. Gibson,	Meriden,	Quinnipiack River,	Southington,	200
W. D. Parker,	Meriden,	Quinnipiack River,	Southington,	200
E. E. Schmely,	Meriden,	Quinnipiack River,	Southington,	200
William Hall,	Meriden,	Quinnipiack River,	Southington,	200
W. J. Haran,	Southington,	Quinnipiack River,	Southington,	200
W. B. Beecher,	Meriden,	Quinnipiack River,	Southington,	200
W. F. Hirschfield,	Meriden,	Quinnipiack River,	Southington,	200
A. E. Olsen,	Meriden,	Quinnipiack River,	Southington,	200
A. H. Parker,	Meriden,	Quinnipiack River,	Southington,	200
R. A. Hagaty,	Poquonock,	Quinnipiack River,	Southington,	200
Alfred Diew,	Poquonock,	Farmington River,	Windsor,	200
J. W. Quinn,	Poquonock,	Farmington River,	Windsor,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1906.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
A. H. Brothers,	Poquonock,	Farmington River,	Windsor,	200
C. R. Bulkeley,	Colbrook,	Wright Brook,	Colbrook,	200
R. A. Turner,	Colbrook,	Wright Brook,	Colbrook,	200
F. C. Tuttle,	Colbrook,	Center Brook,	Colbrook,	200
Theodore Phillips,	Colbrook,	Center Brook,	Colbrook,	200
H. J. Sharps,	Norfolk,	West Brook,	Norfolk,	200
C. G. Sharps,	Norfolk,	Blackberry River,	Norfolk,	200
Winthrop Cone,	Norfolk,	Birch Hill Brook,	Norfolk,	200
T. O'Donnell,	Norfolk,	West Brook,	Norfolk,	200
W. O'Connor,	Norfolk,	Buckley Pond,	Norfolk,	200
F. H. Barnes,	Stamford,	Mill River,	Stamford,	200
W. F. Gillespie,	Stamford,	Mill River,	Stamford,	200
J. F. Coulin,	Unionville,	Lovely St. Brook,	Avon,	200
John J. Clancy,	Unionville,	Lovely St. Brook,	Avon,	200
W. A. Hitchcock,	Unionville,	Lovely St. Brook,	Avon,	200
John F. Gambier,	Unionville,	Lovely St. Brook,	Avon,	200
C. C. Georgia,	Unionville,	Burlington Brook,	Burlington,	200
Frank A. Andrews,	Unionville,	Burlington Brook,	Burlington,	200
S. D. Lambert,	Unionville,	Curran Brook,	Farmington,	200
J. P. Champion,	Unionville,	Curran Brook,	Farmington,	200
Charles G. Bill,	Unionville,	Belden Brook,	Burlington,	200
W. K. Holmes, Jr.,	Mystic,	Yawbuck Brook,	North Stonington	200

William K. Holmes.	Mystic.	Yawbuck Brook.	North Stonington.	200
J. W. Brennan,	West Hartford,	Brennans Brook,	West Hartford,	200
Alfred L. Searle,	Hartford,	Sissons Brook,	West Hartford,	200
E. M. Sisson,	West Hartford,	Sissons Brook,	West Hartford,	200
Arthur L. Spicer,	So. Willington,	Willimantic River,	Willington,	200
W. H. Brackett,	So. Willington,	Willimantic River,	Willington,	200
T. R. Worden,	So. Willington,	Willimantic River,	Willington,	200
John R. Neil,	So. Willington,	Willimantic River,	Willington,	200
R. H. Worden,	So. Willington,	Willimantic River,	Willington,	200
William H. Hall,	So. Willington,	Willimantic River,	Willington,	200
Joseph Kingsbury,	So. Willington,	Battye Brook,	Willington,	200
James Service, Jr.,	So. Willington,	Battye Brook,	Willington,	200
William Watson,	So. Willington,	Battye Brook,	Willington,	200
Howard A. Warner,	Middletown,	Millbrook,	Willington,	200
G. L. Lockwood,	Norwalk,	West Norwalk River,	Durham,	200
F. E. Lockwood,	Norwalk,	West Norwalk River,	Norwalk,	300
F. Clarence Bissell,	Turnerville,	Old Sawmill Brook,	Norwalk,	300
E. A. Raymond,	Turnerville,	Old Sawmill Brook,	Hebron,	200
W. H. Edgerton,	Turnerville,	Old Sawmill Brook,	Hebron,	200
Fred Baumberger,	Turnerville,	Old Sawmill Brook,	Hebron,	200
E. Thompson,	Turnerville,	Old Sawmill Brook,	Hebron,	200
D. Robertson,	Stafford Springs,	Middle River,	Hebron,	200
C. C. Pinney,	Stafford Springs,	Stoughton Brook,	Stafford,	200
J. H. Valentine,	Stafford Springs,	Stoughton Brook,	Stafford,	200
Andrew Jacobsen,	Stafford Springs,	Roaring Brook,	Stafford,	200
B. C. Cooley,	Stafford Springs,	Roaring Brook,	Stafford,	200
R. W. Smith,	Stafford Springs,	Roaring Brook,	Stafford,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1906.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
F. E. Fitzpatrick,	Stafford Springs,	Roaring Brook,	Stafford,	200
E. H. Royce,	Oakdale,	Stony Brook,	Montville,	200
E. H. Atwood,	Uncasville,	Stony Brook,	Montville,	200
C. R. Beebe,	Naugatuck,	Shattuck Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
J. F. Swartz,	Naugatuck,	Long Meadow Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
S. B. Hubbell,	Naugatuck,	Long Meadow Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
Isaiah Baker, Jr.,	Hartford,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
Charles H. Webster,	Hartford,	Ketch Brook,	Ellington,	200
R. H. Webster,	Hartford,	Podunk Brook,	So. Windsor,	200
J. G. Lane,	Hartford,	Thompsons Brook,	Enfield,	200
C. M. Pitkin,	Hartford,	Dry Brook,	East Windsor,	200

FINGERLING RAINBOW TROUT PLANTS, Fall of 1906.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Frank L. York,	Deep River,	Deep River Brook,	Saybrook,	200
A. S. Mack,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	200
C. R. Post,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	200
Charles F. Sisson,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	200
Charles R. Marvin,	Deep River,	Winthrop Brook,	Saybrook,	200
F. C. Griffin,	Bethel,	Pig Brook,	Redding,	200
F. L. Benidick,	Bethel,	Umpawag Brook,	Redding,	200
W. F. Burr,	Bethel,	Langattch River,	Redding,	200
W. A. Clark,	Saybrook,	Cedar Pond,	Old Saybrook,	200
J. C. Carlin,	New London,	Powers Lake,	East Lyme,	200
J. P. Newman,	New London,	Powers Lake,	East Lyme,	200
John Sexton,	New London,	Powers Lake,	East Lyme,	200
J. L. Sexton,	New London,	Powers Lake,	East Lyme,	200
D. F. McMahon,	New London,	Powers Lake,	East Lyme,	200
William Henly,	New London,	Powers Lake,	East Lyme,	200
D. S. Donnelly,	New London,	Powers Lake,	East Lyme,	200
W. A. Jones,	New London,	Powers Lake,	East Lyme,	200
W. H. Hager,	New London,	Powers Lake,	East Lyme,	200
G. R. Beandette,	New London,	Powers Lake,	East Lyme,	200
G. M. Post,	New London,	Powers Lake,	East Lyme,	200
L. R. Hazelton,	New London,	Powers Lake,	East Lyme,	200
J. J. Gannon,	New London,	Cedar Pond,	Lyme,	200

FINGERLING RAINBOW TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1906.—Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Hiram F. Chappell,	New London,	Cedar Pond,	Lyme,	200
William Miner,	New London,	Cedar Pond,	Lyme,	200
E. B. Farnham,	New London,	Pattagansett Lake,	East Lyme,	200
L. B. Jones,	New London,	Pattagansett Lake,	East Lyme,	200
Walter Shields,	New London,	Pattagansett Lake,	East Lyme,	200
E. H. Geer, Jr.,	Hadlyme,	Hemlock Brook,	East Haddam,	200
Leslie Geer,	Hadlyme,	Hemlock Brook,	East Haddam,	200
Elithu Geer,	Hadlyme,	Hemlock Brook,	East Haddam,	200
J. S. Jenkins,	Stamford,	Mill River,	Stamford,	200
F. N. Banning,	Hadlyme,	Hemlock Brook,	East Haddam,	200
E. J. Simpson,	Hadlyme,	Hemlock Brook,	East Haddam,	200
R. M. Clark,	Hadlyme,	Hemlock Brook,	East Haddam,	200
W. Y. Forsyth,	Tariffville,	Salmon Brook,	Granby,	200
Clifford M. Tucker,	Tariffville,	Salmon Brook,	Granby,	200
Frederick Pinney,	Tariffville,	Salmon Brook,	Granby,	200
T. M. Maltbie,	Tariffville,	Salmon Brook,	Granby,	200
E. H. Andrews,	Tariffville,	Salmon Brook,	Granby,	200
Charles Fox,	Tariffville,	Salmon Brook,	Granby,	200
W. W. Mather,	Tariffville,	Salmon Brook,	Granby,	200
J. L. Loomis,	Granby,	Salmon Brook,	Granby,	200
Edward W. Dewey,	Granby,	Salmon Brook,	Granby,	200
J. A. Smith,	Granby,	Salmon Brook,	Granby,	200

FINGERLING LAKE TROUT PLANTS, Fall of 1906.

WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Farmington River,	Windsor,	1,200
Wamgumbaug Lake,	Coventry,	5,000
Holbrook Lake,	Bolton,	5,200
Wononscopomus Lake,	Salisbury,	3,000
Twin Lakes,	Salisbury,	4,500

ADVANCED FRY LAKE TROUT PLANTS, Spring of 1906.

WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Crystal Lake,	Ellington,	39,000
Kenosia Lake,	Danbury,	25,000
Cedar Lake,	Chester,	35,000
Wononscopomus Lake,	Salisbury,	30,000
Lake Quassapaug,	Middlebury,	20,000
Twin Lakes,	Salisbury,	30,000
Pocotopaug Lake,	Chatham,	34,500
Snipsic Lake,	Vernon and Ellington,	32,400
Cranberry Pond,	Granby,	6,000

ADVANCED FRY SMALL MOUTH BLACK BASS PLANTS, SUMMER OF 1906.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Stuart R. Pinkham,	Southport,	Sherwoods Pond,	Southport,	500
George A. Ferris,	Stamford,	Mill River,	Stamford,	200
Preston Q. Jones,	Stamford,	Mill River,	Stamford,	200
Joseph F. Daley,	Stamford,	Mill River,	Stamford,	200
J. S. Jenkins,	Stamford,	Mill River,	Stamford,	200
E. H. Lawrence,	Stamford,	Mill River,	Stamford,	200
Samuel T. Raymond,	Cos Cob,	Mianus River,	Greenwich,	250
Fred A. Springer,	Cos Cob,	Mianus River,	Greenwich,	250
Wallace Porter,	Higganum,	Bell Shop Pond,	Haddam,	300
L. A. Graves et al,	Stonington,	Long Pond,	Ledyard,	1,000
J. A. Swift,	Derby,	Housatonic River,	Newtown,	200
B. L. Wilkinson,	Derby,	Housatonic River,	Newtown,	200
D. B. Giddings,	Derby,	Housatonic River,	Newtown,	200
E. W. Broadbreet,	Derby,	Housatonic River,	Seymour,	200
W. S. Downs,	Derby,	Housatonic River,	Seymour,	200
D. S. Brinswold,	Derby,	Housatonic River,	Seymour,	200
D. E. Brinswode,	Derby,	Housatonic River,	Oxford,	200
George E. Smith,	Derby,	Housatonic River,	Monroe,	200
Charles N. Downs,	Derby,	Housatonic River,	Monroe,	200
R. L. Flynn,	Derby,	Housatonic River,	Monroe,	200
A. W. Paige,	Bridgeport,	Housatonic River,	Monroe,	200
Frank A. Miller,	Derby,	Housatonic River,	Huntington,	200

W. L. Clark, . . .	Shelton,	.	.	Housatonic River,	.	Huntington,	.	200
Walter C. Boothe,	Shelton,	.	.	Housatonic River,	.	Huntington,	.	200
William Holmes, .	Shelton,	.	.	Housatonic River,	.	Huntington,	.	200
A. J. Holmes, . .	Shelton,	.	.	Housatonic River,	.	Huntington,	.	200
J. C. Houle, . . .	Shelton,	.	.	Housatonic River,	.	Huntington,	.	200
George A. Monson,	Shelton,	.	.	Housatonic River,	.	Huntington,	.	200
Henry Hathaway,	Shelton,	.	.	Housatonic River,	.	Huntington,	.	200
F. G. Thornton, .	Shelton,	.	.	Housatonic River,	.	Huntington,	.	200
G. Mecktersheimer,	Shelton,	.	.	Housatonic River,	.	Huntington,	.	200
F. Mecktersheimer,	Shelton,	.	.	Housatonic River,	.	Huntington,	.	200
R. H. Pettit, . . .	Shelton	.	.	Housatonic River,	.	Huntington,	.	200

REPORT OF WARDENS, UPON ARRESTS, CONVIC- TIONS, FINES, Etc., FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FISH AND GAME LAWS.

NAME OF VIOLATOR.	TOWN.	OFFENCE.	COURT DECISION.	FINE.
Leroy Wildman,	Newtown,	Use of explosives,	Convicted,	\$25.00
Clarence Gilbert,	"	"	Nolled.	
Bocardi Louis,	Danbury,	{ Killing song birds and Sunday hunt'g }	Convicted,	40.00
Peter Zarcone,*	"	Sunday hunting,	"	10.00
Dominico Baptist, Darien,	"	"	"	10.00
Lebasto Luto,	"	"	"	10.00
Ray Perkins,	Sherman,	"	"	10.00
Louis Pemruf,	New Milford,	Taking small bass,	"	50.00
George Brewster,	Canaan,	Dynamiting trout,	"	50.00
Antonic Lartoris,	North Canaan,	Sunday hunting,	"	10.00
Camelli Paresot,	Watertown,	"	"	2.00
W. H. Morgan,	"	"	"	2.00
James Dulucis,	Waterbury,	Killing non-game birds,	"	10.00
Liotto Rosarine,	"	"	"	25.00
Chas. A. Cooley,	"	Short trout,	Discharged.	
E. F. Coles,	"	"	"	
Vincent Conway,	Naugatuck,	Sunday hunting,	Convicted,	10.00
James Goorer,	"	"	"	10.00
Morris Quinto,	New Haven,	{ Selling pickerel in close season, }	"	25.00
Max Kurfowski,	"	"	Discharged,	
Thyman Davis,	"	"	Convicted,	25.00
Paul Levine,	"	"	"	25.00
Celia Shene,	"	"	Discharged.	
Louis Salafsky,	"	"	"	
Jacob Cohan,	"	"	Convicted,	25.00
James Delencia,	Waterbury,	Killing non-game birds,	"	10.00
Gustave Comelis,† Wolcott,	"	Seining in pond,	"	25.00
Fred Michael and Austin Robbins,	Bristol,	"	Discharged.	
Marrine Gavfinin,	Torrington,	Sunday hunting,	Convicted,	10.00
Charles Nash,	Norfolk,	"	"	15.00
Frederick Smith,	"	"	"	15.00
Sidney Heath,	Putnam,	Ferretting,	"	7.00
Edmund Flagg,	"	"	Discharged.	

A. Champagne,	Killingly,	Short pickerel,	Convicted,	25.00
Perry E. Hemies,	"	"	"	25.00
John Dosky,	Enfield,	Sunday hunting,	"	10.00
Jack Torel,	"	Killing song birds,	"	10.00
Antonea Beans,	Southington,	Short pickerel,	"	25.00
H. S. Schnbert,	West Hartford,	Sunday hunting,	"	15.00
Salvat'e Timpani,	"	Killing song birds,	"	7.00
Fred Toole,	Rocky Hill,	Sunday hunting,	"	10.00
Sam. Munzeo,	"	"	"	10.00
William Kiskie,	Tolland,	"	Discharged,	
F. H. Strong, †	Bolton,	"	Convicted,	10.00
M. Daley, †	"	"	"	10.00
F. Vaughn, †	"	"	"	10.00
Francis Wadham,	Goshen,	Illegal fishing,	"	10.00
Emil Mongemot,	Torrington,	"	"	10.00
Floyd Mallet,	Warren,	"	"	5.00
Wm. Whittaker,	"	"	"	10.00
W. D. Squires,	"	"	"	10.00
Albert Preest,	Norfolk,	Snaring birds,	"	10.00
S. S. Chamberlin,	Hartford,	Short trout,	"	20.00
Augustus Miller,	Simsbury,	Trapping birds,	"	10.00
F. C. Holmes,	Glastonbury,	"	"	1.00
Clayton M. Case,	Granby,	{ Unlawful number of partridges, }	"	25.00
Leroy J. Gaines,	"	"	"	50.00
John Nol,	Beacon Falls,	Sunday hunting,	"	10.00
Doolittle Bro's, |	New Haven,	Short lobsters,	"	
FCBurrvell&Co.,|	"	"	"	
E. F. Foote,	"	"	Convicted,	10.00
Frederick Allen,	Branford,	"	"	10.00
Edgar Beach,	Stony Creek,	"	"	10.00
Edward Bradley,	"	"	"	10.00
Lewis Ludwig, §	New Haven,	Killing deer,	"	100.00
William Legg, §	"	"	"	100.00
Joseph Meviers,	"	Killing non-game birds,	Nolled.	
David Calegori,	"	"	"	
A. Grammatto,	"	"	"	
John Fox,	Naugatuck,	Sunday hunting,	Convicted,	10.00
Joseph Gevald,	Woodbridge,	Trapping birds,	"	25.00
Geov'ni Bellotli, |	Beacon Falls,	{ Taking trout, close season, short trout, transporting trout, }	"	50.00
Dominie Belfoni,	North Haven,	Killing non-game birds,	"	30.00
Edward Beebe,	Waterbury,	{ Sunday hunting, }	Discharged,	
Clarence E. Peck,	New Haven,	Sale of birds,	Convicted,	10.00
George Neviers,	New Fairfield,	Seining in ponds,	"	25.00
Dan'l Richmond,	"	"	"	25.00
John Barnum,	"	"	"	25.00
Chas. Barnum, ¶	"	"	Nolled.	

Michael Doyle,	New Fairfield,	Seining in ponds,	Nolled.	
John Yucta,	Norwalk,	Sunday hunting,	Forfeited bond.	
Joseph Buckeay,	Stamford,	Killing non-game birds,	Convicted,	140.00
Ellias Parmer,**	"	Sunday hunting,	Nolled.	
Tony Carmavora,	"	Killing non-game birds,	Convicted,	20.00
Guiseppa Romano,	"	"	"	150.00
Tony Marcaroni,	Stratford,	Sunday hunting,	Forfeited bond.	
Joseph Joseph,	Danbury,	"	Convicted,	10.00
Costo Cargenin,	Newtown,	"	"	10.00
Chas. M. Perrin,	Woodstock,	{ Killing non-game }	"	10.00
		{ birds, close season, }		
Adam Coninsky,	Thompson,	Fishing in close season,	"	7.00
William Moykie,	"	"	"	9.00
Ramon Mushpatt,	"	"	"	9.00
Frank Krall,	"	"	"	9.00
Eugene Skinner,	Scotland,	Sunday hunting,	"	10.00
Walter P. Reed,	Pomfret,	"	"	10.00
Earl White,	"	"	"	10.00
Ernest P. Jaques,	Killingly,	"	"	10.00
Geo. W. Barlow,	"	"	"	10.00
Dwight Botham,	Pomfret,	Unlawful No. partridge	"	70.00
J. H. Tucker,	Windham,	{ Transportation of }	"	90.00
		{ game and unlawful }		
		{ No. of partridges, }		
M. J. Cordere,	Woodstock,	Ferreting,	"	7.00
A. G. Paul,	"	"	"	7.00

* Appealed.

† Appealed, discharged in District Court of Waterbury.

‡ Fine remitted.

§ \$50.00 fine remitted.

¶ Settled on payment of cost.

* Nolled on payment of part of cost and fine of Neviers, Richmond and J. Barnum.

** Nolled on payment of cost.



LOBSTER HATCHERY LAUNCH "C. F. C."

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Hugh M. Smith, *Deputy Commissioner*,

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B. W. Evermann, Assistant in charge of Division of Inquiry Respecting Food Fish.

J. W. Titcomb, Assistant in charge of Division of Fish Culture.

A. B. Alexander, Assistant in charge of Division of Statistics.

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John L. Leary, San Marcos, Tex.

DeWitt C. Booth, Spearfish, So. Dak.

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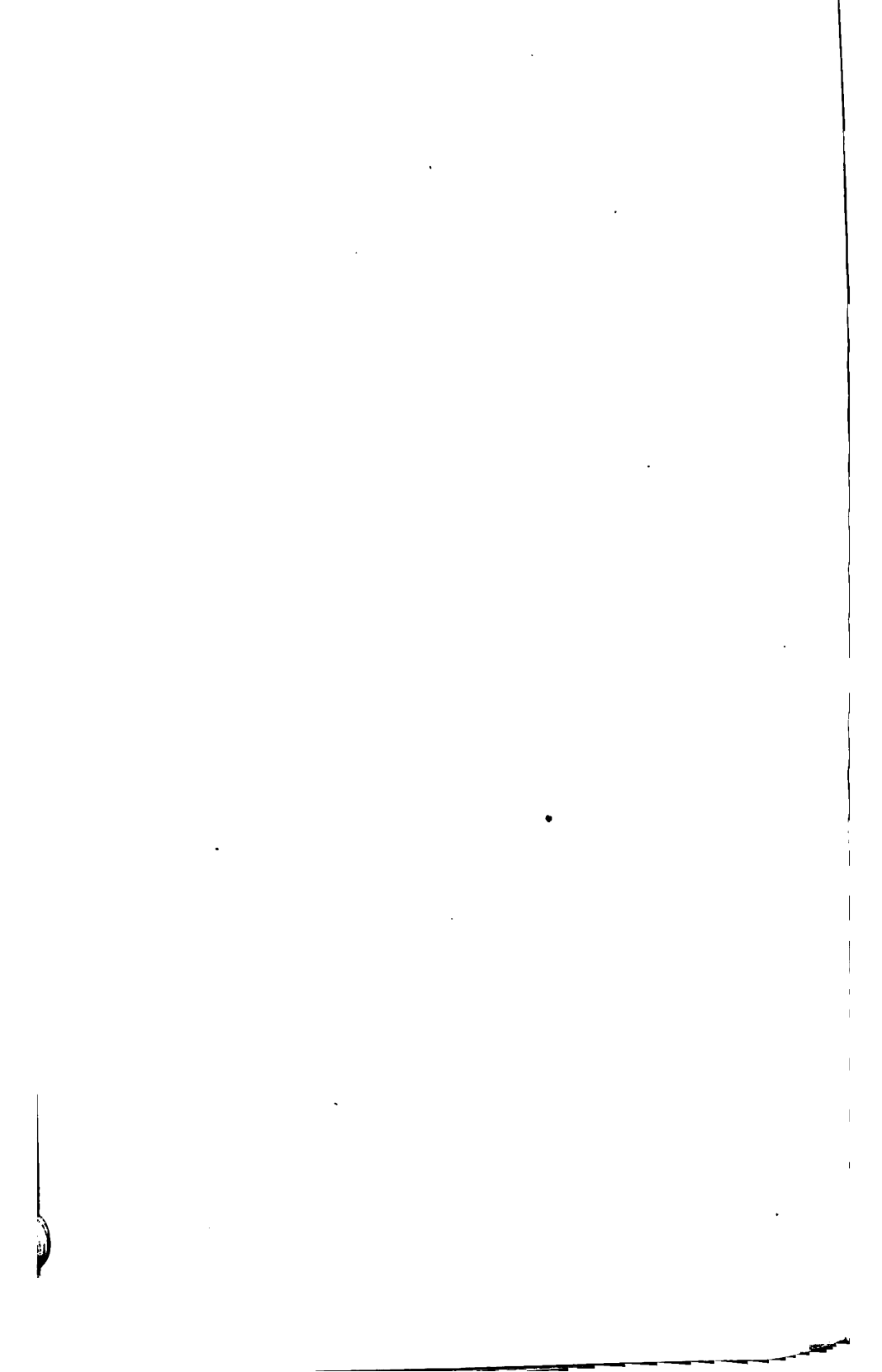
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ESTIMATE OF
AREAS OF PONDS AND LAKES,
AND
LENGTHS OF BROOKS AND RIVERS
IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Computed from the State Atlas for the
FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS. BY H. F. KEITH, C. E.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20 A.	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A.	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total Acres.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Avon.....	2	6					6	37
Berlin.....	5	24	4	160	1	120	304	47
Bloomfield.....	2	14	1	45			59	54
Bristol.....	8	52	3	161			213	52
Burlington.....	3	11					11	63
Canton.....	2	8	1	22			30	53
East Granby....	2	10					10	32
East Hartford..	1	15	1	35	1	R. 332	382	29
East Windsor....	2	20	1	24	1	R. 266	310	42
Enfield.....	4	27	2	84	1	R. 575	686	56
Farmington.....	2	10			1	160	170	53
Glastonbury....	13	67	1	50	1	R. 576	693	81
Granby.....	2	9	1	50			59	63
Hartford.....						R. 340	340	24
Hartland.....	1	35					35	55
Manchester.....	15	75					75	40
Marlborough....	4	22	1	52			74	42
New Britain....	3	12					12	32
Newington.....	1	7					7	19
Plainville.....	3	24	1	50			74	10
Rocky Hill.....	1	5					5	22
Simsbury.....	1	5	1	36			41	53
Southington....	8	52	1	25	1	140	217	49
South Windsor..	1	10			1	R. 585	595	42
Suffield.....	1	3			1	R. 525	528	39
West Hartford..	4	17	5	180	1	R. 345	542	35
Wethersfield....	3	10	1	28	1	R. 339	377	13
Windsor.....					1	R. 590	590	54
Windsor Locks..	3	5			1	R. 192	197	10
	97	555	25	1,002	13	5,085	6,642	1,206

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Town.	No.	Area of ponds under 20A.	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A.	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total acres of ponds.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Ansonia.....	4	15			1	R. 100	115	10
Beacon Falls....	3	9			1	R. 140	149	11
Bethany	3	18	1	35			53	38
Branford.....	1	8			1	165	173	28
Cheshire	1	9					9	45
Derby	2	24	1	R. 40			64	8
East Haven....	1	4			1	230	234	9
Guilford	1	6	1	65	1	104	175	73
Hamden	5	34	1	37	1	215	286	38
Madison.....	4	16					16	49
Meriden.....	6	38	1	93	1	134	265	33
Middlebury	2	7	1	78	1	280	365	30
Milford.....	7	23	2	S. 165	1	R. 260	448	29
Naugatuck.....	1	5			1	R. 130	135	35
New Haven.....	1	3	1	28			31	9
North Branford..	3	23	1	28			51	41
North Haven....	2	5					5	32
Orange.....	8	48	1	25	1	R. 100	173	55
Oxford.....	8	45			1	R. 132	177	52
Prospect.....			1	23			23	24
Seymour.....	3	3			1	R. 130	133	34
Southbury	3	10			1	R. 110	120	79
Wallingford.....	3	14	2	82	1	134	230	66
Waterbury.....	7	40	2	75			115	58
Wolcott.....	5	29	3	215			244	50
Woodbridge.....	5	11	1	35			46	37
	80	447	20	1,024	15	2,364	3,835	973

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20 A.	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A.	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total area of ponds.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Bozrah.....	1	12	1	60			72	36
Colchester.....	8	28	2	105	1	128 S. & F.	261	76
East Lyme.....	8	39	3	120	3	716	875	40
Franklin.....	3	18					18	20
Griswold.....	4	10	3	326	1	890	1,226	51
Groton.....	10	65	2	79	3	S. 822	966	40
Lebanon.....	9	34	1	74	2	233	341	74
Ledyard.....	8	53			2	R. 310	363	45
Lisbon.....	2	17					17	29
Lyme.....	5	35	3	127	1	R. 900	1,062	43
Montville.....	9	67	3	143	2	R. 653 116	984	71
New London....								1
No. Stonington..	6	17	4	240			257	87
Norwich.....	3	14	1	76	1	R. 813	903	41
Old Lyme.....	3	28			2	130 R. 355	813	30
Preston.....	8	25	4	195	1		220	56
Salem.....	1	3	1	25	1	348	376	37
Sprague.....	1	11	2	98	1	205	314	16
Stonington.....	7	45			1	S. 180	225	28
Voluntown.....	10	48	3	119	1	250	417	63
Waterford.....	1	2	3	140	2	S. 416 R. 832	1,390	33
	107	571	36	1,932	25	8,297	10,900	917

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towna.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20A	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100.	No.	Area over 100.	Total Acres.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Bethel	2	6					6	23
Bridgeport	6	42	2	72	2	S. 292	406	16
Brookfield								34
Danbury	10	55	5	197	1	130	382	80
Darien								19
Easton	4	16	2	57			73	43
Fairfield	4	17					17	38
Greenwich	3	7	1	68	1	S. 125	200	71
Huntington	7	25			1	R. 540	565	45
Monroe	5	8	1	65			73	39
New Canaan	3	8	1	24			32	30
New Fairfield			3	106			106	35
Newton	8	27			2	R. 175 112	314	90
Norwalk	5	42	1	S. 32			75	27
Redding	1	16	1	20			36	52
Ridgefield	8	47	1	32	1	104	183	66
Sherman	2	16	1	32			48	40
Stamford	2	24					24	57
Stratford	4	19			1	R. 590	609	18
Trumbull	3	12	1	24			36	37
Weston	3	6					6	38
Westport	2	12			1	S. 180	192	27
Wilton	3	15	1	84			99	48
	85	420	20	813	10	2,248	3,481	967

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20A	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total Acres.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Barkhamsted....	2	18					18	76
Bethlehem.....	1	4			1	153	157	44
Bridgewater.....								26
Canaan.....	1	3			1	102	105	40
Colebrook.....	4	13					13	64
Cornwall.....	3	20					20	70
Goshen.....	2	16	2	62	1	135	213	109
Harwinton.....	2	6	2	48			54	70
Kent.....	4	19	3	177	1	165	361	65
Litchfield.....	5	40	2	64	1	270	374	121
Morris.....	2	26			1	840	866	41
New Hartford....					2	252	252	85
New Milford....								106
Norfolk.....	5	38	2	89	1	192	319	73
North Canaan...								24
Plymouth.....	9	29	1	30			59	47
Roxbury.....								45
Salisbury.....	3	24	2	71	6	1,625	1,720	68
Sharon.....	2	26	2	73	1	190	289	85
Thomaston.....	1	8					8	24
Torrington.....	2	14	2	112			126	76
Warren.....			1	50	1	285	335	32
Washington. ...					1	320	320	62
Watertown.....	7	48	3	83			131	52
Winchester.....	1	1	2	84	1	428	513	84
Woodbury.....	6	41					41	76
	62	394	24	943	19	4,957	6,294	1,631

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20 A	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total acres of ponds.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Chatham.....					2	508 R. 260	768	43
Chester.....	2	5	3	124	1	R. 250	379	17
Clinton.....	3	11					11	16
Cromwell.....	3	6			1	R. 396	402	15
Durham.....	2	8	2	70			78	42
East Haddam...	6	34	1	20	3	R. 425 665	1,144	72
Essex.....	8	33			1	R. 600	633	14
Haddam.....					1	R. 1,240	1,240	45
Killingworth....	5	51					51	53
Middlefield.....	2	11	2	78	1	125	214	17
Middletown.....	7	76	1	22			98	68
Old Saybrook...	3	26			1	R. 340	366	18
Portland.....	5	27	3	127	1	R. 768	922	27
Saybrook.....	4	39			2	R. 320 110	469	16
Westbrook.....	1	13					13	22
	51	340	12	441	14	6,007	6,788	495

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20A	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total area of ponds.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Andover.....							•	36
Bolton.....	1	2	1	25	1	180	207	26
Columbia.....			1	28	1	275	303	24
Coventry.....					1	395	395	58
Ellington.....	1	4			1	192	196	56
Hebron.....	3	11	2	142			153	55
Mansfield.....	6	29	2	192			221	80
Somers.....	4	40			1	40	80	46
Stafford.....	14	74	4	172	1	164	410	100
Tolland.....	3	18			1	377	395	82
Union.....	8	41	1	32	1	300	373	48
Vernon.....	5	52	1	45	1	115	212	28
Willington.....	5	18					18	55
	50	289	12	636	9	2,038	2,963	694

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20 A	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A	No.	Area over 100 A	Total area of ponds.	Total length of rivers in miles.
Ashford.....	3	16	2	116			132	61
Brooklyn.....	3	5					5	35
Canterbury.....	6	23					23	69
Chaplin.....	2	12					12	27
Eastford.....	3	12	1	50	1	140	202	48
Hampton.....	2	13					13	34
Killingly.....	19	61	8	325	2	350	736	60
Plainfield.....	4	29	1	45	1	120	194	68
Pomfret.....	3	23					23	53
Putnam.....	6	28	1	30			58	32
Scotland.....	2	5					5	16
Sterling.....	5	48					48	43
Thompson.....	6	38	3	75	2	493	606	76
Windham.....	5	16					16	36
Woodstock.....	25	122	5	227	2	272	621	78
	94	451	21	868	8	1,375	2,694	736

R in the foregoing tables means Rivers.

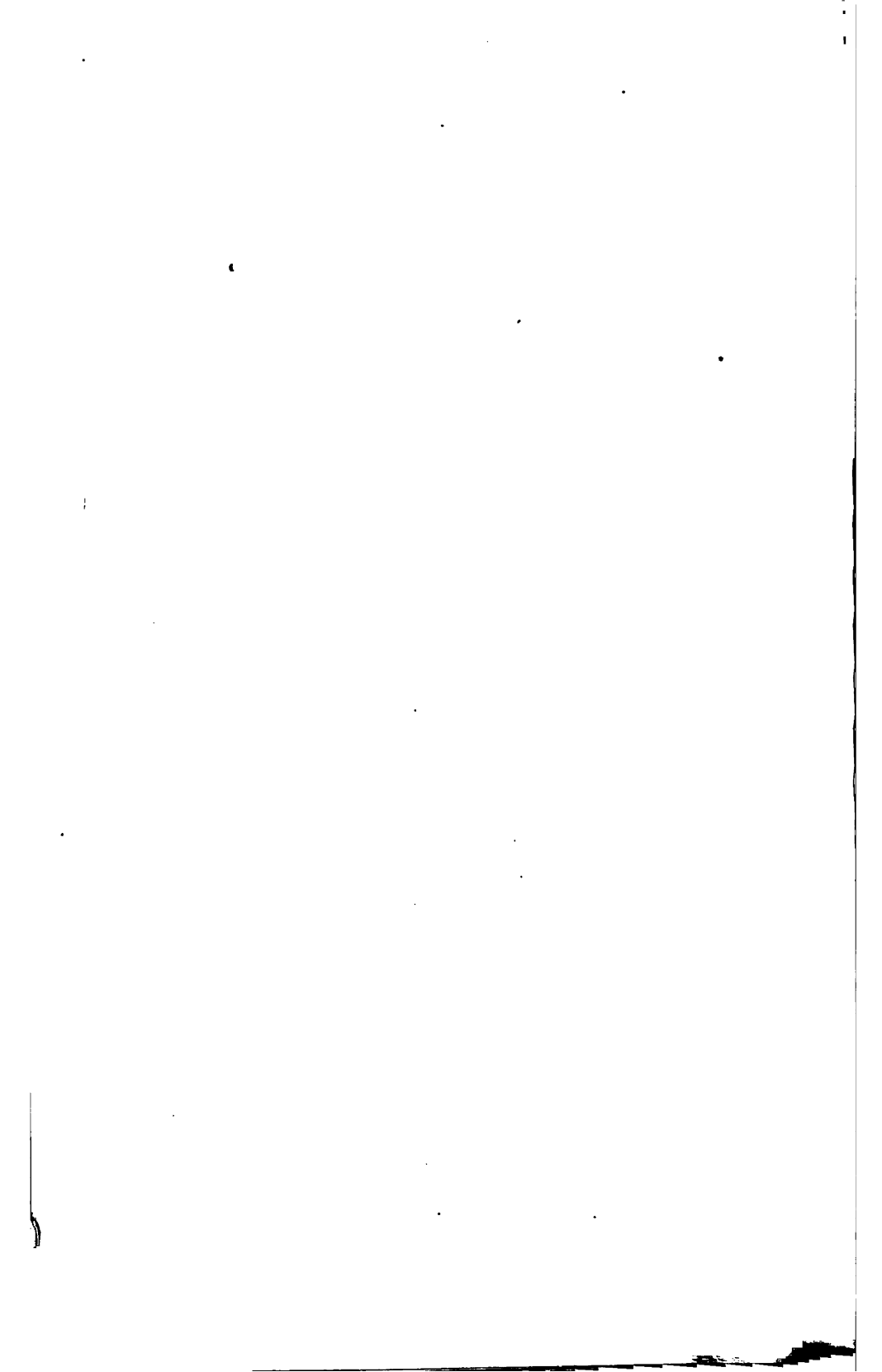
S in the foregoing tables means Salt.

SUMMARY.

Counties.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20A.	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A.	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total acres.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Fairfield	85	420	20	813	10	2,248	3,481	967
Hartford	97	555	25	1,002	13	5,085	6,642	1,206
Litchfield.....	62	394	24	943	19	4,957	6,294	1,631
Middlesex	51	340	12	441	14	6,007	6,788	495
New Haven.....	89	447	20	1,024	15	2,364	3,835	973
New London....	107	571	36	1,932	25	8,297	10,900	917
Tolland.....	50	289	12	636	9	2,038	2,963	694
Windham.....	94	451	21	868	8	1,375	2,694	736
	635	3,467	170	7,659	113	32,371	43,597	7,619

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State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 30.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SHELL-FISH COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,



FOR THE
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.:
STANDARD ASSOCIATION, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Officers and Employes of Shell-Fish Commission.

SHELL-FISH COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Bridgeport.
CHRISTIAN SWARTZ, South Norwalk.
WILLIAM J. ATWATER, New Haven.

CLERK OF SHELL-FISHERIES.

FREDERICK L. PERRY, New Haven.

ENGINEER.

CHARLES H. NICHOLS, New Haven.

INSPECTOR OF NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.

WILLIAM A. LEWIS, Bridgeport.

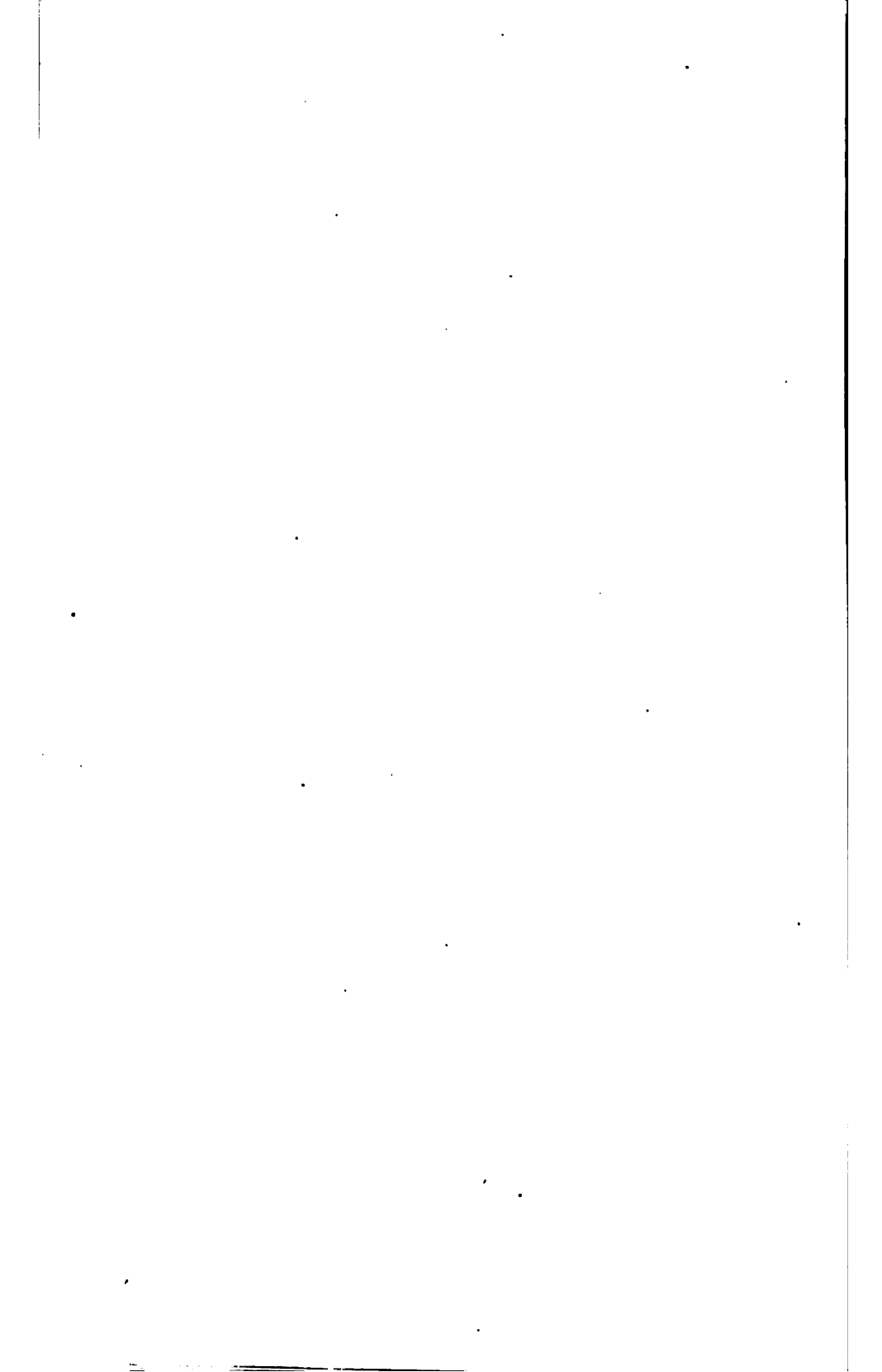
OYSTER POLICE.

DAVID RISLEY,	New Haven,.....	District No.	1
FRANK PERRY,.....	Milford,.....	" "	2
RICHARD SODERBERG,	Bridgeport,.....	" "	3
J. E. JOHNSON,.....		" "	"
GEORGE BOND,	Fairfield,.....	" "	4
ANDREW S. MILLS,	Rowayton,	" "	5
SMITH T. HATTER,.....	Sound Beach,.....	" "	6

INSPECTORS OF MUD-DUMPING.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
ACKERMAN, ERNEST W.	530 Quinipiac Av., New Haven
BARNES, HARVEY	313 Lenox St., New Haven.
BENEDICT, THOMAS E.	37 Sea St., New Haven.
BRADLEY, GEORGE A.	321 Lenox St., New Haven.
BROWN, HERBERT I.	1314 Townsend Av. New Haven
BULLOCK, SHELDON	Greenwich.
COLE, HICKSON W.	Rowayton.
COOKE, FRANK L.	Stamford.
WAKLEE, NELSON J.	Stratford.
WAKLEE, HOMER S.	Stratford.
YOUNG, OSCAR S.	Rowayton.

Office of the Commission, Exchange Building, Corner Church
and Chapel Streets, New Haven ; Rooms 301-303.



REPORT.

To the Governor and the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

In conformity with the Statutes of 1895, requiring an annual report of all Boards and Commissions of the State the Shell-Fish Commissioners have prepared and herewith respectfully submit their report for the year ended September 30th, 1906.

THE COMMISSION.

The members of the Commission are George C. Waldo of Bridgeport, Christian Swartz of South Norwalk, and William J. Atwater of New Haven.

Mr. Frederick L. Perry is Clerk of the Commission and Mr. Charles H. Nichols is employed as engineer. The office of the Commission is in Exchange Building, Chapel Street, New Haven, rooms 301-303.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

The Interstate Commission appointed by Governor Chamberlain and continued under Governor Roberts will report to the Governor and Legislature at the next session showing that considerable progress has been made in the direction of harmonizing the Shell-Fish laws of Connecticut and New York and recommending additional legislation to complete the work. The Sub-Committee consisting of Hon. Alexander Arnott of Hartford and Henry C. Rowe, Esq., of New Haven have the report in hand. New York has already passed a law validating all titles in Suffolk County, including those of foreign owners, and a bill will be brought before the legislature of that state at the coming session providing for the licensing of Connecticut boats to take lobsters in New York waters.

THE LAWS.

The estimation in which the oyster laws of the State of Connecticut are held by the law makers and oystermen of

other states is a source of continual gratification to the Commission and the call for copies of our oyster laws is constant. The previous editions of the reports in which the laws have been printed having been long since exhausted the Commission has with the approval of the Board of Control reproduced them from the Revised Statutes of 1902 down to date in the Appendix to the present report, and the Commission considers this a fitting time to introduce some matter illustrating the estimation in which our system of Shell-Fish Laws is held by other states whose oyster interests much exceed our own in extent.

It is now about twenty-five years since the establishment of the present system of laws governing the shell-fish business in the State of Connecticut and during that time there has been a constant improvement in the system, a continual readjustment through the knowledge gained by experience and a readaptation to the changing conditions, which conditions have advanced also, as the progressive and enterprising growers improved their apparatus and their methods. The basic principles are the same but many changes and readjustments, as has been said, have been made. During that period also the business has developed enormously and has come to be one of the important industries of the state. Other states whose waters afford even greater facilities for the growth and development of the oyster business but in which it has been allowed to be carried on by the antiquated and inadequate methods of the past have watched the development of the industry in Connecticut and have sought to learn of her improved system of state management. The laws of this State governing the cultivation of shell-fish have been sent to every State in the Union which has any considerable shell-fish interests and many of them have been incorporated into their own laws.

FROM MARYLAND.

Among the most recent of the states to adopt a new system and to find a part of the Connecticut methods of advantage is Maryland. While she looks upon her oyster grounds as a source of revenue to the state, as has always been her view, she still finds many of the Connecticut laws agreeable to her

purpose and she has recently constituted a Shell Fish Commission which has charge of the management of her shell-fish interests and the administration of her laws.

In May, 1906, several members and other officers of this newly constituted Commission visited Connecticut to see and study our system and certainly the encomiums passed by these officials, and they were scientific men and to a large extent experts, was something to rejoice the hearts of Connecticut men connected with the industry, officially and in a business way, who had labored diligently and continuously for many years to bring the system of Connecticut's laws and usages into a practical and satisfactory condition.

Perhaps no more adequate idea of what the Maryland Commissioners found in Connecticut can be had than that given in the accounts sent by a special correspondent to the Baltimore Sun, and his letters are herewith appended for the benefit of the oystermen of Connecticut, and the public in general:—

MARYLAND'S OYSTER COMMISSION.

Studies Connecticut Shell Fish Cultivation—"The Best Organized System in the World," Says Dr. Grave.

On Monday, May 28th The Sun said:

Dr. Caswell Grave and Mr. Swepson Earle, of the Shell-Fish Commission, will leave this morning for Connecticut, where they will inspect the system of oyster culture.

Dr. Grave said yesterday that the trip will be a tour of inspection. The time may be extended and they may stop in New Jersey on the return to inspect the system there.

Connecticut has the best organized system of oyster culture in the world, said Dr. Grave. The members of the commission will study the system to see if Maryland under the present law cannot have one to surpass it. The members feel that if the work is undertaken without going into the methods of other systems mistakes might be made. The particular reason for going to Connecticut is to find out the details of managing the surveys, what blanks are used to facilitate the office work and how the buoy system is managed.

The present idea of using the buoys will take a great deal of money, as there will be four buoys to each oyster bed. This is a big objection, and the commission will inquire into the kind of buoys in use in Connecticut, the price of them and other data. The method of triangulation will be talked

over, how the signals are erected and the kind of signals. Every phase of the subject will be taken up.

AT NEW HAVEN.

New Haven, Conn., May 28.—Dr. Caswell Grave and Mr. Swepson Earle, of the Maryland Board of Shell-Fish Commission, arrived here late this afternoon.

The object of the visit of Dr. Grave and Mr. Earle is to make a short but thorough study of the method adopted by the Shell-Fish Commissioners in this State, where oyster culture has been in progress for more than 25 years.

The Commission, however, is here to learn and profit, and tomorrow the members will be guests of Messrs. George H. Smith, Charles H. Nichols and Judge A. McC. Mathewson. They will take the Marylanders out for a trip over some of the nearby beds, thus giving them an opportunity of examining the buoys and seeing the method of marking off the lots.

Tonight the Commission again visited the rooms of the Shell-Fish Commission, and also was called upon by Mr. H. C. Rowe, who is the largest oyster grower in the State. Mr. Rowe gave the visitors some valuable suggestions, which will be used to advantage. Mr. Rowe cultivates about 11,000 acres of beds, and has been in the oyster business for 36 years. In relating his experience in the cultivation of oysters he told Dr. Grave he could say to the Marylanders the cultivation of oysters is like the cultivation of any other product, and that to be successful in this they would have to work and not be discouraged if with the first experiment they were not rewarded with a fortune.

"I have been in the business," said Mr. Rowe, "for many years, but I learn something new every day. When I started here the volume of trade was probably one-twentieth of what it is today. The oyster is very uncertain at times. There is no rule governing its cultivation. It is affected by many conditions. Some oysters will flourish on one bottom and practically die out on another. At the present time we have about 300,000 bushels of shells at our place which we are preparing to distribute over the bottoms of the grounds held by us.

Mr. Rowe referred to the splendid opportunities offered the people of Maryland, and said that he had some knowledge of the opposition to oyster culture by some classes in that State, but that he was more than confident that they would soon be, like the people of Connecticut, delighted with the increased volume of business which oyster culture will bring, and that those who are antagonizing the industry will be the first to say they would not go back to the old conditions for anything.

THE OYSTER BEDS AND PACKING HOUSES.

New Haven, Conn., May 29.—Dr. Caswell Grave, a member of the Shell-Fish Commission of Maryland, and Mr. Swepson Earle, the engineer for the Commission, who arrived here on Monday for the purpose of investigating the method of oyster culture in Connecticut, today completed one of the most interesting trips probably in their lives.

This trip was to give the visitors a practical feast of reason, and has filled them both with high hopes that Maryland, like Connecticut, will in a few years be able to furnish not only an immense increase in the supply of oysters, but will bring to the people of that state who are now engaged in oystering such an increase in revenue that peace and plenty will abound among them.

The day was an arduous one as well. The Marylanders started out from their hotel at 6:45 a. m., and, accompanied by Mr. C. H. Nichols, the engineer of the Connecticut Commission, went to the harbor, where, through the courtesy of Messrs. J. & G. H. Smith, a boat was in waiting to take the party on a trip over the beds in New Haven bay. This boat was commanded by Captain J. M. Chappell, who has been in the oyster business with the Messrs. Smith for many years and who proved to be a valuable assistant to Engineer Nichols, Captain Chappell being able to answer all questions put to him. As a result of this trip it can be said that the Marylanders to a man felt almost ashamed to acknowledge that their native state, possessing as it does such vast areas of water, should have so long been neglected and behind in the cultivation of oysters. One of the party on the return said he felt confident there was not a man in Maryland, no matter how violently he opposed the introduction of a planting system for oysters, who would not, after seeing what the party saw today, be converted to the wisdom of oyster culture.

IN THE PACKING HOUSE.

After viewing the workings of the boats on the oyster beds and the manner of catching, the party was landed at City Point, where the members were shown through the packing establishments of several firms. Here was another object lesson, not only for Marylanders, but for any other state interested in the oyster business. Arranged along the water front were a great many large buildings, which first seemed as if they were warehouses. On entering a prominent planter's establishment the party was ushered into an office, which probably would rival many private offices of bankers,

etc. It was furnished luxuriously and no one would ever dream that on the other side of the wall was an up-to-date oyster shucking establishment. Passing through a door the party found itself in an immense room, clean as a pin. Around the sides were many shuckers opening oysters. Among these shuckers were a number of women, who deftly plied the knife and in appearance could well be taken for shop girls rather than oyster shuckers.

In speaking of the quantity of oysters opened in a day at some of the establishments through which the visitors were shown by Mr. Nichols, one of the houses was pointed out as the record-breaker. It had opened as high as 2,000 gallons in a day. One of the packers said that the wages paid ran all the way from \$2.50 to \$7 a day; this latter amount, he said, had been made by several shuckers during the season. Of course, the wages are regulated largely by the character of oysters being opened by the shuckers. Thirty years ago, he added, \$1.50 to \$2 a day was considered good wages.

All around these packing houses there is an unmistakable air of thrifty prosperity. Instead of small shacks for the shuckers to live in, as are generally seen about a packing house, one will find good, comfortable homes in well-kept condition and the inhabitants thrifty and prosperous.

Mr. Nichols then escorted the party to a trolley car, which took them back to New Haven. At the office of the Shell-Fish Commission the Marylanders were introduced to the Board of Shell-Fish Commissioners—George C. Waldo, Christian Swartz, W. J. Atwater and Mr. Frederick L. Perry. The latter is Clerk to the Board. The Connecticut Commissioners invited the Maryland visitors to take lunch with them at the Union League club. This is one of the charming clubs of the city and the Marylanders enjoyed extended hospitality.

In addition to the Marylanders at the luncheon were Hon. A. McC. Mathewson, who presides as judge of the City Court of New Haven, and Mr. Charles H. Nichols and Mr. C. G. Young, the latter of New York. After the luncheon the Marylanders visited the office of the Shell-Fish Commissioners, where they met a number of men interested in the oyster culture.

At 6:30 p. m. the visitors were again entertained by Mr. Charles H. Nichols, who gave a most delightful dinner at the Graduates' club.

CONNECTICUT'S GREAT SYSTEM.

New Haven, Conn., May 30.—After having looked over the practical side of oyster culture in this state, Dr. Grave and

Engineer Earle, of the Maryland Shell-Fish Commission, today took up the study of the records and methods of administration adopted by the Connecticut Commission. Notwithstanding that today was a legal holiday, Mr. Frederick L. Perry, Clerk to the Connecticut Shell-Fish Commission, and Mr. Nichols, the engineer, devoted a large portion of the day to explaining the working of the office to the visitors.

The system adopted here, as far as the office work goes, is in keeping with the excellent methods adopted by the Connecticut people in all other branches of the oyster industry. There are many methods which will be used by the Maryland Commission, although the law relating to the cultivation of oysters and the taking up of ground differs materially from that in Maryland.

Dr. Grave, before leaving tonight, said:

"We have learned from reliable sources that the oyster industry in Connecticut has increased tenfold since the establishment of the present planting system. The volume of business has increased from not more than \$500,000 to about \$5,000,000 annually. The secret of the great success of the Connecticut planter seems to me to rest upon his adherence to a well ordered system based upon careful observations of the conditions governing the growth and propagation of the oyster, and the fact that he has been willing to give to the work his entire time and thought. He knows exactly when and where and how to plant his shells or gravel in order to get the best catch of young oysters. He knows that to get the best results with his oysters he must transplant them one or more times, and he knows when and where to transplant. In handling the oyster, whether in transplanting or in marketing he does it with great economy of time and labor. Success in this state has been attained in the face of obstacles of which the Maryland oystermen know nothing and on grounds less adapted to oyster culture than those of the Chesapeake.

MARYLAND BOTTOMS THE BEST.

"There is not the slightest doubt that the natural resources of Maryland, as far as the oyster is concerned, far surpass those of Connecticut. Whether Maryland shall have an oyster industry which will surpass that of Connecticut to the same degree depends wholly upon the people interested or who should be interested, in developing such an industry. I am confident that in this, as in other things, the Marylanders will not be found wanting."

MUST MARK NATURAL BEDS.

Judge A. McC. Mathewson, who for a number of years was connected with the State Board of Shell-Fish Commissioners, in speaking of the best method to be adopted in operating the Haman bill in Maryland, said:

"We have in Connecticut 8,000 acres of natural oyster beds. The trouble which we encountered was in defining these beds and drawing the distinction between the natural beds and barren bottoms. I understand that the same problems confront the Maryland Commission, and from the same causes. When, however, we established the line our troubles were over. The Supreme Court of this State rendered a decision confirming the boundaries of the natural oyster beds which had been defined by the Legislature and as soon as these exact boundary lines were established the rest was easy. Your Maryland Commission will make its task easy if it will definitely, finally and resolutely fix the boundaries of the natural beds.

"After we had established these boundaries the laying out of the barren lands became an easy task. The planters took up the land that was absolutely worthless and have transformed it into valuable oyster beds.

CONVINCED "NATURAL GROWTHERS."

"The greatest problem which the Maryland Commission must settle, and settle amicably and at once, is the controversy between what we call the 'natural growers' and the cultivators. It ought not to be difficult to settle this question. The 'natural growers' will soon be convinced that oyster cultivation is of the greatest benefit to them, and in five years they will be surprised that they so long opposed cultivation. They will find their opportunities greatly extended."

FROM NEW JERSEY.

An appreciation of the Oyster laws of Connecticut not unlike that which comes from Maryland is to be found in the Report of the Bureau of Shell Fisheries of the State of New Jersey, for the year ending October 31st, 1905. In this report the following comments on the Oyster laws of Connecticut, and their operation upon the industry, occur:—

LAWS.

The laws of Connecticut began their development about fifty years ago and practically culminated in the laws of the

early eighties which really gave to the Connecticut industry its most permanent development. Previous to this time the laws had remained so conflicting in the various towns and had imposed so many hardships upon the planters that there was little encouragement to invest capital in the enterprise, but in the early eighties, either because the industry had reached that point where it was bound to expand, or because of the encouragement of the laws, but possibly in consequence of both, the industry began a rapid development which has steadily continued until the present day.

The laws of Connecticut were certainly more liberal and better adapted to the encouragement of the business than those enacted by any of the States, and they have formed the basis for new laws for many States. They are certainly cited today as the best body of laws to be found."

CULTIVATION.

"The cultivation of the oyster has reached a high degree of development. Each of the larger cultivators has his various kinds of ground on which the oyster will set, grow and fatten, and they are transferred from one kind of ground to another in the preparation for the market.

"Then, the cultivator must be on a continual watch for enemies which may infest the bed, and if the starfish, drills or other enemy begins its depredations, they must be destroyed or the crop is ruined. This fighting of the enemy must be continuous and is often very expensive, but the system has been so thoroughly developed that among the better cultivators comparatively little damage is done to the oyster.

"The maps of the ground under the jurisdiction of the Commission have been very carefully made from actual surveys, and practically no boundary disputes exist in the whole extent of the grounds, from Greenwich to Guilford.

"The size of the lots vary from a few acres to over a thousand.

Under the encouragement of the Connecticut laws and the work of the Shell-Fish Commission, the title to all this vast extent of oyster ground has also been carefully protected, and today the oystermen have generally a better title than is enjoyed by owners of the land, and not a single dispute has arisen for many years."

MARKETING.

"The marketing of the oyster begins with its early growth, a few weeks after the set is found the sale of these minute

oysters begins. These small oysters are transplanted into the waters of many other states. Immense quantities are carried to New York, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and within recent years to the Pacific coast. It is, of course, important that the oyster carried to the Pacific coast shall be of a young and vigorous growth, in order to withstand the dangers of transportation. They are usually shipped in barrels in refrigerator cars and planted along the Pacific coast, where they grow rapidly and furnish a luxury to the people of that coast. After this small seed is either sold or transplanted on to other grounds in Connecticut, the care and cultivation continues for another year.

Many of the planters of Connecticut own ground in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New York, and the traffic between these four States is continuous in all developments of the oyster."

THE BUSINESS.

"Few people have any idea of the importance of the oyster industry along the shore towns of Connecticut, unless they have studied into the subject. It is certainly of immense importance to all the towns along the shore, and brings many thousands of dollars of business into the various towns.

Beginning with the planting of the grounds, each July in the year, their cultivation, transfer of stock, catching, shucking and marketing of the oysters and then shipping them to all parts of the country and even to Europe.

Thousands of men are continually employed in this work, and during the winter months very profitable work is given to shuckers during the open season.

Connecticut can certainly boast that it possesses ground on which the seed will catch and develop better than on any ground to be found in the country, and the oysters which are grown in Connecticut waters are renowned everywhere for their flavor."

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial statement for 1906 does not vary greatly from that of the previous year. The receipts are essentially the same while the expenses are less, leaving a larger balance to the State. The buoying of the natural oyster beds has, as usual cost more than the entire receipts from the boat licenses, and the Commissioners have been compelled to go to the Board of Control for relief. It is well enough to

repeat the suggestion of last year at this time, viz: that if the present system is to continue the amount appropriated and to be spent for buoying the natural oyster beds should be left open and not limited to an amount never adequate.

The Commissioners have buoyed the beds as often as they have been able and have rectified the lines repeatedly but as these lines oftentimes "go to pieces" over night, it is impossible to keep them up continually. Adjoining property owners are not absolved from keeping their buoys in line because the State occasionally establishes a line on certain natural beds, but it seems at times as if they felt relieved of all responsibility and depended too much upon the state buoying.

MUD DUMPING.

Inspection of mud dumping has cost the State less this year than last and will doubtless cost less hereafter as the inspection of United States work is done by the government.

The total for the Engineer's Department fills out the appropriation for two years and nowhere, save in mud dumping and buoy setting, has the appropriation for specific work been exceeded.

BUOYS SET.

The buoys set number a few short of last year probably owing to the fact that more survived the storms and other accidents and incidents than was the case in 1905. The round buoy is found to stand better, offering less surface to the tides and being less easily caught in the tackle of passing tows. A cloth with the State signal upon it, nailed to the top lasts longer than the boards formerly used and that form of buoy certainly does better service than any other thus far tried.

NEW GROUNDS.

Five hundred and fifty-one acres of new oyster grounds have been sold and much more applied for, the applications being still held. The Commission has had hearings on applications and on other disputed matters which have generally been satisfactorily adjusted.

REPAIRING SIGNALS.

The signals are in fairly good condition, but the chances of acquiring new sites for signals when the old ones are moved are constantly diminishing. The effort to save any portion of the shore to the use of the public seems to have died out for the present and with it the hope of securing signal sites of a permanent character for the State.

THE TABLE OF AREAS.

The Table of Areas is, once more printed, corrected and, for all practical purposes, dependable and complete. It gives the area of every lot in the list of taxable oyster grounds, with its number, so that it can easily be found, either upon the map, or in the list as desired.

THE SET.

The set this year was not general nor profuse and upon the great natural beds it was almost a failure. At the same time work has been going on with fair success on these beds the one and two-year old oysters furnishing a catch which has paid reasonably, without being equal to the return of the great years. Some of the planters in favorable localities secured good sets, but others lost the expense of shelling and the taking up of the shells again for future use.

Owing to the unfavorable outlook the boat licenses were about a third less in number than a year ago, but as has been said, those who are still at work have made fair wages from the natural beds.

POLICING AND INSPECTION.

There has been some trouble in the inspection of Natural Oyster Beds this year and several arrests and seizures of boats for dredging unlawfully on private grounds. Some of the arrested men were discharged, some have had the cases against them appealed and the results are as yet not reached. There is a feeling in which the Commissioners join, that the present arrangement for inspection and policing is not the best and that the law should be amended in the interest of greater efficiency.

Several petitions signed by a large number of workers on Natural Oyster Beds of the State were sent to the Commission, asking for the removal from office of William A. Lewis of Bridgeport, for about nine years inspector of the natural oyster beds of Connecticut, and for two years past inspector also for the cultivated grounds adjoining the natural beds. The charges against him were neglect to properly perform his duties and discrimination against the workers on the natural beds. Hearings were held at New Haven and Bridgeport which were largely attended and at which both sides were represented by counsel and witnesses. The Commissioners decided that the petitioners had failed to substantiate their charges against Inspector Lewis. At the same time they admitted the impracticability of a satisfactory performance at certain times and by one man of the duties of the position of inspector as now prescribed by law and suggested that more than one inspector be employed for the natural beds and that the watching of the adjacent cultivated grounds be done by the State Oyster Police; and it is further suggested that the Oyster Growers' Association, on behalf of the oyster planters of the State, and the Oystermen's Protective Association, on behalf of the workers on the natural beds, consult and work together in procuring a mutually satisfactory arrangement of the laws governing the inspection and policing of oyster grounds.

GEORGE C. WALDO,
CHRISTIAN SWARTZ,
WILLIAM J. ATWATER.
Commissioners

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1905-1906.

RECEIPTS.

Taxes Collected,	-	-	-	\$8,258 24
Deeds of New Oyster Ground,	-			551 30
Boat Licenses, -	-	-	-	551 50
Recording Deeds,	-	-	-	30 00
				\$9,391 04

ADVANCES TO SHELL-FISH COMMISSION.

Office Expenses, -	-	-	-	\$474 96
Engineers' Department, -	-	-	-	500 00
Special Engineering	-	-	-	000 00
Taxes, -	-	-	-	357 42
Buoying Natural Oyster Beds, -	-			895 05
Oyster Police -	-	-	-	2,807 00
Inspecting Natural Oyster Beds,	-			450 00
Repairing Signals, -	-	-	-	400 00
				\$5,884 43
Mud-Dumping, \$1,209 51				

BUOYS SET ON NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.

SPRING.

Bridgeport and Stratford Beds,	-	-	-	95
Fairfield and Southport Beds	-	-	-	27
Fish Island and Roton Point Beds	-	-		30
				Total,
				152

FALL.

Bridgeport and Stratford Beds,	-	.	-	102
Fairfield and Southport Beds,	-	-	-	28
Fish Island and Roton Point Beds	-	-		30
				Total,
				160
Total Spring and Fall,	-	-	-	312

The above named beds are the only ones provided for by the statutes, to be buoyed under the direction of the Shell Fish Commission.

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF THE SHELL-FISH COMMISSION
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

	Office.	Engineer.	Taxes.	Natural Beds Buoying Inspecting.		Oyster Police.	Mud Dumping	Signals.
October 1905	39 58	120 00	59 15	1 05		75 00	316 21	12 00
November	39 58	90 00	12 20			75 00	180 64	
December...	39 58	60 00	24 31		100 00	75 00	166 42	
January 1906	39 58		56 19			275 00	162 50	
February...	39 58	70 00	37 30		100 00	75 00		
March.. ...	39 58	45 00	32 16			75 00	40 00	
April.....	39 58	25 00	23 90			425 00	57 50	
May.....	39 58	10 00	28 14	420 00	100 00	228 00	77 50	30 00
June.....	39 58	25 00	29 95			330 00	32 50	
July.....	39 58	20 00				318 00		84 00
August.....	39 58	35 00	2 90		150 00	721 00	116 24	69 00
September..	39 58		51 22	474 00		135 00	60 00	205 00
Total.....	474 96	500 00	357 42	895 05	450 00	2,807 00	1,209 51	400 00

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES FOR OYSTER POLICE.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	District No. 6.
October 1905.....	75 00					
November.....	75 00					
December.....	75 00					
January 1906.....	75 00		200 00			
February.....	75 00					
March.....	75 00					
April.....	75 00		200 00		90 00	60 00
May.....	75 00				93 00	60 00
June.....	75 00	105 00			90 00	60 00
July.....	75 00	183 00				60 00
August.....	75 00		200 00	200 00	186 00	60 00
September.....	75 00					60 00
Total.....	900 00	288 00	600 00	200 00	459 00	360 00

LIST OF OYSTER STEAMERS USED IN CONNECTICUT WATERS, 1906.

Name.	Tonnage.		Capacity Bushels.	Owner.	Locality.
	Gross.	Net.			
Falcon	46.18	23.09	700	J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	New York....
Commodore.....	32.00	24.00	1,000	J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	New York....
Commander	38.00	31.00	1,500	J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	New York....
Captain .....	.....	.....	900	J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	New York....
Admiral .....	.....	.....	1,200	J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.....	New York....
F. C. & A. E. Rowland..	55.78	26.82	1,000	D. K. Cole	Northport....
Mystery	97.93	72.57	2,000	Cole & Thompson	New York....
Harry	77.33	50.22	2,500	Peter Androvette	New York....
Curiosity	40.00	26.00	1,700	Nassau Oyster Co.....	Patchogue....
Daisy	16.21	10.00	400	Nassau Oyster Co.....	Patchogue....
Precursor	99.66	34.83	1,000	Port Jefferson Oyster Co.....	Patchogue....
Katy Did	14.66	11.64	850	F. B. Parks & Co	Greenport....
C. B. Lowndes	28.43	14.22	1,400	Samuel Thorne	Glenwood....
A. M. Low	18.75	12.75	300	H. D. Pausch	Greenwich....
Pausch Bros	14.00	11.00	600	H. D. Pausch	Greenwich....
Louisa	5.00	5.00	400	Lewis F. Drost	Greenwich....
Flora Temple .....	.....	.....	350	Charles A. Knapp	Greenwich....
H. S. Lockwood	32.29	26.79	1,400	E. F. Lockwood	Cos Cob
Petrel	13.16	8.00	600	E. F. Lockwood	Cos Cob
Curlew .....	.....	Est 4.00	200	The Standard Oyster Co.....	So. Norwalk..
Ithiel	31.98	15.97	800	Charles E. Palmer & Sons.....	Sound Beach..
Clara A. Palmer	28.00	14.50	800	Charles E. Palmer & Sons.....	Sound Beach..
Petrel	13.00	8.00	200	The Standard Oyster Co.....	So. Norwalk..
Edna .....	.....	.....	250	H. F. Palmer	Sound Beach..
Ripple	36.30	18.10	700	David B. Decker	So. Norwalk..
J. Howard Lowndes	72.07	36.84	1,500	S. H. Lowndes	So. Norwalk..

LIST OF OYSTER STEAMERS USED IN CONNECTICUT WATERS, 1906.

Name.	Tonnage.		Capacity. Bushels.	Owner.	Locality.
	Gross.	Net.			
Lola L.....	13.00	12.00	300	E. Talmadge.....	So. Norwalk..
Addie V.....	21.27	11.00	500	William Verity.....	So. Norwalk..
Isa M.....	14.00	11.88	600	The Standard Oyster Co.....	So. Norwalk..
Laurel.....	55.00	31.50	1,200	Alden Solmans.....	So. Norwalk..
Edith A.....	30.00	15.50	400	Joseph & Charles Vroom.....	So. Norwalk..
Swordfish.....	9.00	8.00	150	Albert A. Geib.....	So. Norwalk..
Freddie W. Decker.....	20.00	14.36	800	Peter Decker.....	So. Norwalk..
Vindex.....	10.00	7.00	400	Peter Decker.....	So. Norwalk..
Mildred.....	128.37	66.57	3,000	Wm. H. Hoyt & Son.....	So. Norwalk..
Earl.....	14.00	9.00	.....	Wm. H. Hoyt & Son.....	So. Norwalk..
Albert.....	14.00	9.00	.....	Wm. H. Hoyt & Son.....	So. Norwalk..
Martha.....	12.00	8.00	.....	Wm. H. Hoyt & Son.....	So. Norwalk..
Henry J.....	42.42	26.96	1,200	T. S. Lowndes.....	So. Norwalk..
W. I. Stevens.....	96.00	45.00	1,800	Wm. I. Stevens.....	So. Norwalk..
Mable Stevens.....	31.74	21.12	1,200	Wm. I. Stevens.....	So. Norwalk..
Kate C. Stevens.....	104.65	52.33	2,500	Wm. I. Stevens.....	So. Norwalk..
Molly.....	29.36	19.44	300	Charles W. Bell.....	So. Norwalk..
Alberta.....	23.78	13.28	500	B. Frank Howell.....	So. Norwalk..
Orescite.....	14.00	10.00	.....	Wm. S. Smith.....	So. Norwalk..
Ida May.....	10.00	7.00	.....	Fredk. F. Lyon.....	So. Norwalk..
Josephine.....	126.00	85.00	2,000	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Bond & Currier.....	94.86	66.63	1,400	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Lizzie H.....	34.00	23.09	1,000	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Medea.....	54.02	27.01	1,000	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Ostrea.....	97.99	70.60	1,500	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Jessie Clayton.....	56.23	28.17	1,200	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...

LIST OF OYSTER STEAMERS USED IN CONNECTICUT WATERS, 1906.

Name.	Tonnage.		Capacity. Bushels.	Owner.	Locality.
	Gross.	Net.			
Dreadnaught.....	71.83	48.56	800	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Active.....	59.74	40.09	900	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Waneta.....	19.89	9.95	500	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Etta May.....	99.55	49.78	1,300	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Stratford.....	91.02	45.51	2,000	Stratford Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
Florence.....	102.74	75.41	1,300	H. J. Lewis Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
Oysterman.....	.....	.....	700	H. J. Lewis Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
C. S. Conklin.....	70.00	48.00	950	H. J. Lewis Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
Virginia.....	83.10	46.50	1,000	H. J. Lewis Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
Mary S. Lewis.....	138.35	99.35	2,500	H. J. Lewis Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
Bivalve.....	.....	.....	1,000	H. J. Lewis Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
Isaac E. Brown.....	85.68	56.17	2,000	Frank Miller.....	Bridgeport...
Loretto.....	19.06	10.56	350	W. M. Merwin & Son.....	Milford.....
W. M. Merwin.....	64.21	35.14	2,000	W. M. Merwin & Son.....	Milford.....
W. A. Cummings.....	76.17	40.84	1,100	W. M. Merwin & Son.....	Milford.....
Automatic.....	14.82	13.94	600	W. M. Merwin & Son.....	Milford.....
Marion.....	.....	.....	300	Wallace N. Royden.....	Milford.....
Jessie R.....	30.00	19.10	1,300	Sea Coast Oyster Co.....	New Haven...
Stranger.....	42.00	30.00	2,200	Sea Coast Oyster Co.....	New Haven...
Spark.....	36.17	21.52	500	C. D. Parmelee.....	New Haven...
Pioneer.....	44.37	24.19	400	C. L. Ludington & Sons.....	New Haven...
Luzerne Ludington.....	74.27	37.14	1,000	C. L. Ludington & Sons.....	New Haven...
W. H. Lockwood.....	48.94	29.71	700	H. C. Rowe & Co.....	New Haven...
Gordon Rowe.....	57.99	29.00	1,800*	H. C. Rowe & Co.....	New Haven...
Ruel Rowe.....	211.00	133.00	3,600	H. C. Rowe & Co.....	New Haven...
Henry C. Rowe.....	260.00	175.00	4,500	H. C. Rowe & Co.....	New Haven...

LIST OF OYSTER STEAMERS USED IN CONNECTICUT WATERS, 1906.

Name.	Tonnage.		Capacity Bushels.	Owner.	Locality.
	Gross.	Net.			
H. C. Rowe & Co.....	500.00	340.00	8,500	H. C. Rowe & Co.....	New Haven...
Owl.....	.....	10.00	600	J. Smith & Sons.....	New Haven...
Old Colony.....	280.00	121.00	4,500	J. Smith & Sons.....	New Haven...
Mikado.....	91.51	56.96	1,500	J. Smith & Sons.....	New Haven...
Daisy E. Smith.....	61.68	30.84	1,200	J. Smith & Sons.....	New Haven...
Jeremiah Smith.....	172.00	110.00	3,500	J. Smith & Sons.....	New Haven...
Sarah A. Wedmore.....	.....	10.00	500	Charles K. Wedmore.....	New Haven...
Columbia.....	78.00	65.00	3,500	Charles K. Wedmore, Et al	New Haven...
Eveline.....	14.00	7.00	500	Hulse & Dunbar.....	New Haven...
Enterprise.....	34.00	26.65	800	Hulse & Dunbar.....	New Haven...
Frank E. Brown.....	30.00	15.00	800	F. F. & F. E. Brown.....	New Haven...
Ivernia.....	13.35	6.68	800	American Oyster Co.....	New Haven...
James Morgan.....	69.00	41.00	1,000	American Oyster Co.....	New Haven...
Americus.....	73.00	60.00	3,000	American Oyster Co.....	New Haven...
Emily Mansfield.....	66.28	47.82	1,700	F. Mansfield & Sons.....	New Haven...
Cleo.....	30.00	15.00	800	F. Mansfield & Sons.....	New Haven...
X Ray.....	27.80	23.47	1,200	F. Mansfield & Sons.....	New Haven...
Eric.....	14.00	9.00	700	Ernest E. Ball.....	New Haven...
Captain.....	14.00	9.00	700	Ernest E. Ball.....	New Haven...
J. & G. H. Smith.....	42.53	21.26	1,300	G. H. Smith.....	New Haven...
Belle Breckinridge.....	15.00	9.00	650	Thomas Thomas.....	New Haven...
Smith Brothers.....	64.00	43.00	1,500	Smith Bros.....	New Haven...
Amanda.....	74.53	37.27	1,300	Lancraft Bros.....	New Haven...
Enterprise.....	36.00	28.00	800	Lancraft Bros.....	New Haven...
Frank T. Lane.....	99.82	57.34	2,700	Frank T. Lane.....	New Haven...
Isabella.....	15.00	.....	1,000	Richard W. Law, Jr.....	New Haven...

LIST OF OYSTER STEAMERS USED IN CONNECTICUT WATERS, 1900.

Name.	Tonnage		Capacity.		Owner.	Locality.
	Gross.	Net.	Bushels.			
Panay.....	10.80	10.00	400		Stony Creek Oyster Co.....	Stony Creek..
Zip.....			600		Stony Creek Oyster Co.....	Stony Creek..
Jennie.....	18.99	14.62	309		G. M. Long & Co.....	New London.
M. Dewing.....	71.47	51.47	1,000		M. Dewing.....	Providence...
A. C. D.....	15.00	13.00	600		M. Dewing.....	Providence...
Mary Low.....	15.00	12.00	600		M. Dewing.....	Providence...
Ardelia.....	51.87	34.94	1,000		M. Dewing.....	Providence...
Richard W. Law.....	113.62	56.81	2,000		Narragansett Bay Oyster Co.....	Providence...
Kingston.....	113.00	56.00	2,000		Narragansett Bay Oyster Co.....	Providence...
Narragansett.....	14.00	9.00	600		Narragansett Bay Oyster Co.....	Providence...

Alphabetical List of Owners of Oyster Grounds.

WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE, WITH THE NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED BY EACH AS SHOWN BY THE BOOKS OF THE SHELL-FISH COMMISSION ON OCTOBER 1, 1906, THE DATE OF THE LAST COMPLETED TAX LIST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	ACRES.
American Oyster Co.,.....	New Haven	1,084.6
Anglo American Oys. Co.,.....	New York	327.4
Atwood, Rufus K.	Boston	487.5
Backus, H. C.	Newark, N. J. ...	206.6
Ball, E. E.	New Haven	634.4
Beardsley, F. J. Est.	Stratford	92.9
Bell, Charles W.	Rowayton	446.2
Bell, Hiram, Est.	South Norwalk ..	9.7
Benedict, Thomas E.	New Haven	52.4
Bohmer, John J.	Brooklyn	43.9
Brooks, F. D. & B. S.	Danbury	50.6
Brown, E. & Bro.	Bayport, L. I. ...	76.1
Brown, F. F. & F. E. & Co.,.....	New Haven	273.9
Brown, Mrs. I. E.	New Haven	51.6
Burrows, John W.	Sound Beach	4.9
Butler, Herbert M.	E. Greenwich, R. I	65.2
Byxbee, Silas B.	Norwalk	29.8
Callahan, Eugene A.	New Haven	10.2
Chard, Samuel	Greenwich	220.6
Chard, William B.	Greenwich	90.3
Collinge, Eugene	Greenwich	11.3
Collinge, John, Est.	Greenwich	16.4
Craig, William J.	Greenwich	15.6
Craw R L'Hommedieu	Rowayton	47.4
Creegan, Thomas J.	New Haven	17.4
Crockett, Julia L.	South Norwalk ..	16.2
Croft, Charlotte P.	Simsbury	14.4
Cumming, Thomas	Greenwich	247.
Cumming, W. A. Est.	Stamford	30.3
Cumming, W. A. & Thos.	Greenwich	153.6
Davies, Dora A.	New York	101.2
Davis, George N.	Darien	2.9
Dayton Bros. Co.	New Haven	33.9
Dayton, John & Bros.	Greenwich	221.5
Dayton, Henry & George	Greenwich	206.6
Decker, David B.	South Norwalk ..	423.7
Decker, John	Stamford	13.7

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	ACRES.
Decker, Peter	South Norwalk ..	935.7
Decker, Lawson & Martineau ...	South Norwalk ..	35.
DeWaters, John H.	Rowayton	18.3
DeWaters & Moore	Norwalk	15.8
DeWaters & Stevens,	Rowayton	73.4
Dewing, Martin, Est.	Providence, R. I..	525.7
Dibble, Alphonso	Rowayton	55.1
Dibble, Stephen E.	Rowayton	8.
Eaton, Chas. N.	New Haven	89.8
Elley, Mrs. Janet, Est.	New Haven	89.5
Elsworth, J. & J. W. Co.	New York	685.4
Ferris, George W.	Sound Beach	10.6
Fisher, Benjamin F.	Greenwich	29.7
Ford, Adolphus L.	Sound Beach	25.
Ford, A. Lincoln	Sound Beach	28.9
Ford, Chas. W.	Sound Beach	15.
Ford & Ryle	Sound Beach	78.7
Fordham, H. Fletcher	Greenport, L. I..	308.6
Frazer & Stevens	Rowayton	66.
Geib, Albert A.	South Norwalk ..	334.1
Guilford Oyster Co.	Boston, Mass. ...	805.5
Hammond, Charles	Milford	49.
Hasson, Mrs. Marion	East Haven	13.5
Hilton, Henry R.	Darien	11.
Hollins, Frank	Rowayton	74.5
Holly, Newman	Port Chester, N.Y.	12.8
Hooker & Robertson	New Haven	108.
Hopkins, Clinton F.	Mianus	55.3
Hopkins, Gilbert I.	Greenwich	4.4
Hopkins, Judson W.	Mianus	21.3
Horton, F. P. & Wm. F.	Greenwich	8.3
Hotchkiss, Wm. F.	South Norwalk ..	72.3
Hull, Louis K.	Minneapolis, Minn	105.8
Hoyt, John Sherman	Rowayton	20.5
Hulse & Dunbar	New Haven	114.8
Jarvis, Mary E.	Rowayton	2.1
Johnsen, Skinner & Herring, D. & H. Oyster Co.	Greenport, L. I..	104.4
Keister Bros.	New Haven	71.1
Knapp, Hannie M.	Greenwich	18.2
Lancraft, George E.	New Haven	50.
Lancraft Bros.	New Haven	998.2
Lane, Frank T.	New Haven	1,113.6
Lane, Frederick A.	New Haven	35.7
Lane, F. T. & F. A.	New Haven	108.

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	ACRES.
Lane & Lindsley	New Haven	84.8
Law, J. H. & S. B.	New Haven	321.
Law, Richard W. Est.	New Haven	244.1
Law, Richard W., Jr.	New Haven	180.9
Lewis, Bennett S.	New Haven	314.9
Lewis, The H. J. Est.	Stratford	1,036.
Lewis, The H. J. Oyster Co.	Bridgeport	9,987.6
Lieberum, August	Bridgeport	50.
Liverman, W. W.	Darien	21.6
Lowndes, Stanley H.	Northport, L. I.	733.5
Lowndes, The Oyster Co.	Norwalk	673.7
Ludington, C. L. & Sons	New Haven	483.4
Ludington & Eaton	New Haven	49.6
Lyon & Talmadge	South Norwalk ..	35.3
Mallory & Wicks	Rowayton	28.4
Maltby, C. S. Est.	Greenwich	20.9
Mansfield, F. & Sons Co.	New Haven	1,037.6
Marshall, W. T. & E.	Greenwich	21.8
Martin, George W. & Son	Port Chester, N.Y.	72.6
Martin, Henry J.	Port Chester, N. Y.	6.3
May Oyster Company	Bridgeport	1,471.2
McCrodden, Rowland & Redfern.	Canarsie, L. I.	96.3
McGuinness, John	Stamford	51.1
McNeil, Wm. W.	New Haven	16.33
McNeil, Wm. W., Jr.	New Haven	16.33
Merwin, Wm. M. & Sons Co.	Milford	2,082.7
Miller, Frank	Bridgeport	1,039.6
Miller & Parmelee	New Haven	286.6
Mills, Frank L.	South Norwalk ..	12.7
Morgan, Henry P.	South Norwalk ..	5.4
Murdock, Charles W.	New Haven	16.33
Nash, Charles J.	Westport	24.
Nassau Oyster Co.	Patchogue, L. I. ..	181.4
Newman, Anna L.	Greenwich	9.2
Newman, Charles H.	Sound Beach	5.4
Newton, Henry G.	New Haven	54.7
Ockers & Co.	New Haven	523.8
Palmer, Benjamin F.	Sound Beach	127.8
Palmer, Charles E.	Sound Beach	272.7
Palmer, Mary L.	Sound Beach	23.
Palmer, Clarence E.	Riverside	29.4
Palmer, Clarence E. & Fred.	Riverside	79.1
Palmer, George A.	Sound Beach	48.2
Palmer, Hamlin F.	Sound Beach	55.5
Palmer, M. K. & A. J.	Greenwich	13.1

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	ACRES.
Parks, F. B. & Co.	Greenport, L. I. . .	51.4
Parmelee, C. D.	New Haven	873.5
Parmelee, Richard H.	South Norwalk . .	11.6
Pausch, Albert	Hartford	148.2
Peck, Edward N.	New Haven	67.1
Peters, Henry R.	Greenwich	6.9
Plander, John H.	Rowayton	14.
Raymond, Lewis E.	South Norwalk . .	24.1
Radel, Andrew Oyster Co.	Bridgeport	7,305.2
Reynolds, W. S.	Greenwich	7.9
Rowe, Albert, Est.	New Haven	16.
Rowe, B. N. & E. C.	New Haven	50.3
Rowe, Henry C.	New Haven	11,250.8
Royden, Wallace N.	Milford	349.8
Searles, L. W.	New York	18.8
Schmeelk, Henry W.	Canarsie, L. I. . .	112.
Scott, T. A. Co.	New London	10.
Seeley, C. Barnum	Bridgeport	9.9
Simmel, Franz X.	Sound Beach	88.6
Skinner, Andrew F.	South Norwalk . .	25.
Skinner & Herring	Greenport, L. I. . .	12.1
Smith, George W.	New Haven	48.
Smith, Jeremiah C.	New Haven	427.2
Smith, Jeremiah & Sons	New Haven	3,257.7
Smith, M. S.	South Norwalk . .	173.5
Smith Bros. Inc.	New Haven	1,084.3
Smith Bros.	Rowayton	7.7
Standard Oyster Co.	South Norwalk . .	2,297.5
Starkins, Samuel	Greenwich	145.2
Stevens, Aaron G.	Norwalk	15.3
Stevens, A. G. & G. W.	Rowayton	3.9
Stevens, George W.	Rowayton	22.
Stevens, William I.	Rowayton	1,156.8
Stony Creek Oyster Co.	Stony Creek	246.4
Stratford Oyster Company	Stratford	1,285.6
Taylor, Hiram B.	Rowayton	49.3
Taylor, William H.	Jersey City, N. J. .	250.
Thomas, Thomas	New Haven	305.1
Town Harbor Oyster Co.	Norwalk	20.
Townsend, George H.	New Haven	1,098.6
Van Wyen, John	New York	20.
Von Glahn, Anna W.	New Haven	48.2
Vroom, Joseph	South Norwalk . .	9.5
Wakelee, A.	Stratford	300.
Webb, Henry L.	South Norwalk . .	1.

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	ACRES.
Wedmore, Charles K.	New Haven	102.8
Wescott, C. G.	Greenwich	43.3
West Pehr F.	Bridgeport	16.
Wheeler, D. Fairchild	Trumbull	46.7
Wheeler, Frank	Meriden	309.9
White, Merrill	New Haven	103.3
Wicks, Daniel P.	Rowayton	81.7
Wiggins, Floyd E.	New Haven	48.8
Williamson, George, Est.	Rowayton	5.6
Wynus, John R.	Bridgeport	18.9

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VESSELS LICENSED TO WORK ON THE NATURAL BEDS.

NAME.	CAPTAIN OR OWNER.	No.	LICENSE FEE.
Abbey Jane	Samuel Hall	34	\$ 2 50
Ada	Gilbert J. Hopkins	240	2 00
Ada	William H. Toby	63	2 00
Ada Morton	Hans Gager	47	4 50
Addie R.	John H. DeWaters	257	4 50
A. H. Purdy	Aaron Martineau	69	2 50
A. L. Beard	Christian Billing	5	2 50
Alice G.	Ralph Decker	290	2 50
Ally Ray	C. W. Ford	205	2 50
Amateur	Wm. A. Lewis	1	2 00
Amelia	R. Rasmussen	346	2 00
Anna A.	Bastian Anderson	110	2 00
Annie	Chas. H. Rowland	166	2 50
Ann Gertrude	B. F. Palmer	91	6 00
Annie Wheeler ...	George W. Stevens	4	2 00
Ariel	Arthur A. Rowland	103	2 50
Atlantis	Wm. C. Barton	119	2 50
Avis Gray	George W. Collings	136	5 00
Azelie	Clarence Byxbee	23	2 00
Belle	George W. Moore	121	2 00
Benjamin Harrison	Peter Newton	199	3 50
Bertie	Judson W. Hopkins	239	2 00
Bessie	Ernest Dube	209	2 50
Broad Bill	Arthur Day	11	2 00
Buster	W. A. Raymond	337	2 00
Carrie O.	William Edwards	75	3 00
Carrie May	C. M. Hubbs,	97	2 00
Catherine	George W. Ferris	223	2 00
Catherine	Thorsten Stubell	195	2 00
Caution	Henry Prawl	125	2 50
Clara	Arthur Bond	62	2 00
Clara Belle	James M. Williams	28	4 50
Clarisa O.	Wm. W. McNeil, Jr.	77	2 00
Claudia M.	A. Lincoln Ford	49	2 00
Columbia	Albert Darn	72	2 00
Contest	Wm. Metzger	156	5 50
Coot	Frank Hoey	247	2 00
Cora	Chas. W. Remson	42	2 00
Crystal Palace ...	Thomas Benedict	111	7 00
Democrat	Joseph Ehlert	6	7 00

NAME.	CAPTAIN OR OWNER.	No.	LICENSE FEE.
Denmark	S. C. Henrickson	198	2 00
Dewitt	Chas. Podiziline	285	2 50
Dictator	Irving Culiver	135	2 00
Dora Dean	F. X. Simmel	95	7 00
Eagle	Fred Ludington	232	2 00
Eaglet	John Hizer	16	5 50
Edith	Joseph Halstead	162	2 00
Edith R.	H. Morris	149	2 00
Edna B.	David & Ed Burroughs ..	137	3 00
Edna Burr	George F. Burr	152	2 00
Elisha Saxton	Howard Easterbrook	7	3 00
Emma	Peter Vantulett	8	2 00
Emma	Grant B. Rackett	341	3 00
Emma E.	Antone Eisenman	181	2 00
Emma L.	E. H. Hoyt	58	4 00
Empress	John Decker, Jr.	90	2 50
Estella	Robert H. Robinson	88	2 50
Ethelene	Frank Hollins	46	2 00
Eva	Frank Richards	200	2 00
Eva B.	Wm. E. Lyle	83	2 00
Eva C.	Andrew J. Palmer	169	3 00
Fanny	Henry Keister	203	2 00
Florence B.	Wm. Vantulett	300	2 50
Florence T.	James Farwell	143	2 00
Flour De Lis	H. L. Clouette	108	5 00
Frances E. Webste	Alexander P. Worden	305	3 00
Fussy	William Redfern	19	3 00
Game	Frank Hoyt	117	2 00
Gene	Oliver Cook	201	2 00
George N. Warren	H. H. Mosman	78	2 50
Georgie O.	George D. Clark	8	2 00
Gracie	John H. Plander	45	2 00
Grayhound	Daniel Sprague	294	2 00
Harvey M.	B. F. Palmer	86	2 00
Hattie A. Wallace	John P. McNeill	51	9 50
Hattie J.	Edward Wear	38	2 00
Hattie Lulu	Lewis H. Waterbury	212	2 50
Hattie R.	W. H. Reynolds	154	2 00
Hawk	A. J. F. Beatty	207	2 00
Hazel	Albert Ayers	258	2 00
Helene	B. J. Berrien	208	2 00
Henry H. Christie	C. S. Jack	161	7 50
Henry J.	John Jarvis, Jr.	134	2 00
Henry Ruppel	Atwood	36	3 00
Herald	Edward M. Sears	206	2 50

NAME.	CAPTAIN OR OWNER	No.	LICENSE FEE.
Ida	Martin J. Offerle	215	2 00
Imp	John W. Pennell	348	2 00
Irene	Addison Palmer	213	5 00
Irene M.	Chas. S. Jack	219	3 50
Irishman	John L. L'Hommedieu ...	39	3 50
Isaac Potter	Capt. Potter	118	2 00
Ivy Point	H. A. Saunders	266	2 00
James Kirby	Frederick Ehrsen	249	6 00
Jane & Elizabeth .	Eugene W. Chard	66	5 00
Jennie	John Hammond	186	2 00
Jennie	Samuel Mott	326	2 50
Jennie C. May	James A. Smith	185	2 00
Jennie R.	Adolphus L. Ford	190	4 00
Jessie Johnson	Henry C. Fordham	15	3 50
Jewell	Frank L. Mills	10	2 00
J. H. Thrusty	Michael F. Ryle	235	4 50
Joseph Hart	Jesse Glover	177	3 00
Josie	Frank Barnes	331	2 00
Julia	William Davis	286	2 00
Julian	William L. Whaley	92	2 50
Kansas City	Capt. Pond	178	6 50
Katie Maria	John Evans	338	6 00
Lady Emma	Chas. H. Hoyt	187	2 00
Laura B.	C. G. Wescott	349	4 00
Lavinia	Wm. J. Smith	159	2 00
Leo	Daniel P. Wicks	115	2 00
Leslie	Francis A. Jarvis	335	2 00
Libbie M.	Jennie F. Hoyt	191	5 50
Lillian	Alfred S. Crockett	33	2 00
Lill	Elwood Keister	68	2 00
Lillie B.	Fred F. Lovejoy	32	2 00
Lillie V.	John Jarvis	26	2 00
Lister	Olaf Jansen	270	6 00
Little Freddie	Victor Johnson	14	2 00
Lizzie	H. P. Newman	50	2 00
Lorena B.	George W. Byxbee	273	3 00
Loretta E. Colema	James P. Landers	320	2 00
Lottie B.	Fred Sturdevant	12	4 50
Lulu	George A. Palmer	173	4 00
Mabel	Willis Keister	174	3 00
Mabelle	Nimrod E. Tilley	269	2 00
Marion	Arthur Jelliffe	30	3 50
Masetta H.	P. M. Hart	218	2 00
Martha	Hans Lingdell	22	2 00

NAME.	CAPTAIN OR OWNER.	No.	LICENSE FEES.
Martha	Peter F. Boerum	35	2 00
Maud Muller	Jacob Ockers	84	2 50
Mary Bell	Millard K. Palmer	99	4 00
Mary D.	Chris Hansen	176	2 00
Mary Lavinia	John McGuinness	24	3 50
Mary Underhill ...	Samuel Mott, Jr.	261	2 50
May W.	Wm. H. Weed	197	2 00
Mayflower	Chas. F. Brown	155	2 00
Mildred	Albert Mills	204	2 00
Minerva C.	Horace Eburne	56	2 00
Minnie Bell	L. D. Ritchie	299	2 50
M. V. I.	John Christiansen	76	3 50
Nan	G. W. Morgan	98	2 00
Nellie	Fritz M. Ehlert	126	2 00
Nellie	C. H. Webb	142	2 00
Nellie	W. E. Bond	175	2 00
Nellie	J. R. Ryle	227	2 00
Nellie B.	George N. Davis	322	2 00
Nellie J.	W. H. Seaman	150	2 00
Pauline	Albert Lamp	145	3 50
Pauline B.	Edwin Selleck	263	2 00
Petrel	C. E. Palmer & Sons	192	2 00
Piano	William J. Craig	238	2 50
Priscilla	Clinton F. Hopkins	310	5 00
Prudence	Wm. W. McNeil	81	2 00
Puritan	J. G. LaFarge	106	2 00
Rambler	H. P. Morgan	29	2 00
Ray B.	Jacob See, Jr.	253	2 00
Rescue	Edw. Sturdevant	17	2 00
Rocket	James P. Landers	123	3 50
Ruby	Judson H. Wiliamson ...	325	2 50
Ruth	F. A. Wildenan	319	2 00
Sadie	William Ross	167	2 00
Samuel Chard ...	Wm. B. Chard	71	10 50
Samuel C. Bond ..	Henry Reh	158	3 50
Savoy	A. A. Bond	210	5 00
Sheldrake	Ed. L. Palmer	25	2 00
Shrimp	Edw. B. Hayes, Jr.	44	2 00
Silvie	D. F. Mills	332	3 50
Sneak	Andrew S. Mills	130	2 00
Sparrow	John Donovan	96	2 00
Spray	George Colyer	271	2 50
Spray	Elmer Bush	21	2 00
Stanley D.	Abram Shaw	312	2 50
Stormy Petrel	Fred N. Rogers	182	2 00

NAME.	Captain or Owner.	No.	License Fees.
Sunnyside	Mrs. Anderson	94	2 50
Susie C.	Stanley Chard	316	3 50
Teal	Garfield Chard	9	2 00
Thistle	H. J. Myers	13	2 00
Tormentor	Henry C. Tryon	281	4 50
Twilight	George Fox	164	2 00
Venture	Samuel Starkins	236	4 00
Victorine	Palmer & Haviland	85	8 50
Viola L.	George H. Ackerly	54	2 00
Wanda	John L. L'Hommedieu ...	163	2 00
Wanderer	Mrs. Henry Morrison	40	6 00
Wave	Eugene Collinge	128	2 00
Whale	Daniel Sprague	291	2 00
Whistler	Chadwick R Lamb	131	3 50
Willie	George W. Kinsey	65	2 00
Windward	Frederick Easterbrook ...	231	2 00
Witch	Frank & Chas. Hoey	336	7 00

LIST OF VESSELS LICENSED TO WORK UPON THE CONNECTICUT NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain or Owner.	Halling Place.
1	Amateur	William A. Lewis	368 Pembroke st., Bridgeport...
4	Annie Wheeler	George W. Stevens	So. Norwalk.
5	A. L. Beard	Christian Billing	138 Clifford st., Bridgeport...
6	Democrat	Joseph Ehlert	57 Henry st., Bridgeport.
7	Elisha Saxton	Howard Easterbrook	32 Pembroke st., Bridgeport....
8	Georgie O.	George D. Clark	12 Hamilton st., So. Norwalk..
9	Teal	Garfield Chard	Greenwich, Conn.
10	Jewel	Frank L. Mills	So. Norwalk.
11	Broad Bill	Arthur Day	E. Norwalk.
12	Lottie B.	Fred Sturdevant	160 Newfield ave., Bridgeport...
13	Thistle	H. J. Myers	1358 State st., Bridgeport.
14	Little Freddie	Victor Johnson	79 Orange St., Bridgeport.
15	Jesse Johnson	Henry C. Fordham	Stratford.
16	Eaglet	John Hizer	Deforest ave., Bridgeport.
17	Rescue	Edw. Sturdevant	569 Seaview ave., Bridgeport...
19	Fussy	William Redfern	E. Norwalk.
21	Spray	Elmer Bush	Black Rock, Bridgeport.....
22	Martha	Hans Lingdell	P. O. B. 217, Stratford.
23	Azelie	Clarence Byxbe	E. Norwalk.
24	Mary Lavinia	John McGuinness	10 Orchard St., Stamford.
25	Sheldrake	Ed. L. Palmer	Hillside Park, Milford.
26	Lillie V.	John Jarvis	Rowayton.
28	Clara Belle	James M. Williams	Bridgeport.
29	Rambler	H. P. Morgan	So. Norwalk.
30	Marion	Arthur Jeliffe	Beardsley st., Bridgeport.....
32	Lillie B.	Fred F. Lovejoy	E. Norwalk.

LIST OF VESSELS LICENSED TO WORK UPON THE CONNECTICUT NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain or Owner.	Halling Place.
33	Lillian	Alfred S. Crockett	Rowayton.
34	Abbey Jane	Samuel Hall	Rowayton.
35	Martha	Peter F. Boerum	So. Norwalk.
36	Henry Ruppel	Atwood	New Britain, Ct.
38	Hattie J.	Edward Wear	Bridgeport.
39	Irishman	John L. L'Hommedieu	158 Holly st., Bridgeport.
40	Wanderer	Mrs. Henry Morrison	33 So. Water st., New Haven.
42	Cora	Chas. W. Remson	So. Norwalk.
44	Shrimp	Edw. B. Hayes, Jr.	1015 Main st., Bridgeport.
45	Gracie	John H. Plander	Rowayton.
46	Ethelene	Frank Hollins	R. F. D. No. 37, So. Norwalk.
47	Ada Morton	Hans Gager	Rowayton.
49	Claudia M.	A. Lincoln Ford	Sound Beach.
50	Lizzie	H. P. Newman	Sound Beach.
51	Hattie A. Wallace.	Jno. P. McNeil	City Point, New Haven.
54	Viola L.	George H. Ackerly	Rowayton.
56	Minerva C.	Horace Eburne	Bridgeport.
58	Emma L.	E. H. Hoyt	43 DeKalb ave., Bridgeport.
62	Clara	Arthur Bond	P. O. B. 279, Stratford.
63	Ada	Wm. H. Toby	So. Norwalk.
65	Willie	George W. Kinsey	So. Norwalk.
66	Jane & Elizabeth.	Eugene W. Chard	Greenwich.
68	Lill	Elwood Keister	90 Sixth st., New Haven.
69	A. H. Purdy	Aaron Martineau	So. Norwalk.
71	Samuel Chard	Wm. B. Chard	Greenwich.
72	Columbia	Albert Darn	29 Russell St., Bridgeport.

LIST OF VESSELS LICENSED TO WORK UPON THE CONNECTICUT NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain or Owner.	Halling Place.
74	Tantaugh	Wm. R. Stevens	West Haven.
75	Carrie O.	William Edwards	32 Lee ave., Bridgeport.
76	M. V. I.	John Christiansen	277 Orange St., Bridgeport.
77	Clarisa O.	Wm. W. McNeil, Jr.	110 Hallock ave., New Haven. .
78	Geo. N. Warren	H. H. Mossman	Norwalk.
81	Prudence	Wm. W. McNeil	110 Hallock Ave., New Haven..
83	Eva B.	Wm. E. Lyle	So. Norwalk.
84	Maud Muller	Jacob Ockers	Oakdale, New York.
85	Victorine	Palmer & Haviland	Sound Beach.
86	Harvey M.	B. F. Palmer	Sound Beach.
87	Emma	Peter Vantulet	Bridgeport.
88	Estella	Robert H. Robinson	Bridgeport.
90	Empress	John Decker, Jr.	110 W. Broad st., Stamford.
91	Ann Gertrude	B. F. Palmer	Sound Beach.
92	Julian	William L. Whaley	Sound Beach.
94	Sunnyside	Mrs. Anderson	229 Greenwich ave., New Haven.
95	Dora Dean	F. X. Simmel	Sound Beach.
96	Sparrow	John Donovan	Bridgeport.
97	Carrie May	C. M. Hubbs	41 Bunnell st., Bridgeport.
98	Nan	G. W. Morgan	Sound Beach.
99	Mary Bell	Millard K. Palmer	Sound Beach.
103	Ariel	Arthur A. Rowland	380 Stratford ave., Bridgeport. .
106	Puritan	J. G. LaFarge	Stamford.
108	Flour De Lis	H. L. Clouette	Sta. A., New Haven.
110	Anna A.	Bastian Anderson	128 Deacon st., Bridgeport.
111	Crystal Palace	Thomas Benedict	City Point, New Haven.

LIST OF VESSELS LICENSED TO WORK UPON THE CONNECTICUT NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain or Owner.	Halling Place.
115	Leo	Daniel P. Wicks	Rowayton.
117	Game	Frank Hoyt	Bridgeport.
118	Isaac Potter	Capt. Potter	Talmadge st., New Haven.
119	Atlantis	Wm. C. Barton	150 Pembroke st., Bridgeport.
121	Belle	George W. Moore	Rowayton.
123	Rocket	James P. Landers	East Pearl st., New Haven.
125	Caution	Henry Prawl	Bridgeport.
126	Nellie	Fritz M. Ehlert	236 Smith st., Bridgeport.
128	Wave	Eugene Collinge	Greenwich.
130	Sneak	Andrew S. Mills	Rowayton.
131	Whistler	Chadwick & Lamb	Bridgeport.
134	Henry J.	John Jarvis, Jr.	Rowayton.
135	Dictator	Irving Culiver	Stratford.
136	Avis Gray	George W. Collinge	Greenwich.
137	Edna B.	David & Ed Burroughs ..	Bridgeport.
142	Nellie	C. H. Webb	East Norwalk.
143	Florence T.	James Farwell	Port Chester, New York.
145	Pauline	Albert Lamp	Bridgeport.
149	Edith R.	H. Morris	Morris Cove, New Haven.
150	Nellie J.	W. H. Seaman	E. Norwalk.
152	Edna Burr	Geo. F. Burr	Bridgeport.
154	Hattie R.	W. H. Reynolds	E. Norwalk.
155	Mayflower	Chas. F. Brown	E. Norwalk.
156	Contest	Wm. Metzger	111 Wall st., Bridgeport.
158	Samuel C. Bond	Henry Reh	Bridgeport.
159	Lavinia	Wm. J. Smith	172 DeKalb ave., Bridgeport.

LIST OF VESSELS LICENSED TO WORK UPON THE CONNECTICUT NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain or Owner.	Halling Place.
161	Henry H. Christie ..	C. S. Jack	P. O. B. 473, Stratford.
162	Edith	Joseph Halstead	Bridgeport.
163	Wanda	Jno. S. L'Hommedieu	Rowayton.
164	Twilight	George Fox	Black Rock, Bridgeport.
166	Annie	Chas. H. Rowland	380 Stratford ave., Bridgeport.
167	Sadie	William Ross	So. Norwalk.
169	Eva C.	Andrew J. Palmer	Sound Beach.
173	Lulu	George A. Palmer	Sound Beach.
174	Mabel	Willis Keister	90 Sixth st., New Haven.
175	Nellie	W. E. Bond	375 Cedar Hill ave., Bridgeport.
176	Mary D.	Chris Hansen	16 Park Ave., Bridgeport.
177	Joseph Hart	Jesse Glover	Stratford.
178	Kansas City	Capt. Pond	Branford.
181	Emma E.	Antone Eisenman	Bridgeport.
182	Stormy Petrel	Fred N. Rogers	Bridgeport.
185	Jennie C. May	James A. Smith	So. Norwalk.
186	Jennie	John Hammond	Milford.
187	Lady Emma	Chas. H. Hoyt	19 Stratford ave., Bridgeport.
190	Jennie R.	Adolphus L. Ford	Sound Beach.
191	Libbie M.	Jennie F. Hoyt	Bridgeport.
192	Petrel	C. E. Palmer & Sons	Box 125, Sound Beach.
195	Catherine	Thorsten Stabell	So. Norwalk.
197	May W.	Wm. H. Weed	E. Norwalk.
198	Denmark	S. C. Henrickson	Stratford.
199	Benjamin Harrison .	Peter Newton	148 Barnes ave., New Haven.
200	Eva	Frank Richards	So. Norwalk.

LIST OF VESSELS LICENSED TO WORK UPON THE CONNECTICUT NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain or Owner.	Halling Place.
201	Gene	Oliver Cook	Rowayton.
203	Fanny	Henry Keister	90 Sixth st., New Haven.
204	Mildred	Albert Mills	Rowayton.
205	Ally Ray	C. W. Ford	Sound Beach.
206	Herald	Edw. M. Sears	846 Quinpiac ave., New Haven.
207	Hawk	A. J. F. Beatty	19 Foundry st., Stamford.
208	Helene	B. G. Berrien	Bridgeport.
209	Bessie	Ernest Dube	72 Organ st., Bridgeport.
210	Savoy	A. A. Bond	999 Stratford ave., Bridgeport.
212	Hattie Lulu	Lewis H. Waterbury	Rowayton.
213	Irene	Addison Palmer	Sound Beach.
215	Ida	Martin J. Offerle	39 Russell st., Bridgeport.
218	Masetta H.	P. M. Hart	Rowayton.
219	Irene M.	Chas. S. Jack	Stratford.
223	Catherine	G. W. Ferris	P. O. B. 34, Sound Beach.
227	Nellie	J. R. Ryle	Stamford.
231	Windward	Frederick Easterbrook	102 Pembroke st., Bridgeport.
232	Eagle	Fred Ludington	Morris Cove, New Haven.
235	J. H. Thrusty	Michael F. Ryle	Stamford.
236	Venture	Samuel Starkins	44 Orchard st., Greenwich.
238	Piano	Wm. J. Craig	19 Davenport ave., Greenwich.
239	Bertie	Judson W. Hopkins	Mianus.
240	Ada	Gilbert J. Hopkins	Greenwich.
247	Coot	Frank Hoey	257 State st., Bridgeport.
249	James Kirby	Frederick Ehrsen	Bridgeport.
253	Ray B.	Jacob See, Jr.	E. Norwalk.

LIST OF VESSELS LICENSED TO WORK UPON THE CONNECTICUT NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain or Owner.	Halling Place.
256	Standby	Otto Vantulett	315 Hollister ave., Bridgeport...
257	Addie R.	John H. DeWaters	Rowayton.
258	Hazel	Albert Ayers	So. Norwalk.
261	Mary Underhill	Samuel Mott, Jr.	Rowayton.
263	Pauline B.	Edwin Selleck	29 Bank st., Bridgeport.
266	Ivy Point	H. A. Saunders	E. Norwalk.
269	Mabelle	Nimrod E. Tilley	Rowayton.
270	Lister	Olaf Jansen	71 Trowel st., Bridgeport.
271	Spray	George Colyer	34 Kimberly ave., New Haven..
273	Lorena B.	George W. Byxbee	So. Norwalk.
281	Tormentor	Henry C. Tryon	Stony Creek.
285	Dewitt	Charles Podiziline	E. Norwalk.
286	Julia	William Davis	E. Norwalk.
290	Alice G.	Ralph Decker	E. Norwalk.
291	Whale	Daniel Sprague	286 Seaview ave., Bridgeport..
294	Grayhound	Daniel Sprague	286 Seaview ave., Bridgeport..
299	Minnie Bell	L. D. Ritchie	Bridgeport.
300	Florence B.	William Vantulett	315 Hollister ave., Bridgeport..
305	Frances E. Webster.	Alexander P. Worden	Greenwich.
310	Priscilla	Clinton F. Hopkins	Mianus.
312	Stanley D.	Abram Shaw	So. Norwalk.
316	Susie C.	Stanley Chard	Greenwich.
319	Ruth	F. A. Wildman	Beardsley st., Bridgeport.
320	Loretta E. Coleman .	James P. Landers	E. Pearl st., New Haven.....
322	Nellie B.	George N. Davis	Rowayton.
325	Ruby	Judson H. Williamson	Rowayton.

LIST OF VESSELS LICENSED TO WORK UPON THE CONNECTICUT NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain or owner.	Halling Place.
326	Jennie	Samuel Mott	Rowayton.
331	Josie	Frank Barnes	Stamford.
332	Silvie	D. F. Mills	Westport.
335	Leslie	Francis A. Jarvis	Rowayton.
336	Witch	Frank & Chas. Hoey	935 Broad st., Bridgeport.
337	Buster	W. A. Raymond	E. Norwalk.
338	Katie Maria	John Evans	756 Main st., Bridgeport.
341	Emma	Grant B. Rackett.	Rowayton.
346	Amelia	R. Rasmussen	128 Greenwich ave., New Haven.
348	Imp	John W. Pennell	Rowayton.
349	Laura B.	C. G. Wescott	Riverside.

ACTUAL ACREAGE IN LOTS OWNED IN STATE
AS COMPUTED BY ENGINEER
CHARLES H. NICHOLS.

Corrected to December 1, 1906.

No. of Lot.	Acres.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	No. of Lot.	Acres.
Madison.		256	100.0	324	87.7	402	31.9
101	103.3	257	50.4	325	55.0	403	6.2
102	229.5	258	57.8	326	34.7	404	65.1
103	114.7	259	55.2	327	53.4	405	6.1
104	43.0	260	55.2	328	83.3	406	3.4
105	806.0	261	55.2	329	183.9	407	47.9
106	1000.0	262	50.5	330	89.1	408	33.1
107	803.2	270	55.0	331	49.2	409	101.7
108	400.0	271	85.0	332	1411.6	410	90.0
109	358.0	272	50.0	333	84.8	411	106.8
110	773.7	273	20.0	334	57.7	412	151.1
		274	10.0	335	50.3	413	33.2
Guilford.				336	100.3	414	32.8
203	207.3	East Haven		337	157.2	415	51.7
204	133.0	and		338	177.5	416	341.4
205	103.3	New Haven		339	211.6	417	108.2
206	103.3	301	167.0	340	244.4	418	54.5
207	206.6	302	10.2	341	255.0	419	67.1
208	206.6	303	13.5	342	783.2	421	51.1
209	103.3	304	221.4	343	94.3	422	26.0
210	103.3	305	203.1	344	42.0	423	96.6
211	206.6	306	24.0	345	43.9	424	35.9
212	438.0	307	45.4	346	41.7	425	30.1
213	236.0	308	103.2	347	67.1	426	112.9
214	206.6	309	45.5	348	135.6	427	253.0
215	206.6	310	40.5	349	100.0	428	151.5
216	104.7	311	46.5	350	111.0	429	30.0
217	206.6	312	48.2	351	122.8	430	63.9
218	206.6	313	44.8	352	56.0	431	51.4
219	94.6	314	50.0	353	82.0	432	145.4
220	698.4	315	88.2	354	77.5	433	51.4
		316	26.7	355	111.3	434	71.1
Branford.		317	138.9	356	71.0	435	51.4
250	206.6	318	28.1	357	534.0	Orange cont'	
251	108.0	319	70.8	358	2.3	436	48.8
252	225.9	320	38.2	359	250.0	437	48.1
253	49.7	321	58.9	360	7.3	438	22.4
254	50.5	322	5.2	Orange.		439	49.6
255	100.0	323	33.7	401	31.6		

No. of Lot.	Acres.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	No. of Lot.	Acres.
440	100.0	486	54.7	626	32.0	672	201.2
441	101.2	487	117.5	627	34.7	673	52.5
442	108.0	488	167.9	628	46.6	674	263.0
443	50.3	489	99.1	629	49.2	675	471.0
444	40.5	490	49.0	630	47.2	676	132.7
445	60.8	491	150.1	631	39.2	677	211.0
446	112.5	492	290.5	632	53.0	678	103.3
447	88.0	493	63.7	633	34.6	679	130.4
448	78.6	494	211.8	634	69.4	680	776.0
449	106.6	495	44.6	635	59.2	681	64.8
450	110.2	496	103.3	636	44.9	682	28.6
451	64.1	497	44.6	637	52.3	683	38.5
452	35.7	498	89.5	638	47.7	684	39.7
453	105.9	499	154.9	639	91.0	685	43.1
454	71.1	501	26.5	640	58.3	686	18.8
455	331.0	502	32.0	641	50.8	687	37.9
456	65.7	503	28.7	642	54.7	688	11.0
457	50.0	504	50.0	643	50.4	689	39.8
458	81.4	505	103.1	644	217.3	690	150.0
459	264.9			645	108.3	691	150.0
460	48.1	Milford.		646	100.0	Stratford.	
461	48.8	601	538.3	647	200.0	701	100.0
462	186.4	602	51.0	648	300.7	702	99.8
463	72.0	603	48.3	649	103.7	703	101.9
464	68.6	604	69.4	650	180.9	704	75.3
465	97.9	605	52.5	651	47.3	705	102.5
466	99.8	606	51.0	652	82.7	706	115.0
467	75.2	607	50.5	653	39.2	707	103.3
468	98.9	608	50.5	654	48.7	708	103.3
469	52.3	609	75.2	655	163.8	709	103.3
470	50.6	610	99.2	656	31.0	710	103.3
471	49.3	611	99.2	657	419.0	711	103.3
472	71.0	612	590.6	658	61.0	712	103.3
473	52.4	613	100.0	659	77.6	713	101.9
474	50.0	614	233.3	660	74.5	714	113.6
475	61.0	615	197.2	661	92.7	715	91.0
476	106.5	616	109.1	662	191.0	716	103.3
477	78.1	617	160.1	663	81.5	717	103.3
478	46.4	618	104.6	664	85.1	718	103.3
479	63.2	619	202.0	665	108.7	719	103.3
480	79.8	620	77.3	666	117.8	720	103.3
481	233.2	621	40.3	667	246.1	721	103.3
482	50.0	622	31.1	668	98.9	722	103.3
483	100.0	623	31.1	669	100.5	723	103.3
484	17.4	624	34.8	670	100.7	724	103.3
485	52.0	625	26.9	671	100.3		

No. of Lot.	Acres.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	No. of Lot.	Acres.
Stratf'd con		Bridgeport.		Fairfield.			
		801	48.2	901	89.3	1023	128.6
725	103.3	802	48.2	902	175.3	1024	128.6
726	103.3	803	153.1	903	119.5	1025	143.0
727	103.3	804	62.8	904	354.3	1026	143.0
728	103.3	805	259.0	905	86.1	1027	143.0
729	103.3	806	27.1	906	215.2	1028	143.0
730	103.3	807	53.1	907	52.8	1029	143.0
731	103.3	808	16.0	908	290.4	1031	76.2
732	103.3	809	24.0	909	60.6	1032	284.0
733	103.3	810	44.2	910	60.6	1035	100.0
734	103.3	811	133.1	911	60.2	1040	100.0
735	103.3	812	258.0	912	76.3	1041	300.0
736	103.3	813	80.0	913	103.3	1042	51.6
737	103.3	814	62.4	914	51.6	1043	131.6
738	103.3	815	95.6	915	51.6	1045	112.0
739	103.3	816	143.4	916	340.4	1046	96.3
740	103.3	817	114.7	917	38.0	1047	74.6
741	103.3	818	103.3	918	154.9	1048	373.4
742	103.3	819	51.6	919	28.2	1049	31.0
743	103.3	820	51.6	920	7.1	1050	110.7
744	103.3	821	141.8			1051	27.5
745	103.3	822	100.0			1052	51.7
746	103.3	823	150.0	Westport.		1053	77.7
747	103.3	824	200.0			1054	45.0
748	103.3	825	189.7	1001	94.5	1055	29.9
749	103.3	826	382.5	1002	94.5	1056	30.0
750	103.3	827	222.4	1003	94.5	1057	71.0
751	103.3	828	119.0	1004	94.5	1058	71.0
752	103.3	829	93.5	1005	94.5	1059	97.5
759	103.3	830	79.2	1006	94.5	1060	41.0
760	103.3	831	169.7	1007	94.5	1061	90.1
761	103.3	832	86.9	1008	94.5	1063	126.8
770	374.0	833	68.7	1009	94.5	1064	41.0
771	105.3	834	44.4	1010	94.5	1065	6.7
772	67.8	835	306.8	1011	94.5	1066	18.8
773	50.3	836	179.4	1012	94.5	1067	65.5
774	41.0	837	51.1	1013	94.5	1068	64.0
775	41.3	838	95.2	1014	94.5	1069	26.1
777	90.1	839	115.7	1015	94.5	1070	84.6
778	97.0	840	205.9	1016	94.5	1071	24.5
779	51.6	841	521.4	1017	94.5	1072	50.0
780	44.8	842	46.7	1018	94.5	1073	53.3
781	75.6	843	40.5	1019	94.5	1074	51.0
782	103.3	844	183.4	1020	94.5	1075	121.0
783	28.0	848	4.9	1021	128.6	1077	189.3
						1078	67.6

No. of Lot.	Acres.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	No. of Lot.	Acres.
Darien con.							
1268	33.0	1334	34.4	1429	11.9	1465	5.2
		1335	68.8	1430	6.3	1466	4.9
		1336	130.1	1431	2.4	1467	20.9
Stamford.		1337	75.1	1432	2.7	1468	10.5
1301	21.6	1338	20.7	1433	29.4	1469	47.3
1302	34.3	1339	3.5	1434	12.7	1470	16.8
1303	36.9	1340	18.3	1435	43.3	1471	18.2
1304	78.7	1341	28.0	1436	203.0	1472	36.4
1305	87.6			1437	44.0	1473	63.6
1306	150.8	Greenwich.		1438	45.6	1474	15.6
1307	121.8	1401	51.1	1439	4.5	1475	31.0
1308	58.4	1402	15.0	1440	31.3	1476	48.0
1309	53.0	1403	30.3	1441	20.8	1477	4.8
1310	165.0	1404	16.0	1442	7.9	1478	19.0
1311	85.0	1405	153.6	1443	8.3	1480	8.0
1312	200.0	1406	32.3	1444	117.3	1483	14.0
1313	4.7	1407	72.8	1445	10.8	1485	10.5
1314	82.9	1408	59.5	1446	26.0	1486	6.3
1316	24.1	1409	26.2	1447	72.8	1487	26.4
1317	28.9	1410	1.6	1448	72.6	1488	13.2
1318	14.4	1411	9.0	1449	13.2	1489	10.0
1319	88.6	1412	14.2	1450	12.0	1490	31.2
1320	10.6	1413	14.0	1451	4.1	1491	6.9
1321	11.5	1414	29.4	1452	2.0	1492	45.4
1322	30.7	1417	9.0	1453	7.4	1493	62.0
1323	105.4	1418	12.1	1454	18.9	1494	10.4
1324	25.0	1419	23.0	1455	5.1	1495	126.2
1325	10.0	1420	39.2	1457	5.4	1496	114.5
1326	10.0	1422	105.8	1458	21.8	1497	221.5
1327	266.0	1423	44.8	1459	61.0	1498	206.6
1328	34.7	1424	5.4	1460	21.3	1500	10.0
1329	35.0	1425	2.6	1461	4.1	1501	26.8
1330	51.6	1426	4.4	1462	3.7	1502	15.5
1332	45.9	1427	13.1	1463	3.6	1503	7.6
1333	51.6	1428	11.8	1464	11.3		

State of Connecticut.
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 30.

APPENDIX.

—◆◆◆—
SHELL FISH LAWS.

THE SHELL FISH LAWS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

COMMISSIONERS' APPOINTMENT—REPORT.

§3208.—There shall be three shell fish commissioners. The governor shall, on or before May first, 1903, during the regular session of the general assembly, and quadrennially thereafter, nominate, and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint two shell fish commissioners; and shall, on or before May first, 1905, during the regular session of the general assembly, and quadrennially thereafter, nominate, and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint, one shell fish commissioner. The commissioners so appointed shall hold their offices for four years from the first day of July next succeeding their respective appointments or until their successors are appointed and qualified; and any vacancy occurring in said board for any cause may be filled by the governor for the unexpired term; they shall annually report the state and condition of shell fisheries.

OFFICES OF—FEES—AND BOND.

§3209.—Said commissioners shall maintain an office in the city of New Haven, at a total annual expense not exceeding five hundred dollars. Each of said commissioners shall receive five dollars per day for his services, with necessary expenses, and the total annual amount for services and expenses shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars for all commissioners. Each of said commissioners shall give bond to the state of two thousand dollars.

CLERK—APPOINTMENT.

§3210.—They shall appoint a clerk, who shall be designated as clerk of shell fisheries and shall hold office during the pleasure of said commissioners. Whenever the clerk shall, because of sickness or absence, be unable to act, he may, subject to the approval of the commissioners, appoint a clerk who shall perform his duties, and have the powers of such clerk; in case of his failure to appoint, such appointment shall be made by said commissioners.

ENGINEER—EMPLOYMENT—FEES.

§3211.—The commissioners may employ an engineer for such office and field work as may be necessary, who shall receive

five dollars per day and his expenses, but shall not be employed upon work at the expense of the state for more than fifty days in any one year. All expense for engineering work for the determination of boundaries of private oyster grounds shall be paid by the person for whom the work is performed.

AUDIT OF EXPENSES.

§3212.—All expenses of the commissioners shall be audited by the comptroller and paid by the state, subject to the limitations herein contained.

EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION BY STATE.

§3213.—The state shall exercise exclusive jurisdiction and control over all shell fisheries which are located in that area of the state which is within that part of Long Island Sound and its tributaries bounded westerly and southerly by the state of New York, easterly by the state of Rhode Island, and northerly by the following lines, to wit: commencing at Byram point, the westernmost limit of the state at high-water mark, at a rock covered by the outermost clump of cedars: running thence in a straight line one and eight-tenths miles across the bays and inlets to a big white rock at the extremity of a point designated as Horse Neck point on the U. S. coast survey map, and otherwise known as Field point; thence from said white rock at Field point, in a straight line in an easterly direction two and three-tenths miles across the waters of the bays and inlets, to a large boulder on a point designated on the U. S. coast survey map as Greenwich point, otherwise known as Flat Neck point; which boulder is situated southerly of the woods on said Flat Neck point; thence from said last named point, following the coast line at high-water mark seven-tenths of a mile to the extreme southeast point of said Greenwich point: thence across the bays and inlets two and four-tenths miles to the most southern extremity of Shippan point at high-water mark; thence along Shippan point at high-water mark four-tenths of a mile to the southeastern extremity of said point: thence two and six-tenths miles to the southern extremity of Long Neck point, at high-water mark; thence one and four-tenths miles to Colyer's point, which is a point northerly of Fish Island; thence one and four-tenths miles to Roton point, otherwise known as Bell Island point; thence one-half mile to Southwest point; thence following the outside high-water mark of Sheffield's or Smith's, Copp's, Goose, and Cockenoe Islands, six and five-tenths miles to Sherwood's point: thence one and one-tenth miles to Farm's point; thence two and five-tenths miles to Pine Creek point; thence one and two-tenths

miles to Shoal point; thence three and five-tenths miles to the most southern point on the sea-wall of Seaside park at Bridgeport, said point being about south from the center of Myrtle and Waldemere avenues; thence three miles to the southern extremity of Point-no-Point; thence one and seven-tenths miles along the shore at high-water mark to the southern extremity of Stratford point, near the lighthouse; thence three and seven-tenths miles to the south side of Charles Islands; then one and two-tenths miles to Welch's point; thence one and one-tenth miles to Pond point; thence one and seven-tenths miles to Merwin's point; thence one and one-tenth miles to Oyster River point; thence five miles to South end; thence along the coast at high-water mark one and three-tenths miles to Johnson's point, otherwise known as Darrow's Island point; thence seven and nine-tenths miles to the center of a large oval-shaped boulder lying on Hatch's rock and about south of O. L. Roberts' white barn at Sachem's head; thence eight and four-tenths miles to Black Boy point; thence along the shore at high-water mark three-tenths of a mile to Hammonasset point; thence one and seven-tenths miles to Kelsey's point; thence two and three-tenths miles to Menunketsuck point; thence three and nine-tenths miles to a point in the town of Old Saybrook at high-water mark directly south of the beacon on Cornfield point; thence due south in the line of the meridian one-third of a statute mile to a point; thence easterly in a straight line to the outer end of the east jetty of the Connecticut river; thence to Hatchett's point; thence two and seven-tenths miles to Black point; thence along the coast at high-water mark three-tenths of a mile to the southeast extremity of Black point; thence two and four-tenths miles to Millstone point; thence one and one-tenth miles to Magonk point; thence along the coast at high-water mark one and seven-tenths miles to Goshen point; thence two and eight-tenths miles to Avery's point; thence one and seven-tenths miles to Bluff point; thence one and one-tenth miles to Groton Long point; thence along the coast at high-water mark three-tenths of a mile to the southeastern extremity of Groton Long point; thence five and four-tenths miles to Stonington or Windmill point; and thence two and four-tenths miles to Pawcatuck point, the eastern limit of the state. All shell fisheries not within said area shall be within the jurisdiction and control of the towns in which they are located. If a difference shall arise between any town and the commissioners as to the boundary line between said town and the said area, said town, by its selectmen, may bring its petition to the superior court for the county within which said town is situated, to determine said boundary line,

and said court, upon a reasonable notice to the parties, shall hear said petition and appoint a committee to ascertain the facts in such case and report the same to said court, and said court shall thereupon make such order as may be proper in the premises.

The landmarks referred to herein and the location thereof, being, as the same existed and were known on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1882.

§3214.—Natural Oyster Beds.

(The locations and descriptions of these beds, being in technical terms, are omitted on account of lack of space.)

COMMISSIONERS TO GRANT FRANCHISES — TRANSFERS—RECORDS.

§3215.—Said commissioners shall also be empowered, in the name and behalf of the state, to grant by written instruments, for the purpose of planting and cultivating shell-fish, perpetual franchises in such undesignated grounds within said area as are not and for ten years have not been natural clam or oyster beds, whenever application in writing is made to them through their clerk by any person or persons who have resided in the state not less than one year next preceding the date of said application, or by any joint stock company or corporation organized under the laws of this state, all the stockholders of which are citizens of this state. The said application and the said grant shall be in manner and form as shall be approved by the chief justice of the supreme court of errors, and all such grants may be assigned to any person or persons who are or have been residents of the state for not less than one year next preceding such assignment, or to any joint stock company or corporation organized under the laws of this state, all the stockholders of which are citizens of this state, by a written assignment, in manner and form approved by said chief justice; and said commissioners shall keep books of record and record all such grants and assignments therein, and the same also shall be recorded in the town clerk's office in the town bounded on Long Island Sound within the meridian boundary lines of which said grounds are located. No designation shall be invalid because made upon the application of a married woman or minor.

SECTIONAL MAPS—WHERE LODGED—RECORD—EXPENSES.

§3216.—Said commissioners shall provide, in addition to the

general map of said grounds, sectional maps, comprising all grounds located within the meridian boundary lines of the several towns on the shores of the state, which maps shall be lodged in the town clerk's office of said respective towns, and said commissioners shall also provide and lodge with said town clerks blank applications for such grounds and record books for recording conveyances of the same, and all conveyances of such grounds and assignments, reversions and releases of the same shall be recorded in the books of said commissioners, and in the town clerk's offices of the towns adjacent to and within the meridian boundary lines of which said grounds are located, in such books as are provided by said commissioners, subject to legal fees for such recording. The cost of all such maps, blank books, surveys, and all other expenses necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this chapter shall be audited by the comptroller and paid for by the treasurer of the state.

FILING OF APPLICATION—PROCEDURE THEREON.

§3217.—When any such application for a franchise is filed with the clerk of said commissioners, he shall note on the same the date of its reception, and shall cause a written notice stating the name and residence of the applicant, the date of the filing of the application, the location, area, and description of the grounds applied for, to be posted in the office of the town clerk of the town bounded on Long Island Sound within the meridian boundary lines of which said grounds are located, and shall send a copy of said notice to each owner of oyster ground bounded by said new application. Each application shall remain on file in the office of the shell-fish commission for at least ten days after said notices have been so posted and mailed. Any person or persons objecting to the granting of the grounds applied for, as aforesaid, may file a written notice with the clerk, stating the grounds of his or their objections, and in case the objections are so filed, the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall, upon ten days' notice in writing, mailed or personally delivered to all the parties in interest, hear and pass upon such objections at such place as the commissioners, or a majority of them, may appoint, and if such objections are not sustained and the area of the ground is not, in the opinion of the commissioners, of unreasonable extent, they may, for the sum of one dollar per acre, paid to the said commissioners to be by them paid over to the treasurer of the state, grant a perpetual franchise for the planting and cultivating of shell-fish in such ground or in any part of the same in the manner aforesaid, and where no objections are made such grants may be made at any time after the expiration of

said ten days, for the consideration hereinbefore named. At all hearings before them, said commissioners may, by themselves or their clerk, subpoena witnesses and administer oaths as in courts of law.

TRANSFERS—WHERE RECORDED.

§3218.—All transfers of title to oyster grounds within state jurisdiction shall be recorded in the record books of said commissioners; the person making such transfer shall cause such record to be made forthwith, or in lieu thereof shall forthwith give written notice of such transfer to the said commissioners, stating the date thereof, the name of the transferee, and the description of the grounds affected thereby; and upon the failure to make such record, or to give such notice, the person making such transfer shall be deemed, for all purposes of taxation, to be the owner thereof, notwithstanding such transfer; and shall pay all such taxes as may be laid on such land by said commissioners at any time before said record is made or said notice is given; and such tax shall be a lien on such grounds.

SURVEY AND STAKING—USE WITHIN FIVE YEARS—REVERSION.

§3219.—Said commissioners shall, previous to the delivery of any instrument conveying the right to plant or cultivate shell-fish on any of said grounds, make or cause to be made a survey of the same, and shall locate and delineate the same, or cause it to be located and delineated upon the map aforesaid, and upon receipt of said instrument of conveyance the grantee shall at once cause the grounds therein conveyed to be plainly marked out by stakes, buoys, ranges, or monuments, which stakes and buoys shall be continued by the said grantee and his legal representatives, and the right to use and occupy said grounds for said purposes shall be and remain in said grantee, and his legal representatives; provided, that if the grantee or holder of said grounds does not actually use and occupy the same for the purpose named, in good faith, within five years after the time of receiving such grant, said commissioners shall petition the superior court of the county having jurisdiction over the said grounds to appoint a committee to inquire and report to said court as to the use and occupancy of such grounds in good faith; and said court shall in such case appoint such committee, who after twelve days' notice to petitioners and respondents, shall hear such petition and report the facts thereon to said court, and if it shall appear that said grounds are not used and occupied in good faith for

the purpose of planting or cultivating shell-fish the said court may order that said grounds revert to the state, and that all stakes and buoys marking the same be removed; the costs on said petition to be paid at the discretion of the court.

PUBLIC ACTS 1903, CHAPTER 37.

—AN ACT CONCERNING THE SURVEY AND STAKING OF GROUND FOR SHELL-FISH.

Section 3,219 of the General Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Said Commissioners shall, previous to the delivery of any instrument conveying the right to plant or cultivate shell-fish on any of said grounds, make or cause to be made a survey of the same, and shall locate and delineate the same, or cause it to be located and delineated upon the map aforesaid, and upon receipt of said instrument of conveyance the grantee shall at once cause the grounds therein conveyed to be plainly marked out by stakes, buoys, ranges, or monuments, which stakes and buoys shall be continued by the said grantee and his legal representatives, and the right to use and occupy said grounds for said purposes shall be and remain in said grantee and his legal representatives.

PROCEEDING WHEN NATURAL OYSTER BEDS ARE DESIGNATED.

§3220.—When it shall be shown to the satisfaction of said commissioners that any natural oyster, clam, or mussel bed has been designated by them to any person, said commissioners shall, providing five years have not elapsed since the making of such designation, petition the superior court of the county having jurisdiction over said grounds to appoint a committee to inquire and report to the said court the fact as to such grounds, and said court shall in such case appoint such committee, who after twelve days' notice to the petitioners and respondents shall hear such petition, and report the facts thereon to said court; and if it shall appear that any natural oyster, clam, or mussel beds, or any part thereof, have within said period before said application, been so designated, said court may order that said grounds revert to the state after a reasonable time for the claimant of the same to remove any shell-fish he may have, in good faith, planted or cultivated thereon, and may further order that all stakes and buoys marking the same be removed; the costs on said petition to be taxed at the discretion of the court.

RELEASE TO THE STATE.

§3221.—Any owner of grounds designated for the cultivation of oysters in the waters of Long Island Sound within the jurisdiction of said commissioners, may surrender the same by delivery to the state of a good and sufficient deed of release of the same, duly executed and acknowledged by such owner; *provided*, such release and the recording thereof is made without charge or expense to the state and is approved by said commissioners.

STATE GROUND—DISPUTED BOUNDARIES—HOW DETERMINED.

§3222.—All questions and disputes touching the ownership, title, buoys, boundaries, ranges, extent, or location of any shell-fishery grounds within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state may be referred to and settled by said commissioners, who are hereby empowered, on petition of any person interested therein, to summon all the parties in interest, so far as such parties may be made known to them, to appear before them at a time and place in the summons named, such summons to be signed by the clerk of shell-fisheries, and served by him or such other person as said commissioners may direct; whereupon, at the time and place named, or at any other time and place to which the hearing may be from time to time adjourned, the petitioner shall file a sworn statement of the facts as claimed by him, to which any interested party may respond by filing a sworn counter-statement of the facts as claimed by him; and after hearing all the parties interested, with their witnesses and counsel, said commissioners shall make their decision in writing as soon as convenient thereafter, which decision shall be recorded in the books of record in their office, and the same shall be binding on all the parties in interest so summoned or appearing, unless on an appeal taken from such decision to the superior court in and for the county where the town is situated, between whose meridian lines any portion of said grounds may be, within ten days after such decision shall be filed by said commissioners, with said clerk, said decision is reversed by said court. Said appeal may be taken in the same manner as appeals in civil cases from justice courts. Every person so filing a petition, statement, or counter-statement, shall, at the time of such filing, deposit ten dollars with said commissioners, who shall return to the prevailing party the sum so deposited by him, and shall retain the money so deposited by the defeated party as a forfeit to pay the expenses of the investigation, which money so re-

tained shall be accounted for and paid to the state treasurer for the benefit of the state.

DISPUTED BOUNDARIES IN OTHER CASES, HOW DETERMINED.

§3223.—When any designation of shell-fish grounds which are wholly or partially within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state, contains a map thereof or refers therein to such map lodged on file in the town clerk's office, and the owner or owners of the adjoining grounds, so far as they lie within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state, do not agree as to the location of the line fixed by such map, or if the boundary between such owners is a town boundary and they disagree as to the same, one or more of such owners may apply to the commissioners, who shall thereupon notify all parties in interest to file sworn statements of facts and copies of maps as claimed by them respectively, and said commissioners shall thereupon appoint a surveyor who shall take such maps and statements and lay out and survey the grounds in the various ways claimed, and if any town boundary comes into question he shall ascertain and report upon such boundary as it appears from the maps and records in the custody of the respective town clerks of such towns. Thereupon he shall report his doings, accompanied with the maps or copies of maps touching the dispute, to said commissioners, who shall thereupon summon all parties in interest before them at a time and place to be named in the summons, and after a full hearing of said parties, with their witnesses and counsel, said commissioners shall establish the line in dispute, and cause the same to be located and marked by ranges and buoys; and the line so established shall be the true dividing line between such grounds unless on appeal taken to the superior court, as provided for in §3222 said decision shall be reversed; and the costs and expenses of such proceedings is fixed by said commissioners shall be equally divided between said adjoining owners, who shall pay the same to said commissioners upon the filing of their decision, and the same shall be accounted for and paid to the state treasurer; and the cases provided for by this section shall not be included under section 3222.

COMMISSIONERS' FEES ON HEARINGS.

§3224.—In all cases for the determination of boundaries or of title the parties in interest shall pay each of said commissioners for such services the sum of five dollars per day and

expenses for every day employed by them in such hearing, and said commissioners shall pay all sums received by them for such services to the state treasurer.

FEEES FOR RECORDING OR COPYING.

§3225.—The same fees shall be paid for recording or copying papers and maps in the office of the commissioners as are charged by town clerks for like services; and all fees so paid shall be accounted for and paid to the treasurer of the state.

TAXATION—LISTS TO BE HANDED IN—PENALTY.

§3226.—All owners of shell-fish grounds lying within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state shall, on or before the first day of November, annually, deliver to the commissioners a statement under oath specifying the number of lots owned by them, the location and number of acres in each lot, the number of acres in each lot cultivated, and the value thereof per acre, the number of acres in each lot uncultivated, and the value thereof per acre; and printed blanks for such statement shall be prepared by said commissioners and furnished to such owners upon application to them or at their office; and upon the failure of any owner to deliver such sworn statement to said commissioners at their office within the time above specified, said commissioners shall make up such statement from the best information they may obtain, and shall add for such default ten per cent. to the valuation so made.

TAX, HOW LAID.

§3227.—All statements so delivered or made shall be alphabetically arranged, and said commissioners shall equalize, if necessary, and determine the value of all the property so returned and described in said statements, which property shall be liable to taxation at the valuation so determined, including the ten per cent. for default as aforesaid; and said commissioners are authorized and empowered to declare and lay a tax thereon, annually, at the rate of one and one-half per cent. upon such valuation, which shall be payable at the office of said commissioners on and after the first Monday in May, annually; and said tax shall be a lien upon the grounds so taxed from the time it is so laid by said commissioers, until paid, and shall be in lieu of all other taxes on said grounds.

COMMISSIONERS A BOARD OF RELIEF.

§3228.—Said shell-fish commissioners shall be a board of

relief and shall meet at such times and places as they shall fix, and may adjourn from time to time till they shall have completed their duties. As such board of relief, said commissioners shall have and exercise all the powers and duties now conferred by law upon boards of relief of towns.

COLLECTION OF TAX—BOND OF COMMISSIONERS.

§3229.—If any tax so laid shall not be paid on or before the first Monday in July, the said commissioners shall make and issue their warrant for the collection thereof, with interest thereon, at the rate of one per cent. per month from the day such tax becomes payable until paid, together with the expenses of such collection, which warrant shall authorize any reputable person named therein to seize such grounds and any oysters or other shell-fish thereon, or any other property of the owner or owners thereof not exempt from execution, and to sell the same, or so much thereof as he may find necessary, at such time and place, and in such manner, and by such person as said commissioners may direct, whereupon such sale shall be so made, and such warrant shall immediately be returned to said commissioners by such person with all his doings endorsed thereon, and he shall pay over to said commissioners the money received upon said sale, and they shall apply the same to the payment of such tax and all the expenses thereon, including the expenses of such sale, returning any balance that may remain to such owner or owners; and all moneys received by said commissioners in payment of taxes and interest thereon shall be accounted for and paid to the state treasurer for the benefit of the state, within thirty days from its receipt. Said commissioners shall each, in addition to the general bond, give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars to the state, conditioned for the performance of the duties imposed upon them by this section and sections 3226 and 3227.

TAXES UNPAID FIVE YEARS—REVERSION.

§3230.—When the taxes on any oyster grounds, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state and under the control of the shell-fish commissioners, shall be in arrears for five consecutive years, the clerk of shell-fisheries shall notify the owner or owners of said grounds, or their legal representatives, of the fact of said arrears, and if, within three months after the date of said notification, all arrears of taxes on said grounds are not paid, said grounds shall revert to the state; and the said clerk, upon the reversion of said grounds to the state,

shall make out a certificate of the fact of such reversion for record upon the books of the commission, and said grounds shall thereupon be open for application, like all other undesignated oyster grounds within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state.

BUOYING OF CERTAIN NATURAL BEDS.

§3231.—The commissioners shall cause those natural or public oyster beds in the exclusive jurisdiction of this state known as the Stratford bed, Fish Island and Roton Point beds, the Bridgeport bed, and the Fairfield bed, to be marked by buoys, which shall be known as state buoys, and by range monuments on the shore by which the lines can be relocated should any buoys be removed, and shall cause double buoys or a distinctive mark to be placed at any point on the boundary where the line changes in direction, and said buoys shall be maintained by the state. No buoys shall be so set in lines so run as to include within the natural or public beds any private or designated grounds. Said commissioners shall not expend for said purpose during any one year, a sum exceeding one half the amount received for licenses to work on the natural or public beds of the state during the preceding year.

NATURAL BED FRANCHISE—PENALTY.

§3232.—Every commissioner who shall knowingly grant to any person a franchise in any natural oyster or clam bed, shall be fined not less than one hundred, or more than five hundred dollars, and if such franchise is granted the grant shall be void, and all moneys paid thereon shall be forfeited to the state: and the said commissioners shall in no case grant to any person a right to plant or cultivate shell-fish which shall interfere with any established right of fishing, and if any such grant is made the same shall be void.

WARDENS — APPOINTMENT — DUTIES — POWERS — FEES.

§3233.—The commissioners may appoint two or more persons in each town bordering on Long Island Sound to be shell-fish wardens, who shall assist in detecting and prosecuting offenses against the shell-fishery laws, shall be paid the same fees allowed to grand jurors in criminal cases, shall have the same powers as other officers to arrest for the violation of said shell-fishery laws, and shall hold office until their respective successors are appointed and qualified.

OYSTER VESSELS TO BE LICENSED AND NUMBERED.

§3234.—No person shall take or gather oysters from any natural oyster beds in the exclusive jurisdiction of the state in any boat or vessel unless it shall be duly licensed and numbered in the manner hereinafter provided. Any person, desiring to use any boat or vessel for such purpose, may make written application to the clerk of shell-fisheries, stating the name, owner, rig, general description, tonnage, and the place where any such boat or vessel is owned, and said clerk shall issue to the owner of such boat or vessel a license to take and gather oysters from the natural oyster beds in the exclusive jurisdiction of the state for the term expiring on the next succeeding twentieth day of July, unless sooner revoked, upon the payment of two dollars for a vessel or boat of under five tons, and for a vessel or boat exceeding five tons fifty cents for each additional ton, custom house measurement; provided, that before such license is granted the owner or master shall prove to the satisfaction of said clerk that such boat or vessel is legally entitled to work on the public beds of the state, and that the captain and crew of such boat or vessel have been residents of this state for one year next preceding the date of such license, and that the dredges and other contrivances do not weigh more than thirty pounds. Every boat or vessel so licensed shall while at work upon any of the natural oyster beds of the state, display upon both sides of the peak of her mainsail the number of such license, in black figures, not less than one foot in length, and the coat of arms of Connecticut painted or stenciled upon cloth of suitable and uniform material, to be attached or stitched to the sail. Said clerk shall furnish such numbers and coat of arms when the license is granted. When any boat or vessel so licensed shall be sold to parties in this state the license shall be transferred at the office of said clerk. Any license granted to any person who, during the period for which said license is granted, removes from the state, shall be revoked. The sale to a non-resident of any boat so licensed shall operate as a forfeiture and revocation of the license, and the license certificate must be surrendered to said clerk.

NON-RESIDENT OYSTERMEN—FOREIGN VESSELS PROHIBITED.

§3235.—No person shall take, rake, gather, or collect, by means of dredges or otherwise, any oysters, shells or shell-fish, from any natural or public oyster bed in the waters of this state, on board of any boat or vessel, for himself or any em-

ployer, unless he and his employer are, at the time, and have been for one year next preceding, actual inhabitants or residents of this state; and no license shall be issued for any boat or vessel unless the employer, captain and crew are at the time and for the year next preceding have been inhabitants or residents of this state.

MECHANICAL POWER DREDGE—PROHIBITED.

§3236.—There shall not be used on any boat so licensed, any naptha, vapor, steam, or electric engine, or any device operated otherwise than by hand power for hoisting or operating dredges or other implements for gathering oysters, clams, mussels, or other shell-fish or oyster-shells. No person shall use a boat or other contrivance dragged, operated, or propelled by steam, naptha, vapor, or electricity, or any dredge or other contrivance weighing more than thirty pounds, exclusive of the net or bag, or any cutting-board, so-called, or any other contrivance or device, by the use of which the pressure of the dredge on the bottom is increased beyond the weight of the dredge, exclusive of the bag or net, in taking up or dredging for oysters, clams, mussels, or other shell-fish or oyster shells in any of the waters of this state, except upon private designated grounds. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the use of seam boats or steam power in taking up or dredging for oysters on private designated grounds by the owners thereof, or to prevent the use of steam excavators for deepening the water in places where there are no natural oyster or clam beds, or where such beds have not existed within ten years, by digging or removing material, permission to use such excavators being first given by said commissioners, which permission shall not be given until after a public notice of at least two weeks of the time and place they will hear all parties desiring to be heard upon such application, which notice shall be posted in the office of the town clerk of the town where such grounds are located.

PUBLIC ACTS 1903, CHAPTER 128.

—AN ACT RELATING TO SHELL-FISHERIES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened:

Section 1. Section 3,236 of the General Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the second sentence of said section the words "or any cutting-board, so-called, or any other con-

trivance or device, by the use of which the pressure of the dredge on the bottom is increased beyond the weight of the dredge, exclusive of the bag or net," so that said section when amended shall read as follows: There shall not be used on any boat so licensed any naphtha, vapor, steam, or electric engine, or any device operated otherwise than by hand power, for hoisting or operating dredges or other implements for gathering oysters, clams, mussels, or other shell-fish or oyster shells. No person shall use a boat or other contrivance, dragged, operated, or propelled by steam, naphtha, vapor, or electricity, or any dredge or other contrivance weighing more than thirty pounds, exclusive of the net or bag, in taking up or dredging for oysters, clams, mussels, or other shell-fish, or oyster shells, in any of the waters of this State, except, upon private designated grounds. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the use of steamboats or steam power in taking up or dredging for oysters on private designated grounds by the owners thereof, or to prevent the use of steam excavators for deepening the waters in places where there are no natural oyster or clam beds, or where such beds have not existed within ten years, by digging or removing material, permission to use such excavators being first given by said Commissioners, which permission shall not be given until after a public notice of at least two weeks of the time and place they will hear all parties desiring to be heard upon such application, which notice shall be posted in the office of the town clerk of the town where such grounds are located.

Sec. 2. The propeller or paddles of any boat so equipped that it may be propelled by any naphtha, vapor, steam, or electric engine, or any other propelling device other than sails or by hand, shall be removed while said boat is engaged in dredging for oysters, clams, mussels, or other shell-fish upon any natural oyster or clam bed.

Sec. 3. Any person using any boat or vessel contrary to the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be punished as provided in Section 3,237 of the General Statutes, and any boat or vessel which shall be found being used contrary to the two preceding sections shall, with its tackles, apparel and furniture, be liable to seizure, and may be proceeded against under the provisions of Section 3,241 of the General Statutes.

Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

PENALTY.

§3237.—Any person using any boat or vessel in violation of any provision of §3236, who shall use any device or number

not furnished by the clerk of shell-fisheries for such boat or vessel or not bearing the coat of arms of the state, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for each day that said boat or vessel shall be so unlawfully used, and any boat or vessel which shall be found being used contrary to the provisions of any of said sections shall with its tackle, apparel, and furniture, be liable to seizure, and may be proceeded against under the provision of section 3241.

INSPECTOR OF BEDS—APPOINTMENT—DUTIES.

§3238. The shell-fish commissioners shall, annually, appoint some person to be inspector of natural oyster beds, who shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified. Said commissioners may remove him for cause and appoint his successor. He shall detect and prosecute offenses against the shell-fishery laws relating to the natural oyster beds within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state and in the Housatonic river and shall give information thereof to the proper prosecuting officers, and for such purpose he shall have the right to go upon any boat or vessel that is being employed upon said beds, or in said river and may examine any dredges, tongs, or other tools or machinery used thereon, and he shall have the same powers as other officers to arrest for any violation of said laws, and shall be entitled to the same fees as other officers for making such arrests, in addition to the compensation hereinafter provided. He shall report to the commissioners any violation of sections 3234, 3236 and 3237, and any displacement of oyster buoys. He shall, at his own expense, maintain a suitable boat or vessel to be used in the discharge of the duties herein imposed, and shall at all times during such period of the year as said board may prescribe, have said boat or vessel in readiness to investigate any alleged violation of said laws.

PUBLIC ACTS 1905, CHAPTER 168.

An Act concerning the Duties and Salary of the Inspector of Natural Oyster Beds.

Section 1. Section 3238 of the general statutes is hereby amended by inserting in the seventh line of said section after the word "river" the words "shall detect and prosecute for the illegal taking and carrying away of oysters lawfully planted or cultivated on any private oyster grounds adjoining such natural oyster beds," so that said section as amended shall read as follows: The shell-fish commissioners shall, annually, appoint some person to be inspector of natural oyster beds,

who shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified. Said commissioners may remove him for cause, and appoint his successor. He shall detect and prosecute offenses against the shell-fishery laws, relating to the natural oyster beds within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state and in the Housatonic river, shall detect and prosecute for the illegal taking and carrying away of oysters lawfully planted or cultivated on any private oyster grounds adjoining such natural oyster beds, and shall give information thereof to the proper prosecuting officers, and for such purpose he shall have the right to go upon any boat or vessel that is being employed upon said beds, or in said river, and may examine any dredges, tongs, or other tools or machinery used thereon, and he shall have the same powers as other officers to arrest for any violation of said laws, and shall be entitled to the same fees as other officers for making such arrests, in addition to compensation hereinafter provided. He shall report to the commissioners any violation of sections 3234, 3236, and 3237, and any displacement of oyster buoys. He shall at his own expense maintain a suitable boat or vessel to be used in the discharge of the duties herein imposed, and shall at all times during such period of the year as said board may prescribe, have said boat or vessel in readiness to investigate any alleged violation of said laws.

Sec. 2. Section 4811 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "to the inspector of natural oyster beds, at the rate of four hundred dollars per annum" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to the inspector of natural oyster beds, at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum."

LICENSE FORFEITED BY CONVICTION.

§3239.—The conviction of any person of dredging without a license, upon a natural oyster bed, shall render such person ineligible for license for the remainder of the license year, and the conviction of any licensee of any violation of the laws relating to shell-fisheries shall operate, ipso facto, as a revocation of his license.

OYSTER POLICE—APPOINTMENT—DUTIES.

§3240.—The commissioners shall appoint and employ five or more persons to act as oyster police, who shall detect and cause prosecution for any violation of the laws relating to shell-fisheries upon private oyster grounds and shall hire or charter such vessels as may be necessary for the use of such police.

Such police shall have the same powers as sheriffs in making arrests or seizures, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by said commissioners. The compensation of said police shall be fixed by said commissioners, but shall not exceed three dollars per day each, nor shall their total compensation in any year exceed one-third of the taxes paid upon oyster grounds in the year preceding.

PROCEEDINGS ON SEIZURE.

§3241.—All sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, oyster police, and constables shall, any any other person may, seize any boat or vessel illegally used in dredging, or in depositing dumping material, with its tackle, apparel, and furniure, wherever found within one year thereafter; and shall forthwith give notice thereof, to two justices of the peace, or if in New Haven county, or in Fairfield couny, to any city, town or borough court, in the county where the seizure was made, which authority shall forthwith order reasonable notice to be given to the person who is in possession of the property seized, or to the owner thereof, if known, of the time and place of trial; and shall at the time appointed determine whether such property was used contrary to law, and if found to have been so used shall order it to be sold at such time and in such manner as said authority shall direct; and the avails thereof, after deducting all costs and charges which said authority may allow, shall be paid half to the person who made the seizure and half to the town where the offense was committed. If such property be found not to be used contrary to law, then all the costs and charges which said authority may allow shall be paid by the state in the manner provided for the payment of costs in criminal cases coming to the superior court from an inferior court. The authority before which any such cause is pending shall order the release of the property seized, upon the filing of a sufficient bond to the person making the seizure, with surety, conditioned for the return of said property, on demand, if the same shall finally be ordered sold. The person who at the time of seizure is found in the possession of any boat or vessel, seized under the authority of this section, may be considered the owner thereof and of its tackle, apparel, and furniture, if the owner is unknown, and notice given to such person in the manner herein provided shall be notice to the owner. Any person aggrieved by the order of the authority before whom such proceeding is had may appeal therefrom upon the same terms and in the same manner as is provided for appeals in §3110, and writs of error may be brought to the superior court as therein provided.

DESIGNATION OF MUD DUMPING PLACE.

§3242.—Before any person shall engage in removing mud or refuse material by boat, from any harbor in this state, wherein or south of which oyster grounds are located and designated, he shall notify the commissioners at their office in New Haven, delivered to said commissioners at their office in New Haven, stating the time when such work will be commenced and the name of the boat or boats to be employed. Within a reasonable time after the receipt of said notice said commissioners shall designate and buoy out places off the respective towns where such deposits shall be made. No person shall deposit any material in any place in Long Island Sound except in places that have been so designated and buoyed out by said commissioners, nor within a radius of five miles from Southwest Ledge lighthouse off New Haven harbor, nor in any of the waters opposite Branford, unless such material is to be used for making oyster beds. No person, during the night season between sunset and sunrise, shall deposit or assist in depositing any substance except oyster shells and other materials used for making oyster beds, in any of the waters of Long Island Sound. Every person violating any provision of this section shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, but this section shall not apply to the construction of breakwaters, docks, or any work authorized to be done by the United States government.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DUMPING.

§3243.—Any person intending to dump material on any private oyster bed in state jurisdiction, from bottom or side dumping scows, shall first give reasonable notice thereof to the commissioners, designating the material and the location where it is proposed to dump the same, and said commissioners shall notify the adjoining owners, that they may protest, if material or place is not suitable. Every person, who, having failed to give such notice, shall so dump material, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

DUMPING INSPECTORS—APPOINTMENT—DUTIES.

§3244.—Said commissioners shall appoint one or more suitable persons who shall be known as dumping inspectors, whose duty it shall be to accompany every boat, when it is employed in towing or carrying mud or other material, except that used in making oyster beds, in any of the territory mentioned in section 3242, to see that such mud or other material is properly dumped, and to report to said commissioners any violation of

law in respect to such dumping. No person in charge of or employed upon such boat shall interfere with such inspector in the discharge of his duty or refuse to permit him to enter and remain upon said boat while so employed. Said inspectors shall receive a sum not exceeding two and one-half dollars per day for such services. Said inspector shall make sworn returns to said commissioners of all material taken out in boats on which they act as inspector, and of the place where dumped, and no bill for services shall be paid until said sworn returns are on file in their office.

DEPOSIT OF INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES; PENALTY.

§3245.—Every person who shall wilfully deposit or assist in depositing any star-fish or periwinkle in any of the navigable waters of this state, or shall dump mud or other material, except that used in making oyster beds, on any ground located and designated as oyster ground, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months.

STEALING OYSTERS.

§3246.—Every person, who shall, in the day time, unlawfully take and carry away any oysters lawfully planted or cultivated in any waters, or any oysters being on any place duly designated for the planting or cultivation of oysters, shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year; and if such offense shall be committed in the night season, he shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year.

INJURY TO INCLOSURE.

§3247.—Every person who shall wilfully injure any oyster inclosure legally designated, marked out, and inclosed, or remove any buoys or stakes used to mark out any oyster ground, or who shall take any shells from such inclosure, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days; on a second conviction, he shall be fined not less than seven nor more than twenty dollars, and imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, and on every subsequent conviction he shall be fined fifty dollars and imprisoned six months; and every prosecution for a first or second offense may be heard and determined by a justice of the peace with the right of the accused to appeal as in other criminal causes.

TAKING FROM DESIGNATED BUT UNMARKED GROUND; PENALTY.

§3248.—No person shall rake, gather, or collect any shells or shell-fish upon any oyster ground designated to any person under the provisions of this title, unless said ground has at each corner thereof a buoy or stake visible at high-water, with the name or initials of the owner of said ground plainly marked or painted thereon, or upon a tag attached to the top of such buoy or stake. Every person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined for the first offense not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days; on a second conviction, shall be fined not less than seven nor more than twenty dollars, and imprisoned not less than thirty, nor more than ninety days; and on every subsequent conviction, shall be fined fifty dollars, and imprisoned six months; and every prosecution for a first or second offense may be heard and determined by a justice of the peace.

TAKING SHELL-FISH BETWEEN SUNSET AND SUNRISE; PENALTY.

§3249.—Every person who shall, between sunset and sunrise, take or collect any shells or shell-fish from any place in the navigable waters in this state, shall be fined not more than one hundred nor less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both; this provision shall not affect the taking of clams off Branford between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of October.

MAY HIRE BEACON GROUND.

§3250.—The commissioners are authorized and empowered to hire and take upon leases not exceeding a term of ten years, in the name and behalf of the state, any such plot or plots of ground within the state as they may deem necessary for constructing, erecting, setting, maintaining, and protecting signals, beacons, bound-stones, posts, or buoys, to be used in designating, locating, surveying, or mapping any shell-fish grounds within state jurisdiction.

INJURY TO MONUMENTS; PENALTY.

§3251.—Every person who shall wilfully injure, remove, or displace any range monument, signal, beacon, bound-stone, post, or buoy, or any part, appurtenance, or inclosure thereof, erected, constructed, or set by said commissioners, or by their

order, on the land or water of this state, for the purpose of designating, locating, surveying, or mapping, any shell-fish grounds, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both.

SPECULATION IN GROUND—PROHIBITED.

§3252.—Every person who shall apply for, and procure, any designation of a place for planting oysters, clams, or mussels to be made to him, for the purpose of assigning the rights which he may acquire, for profit or speculation, shall be fined fifty dollars.

TOWING DREDGE—PROHIBITED.

§3253.—Every person who shall, without the permission of the owner of any properly designated oyster ground, tow under water any oyster dredge or contrivance for taking oysters over such oyster ground, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both.

NATURAL BED OYSTERS HOUSATONIC RIVER— TAKING REGULATED.

§3254.—Every person who shall, between the twentieth day of July and the tenth day of September, gather or take any oysters or shells, from any natural oyster bed described in §3214, and every person who shall, between the tenth day of July and the tenth day of September in any year, gather or take any oysters or shells in the Housatonic river shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the gathering or taking of shells or mussels by the use of tongs in said Housatonic river below a line drawn from a stake on the west bank of said river at Quimber's Neck point, so-called, and running thence in a north-easterly direction to a stake on the east side of said river. Said stakes shall be located and maintained at said points by the selectmen of the town of Stratford, and a certificate of such location by said selectmen shall be recorded in the office of the town clerk of said town of Stratford.

PUBLIC ACTS 1905, CHAPTER 103.

An Act amending an Act concerning the Taking of Oysters in the Housatonic River.

Section 1. Section 3254 of the general statutes is hereby

amended by striking out the word "tenth" in the lines four and five thereof and substituting in lieu thereof the word "twentieth," so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Every person who shall, between the twentieth day of July and the twentieth day of September, gather or take any oysters or shells from any natural oyster bed described in section 3214, and every person who shall, between the twentieth day of July and the twentieth day of September in any year, gather or take any oysters or shells in the Housatonic river shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the gathering or taking of shells or mussels by the use of tongs in said Housatonic river below a line drawn from a stake on the west bank of said river, at Quimber's Neck point, so-called; and running thence in a northeasterly direction to a stake on the east side of said river. Said stakes shall be located and maintained at said points by the selectmen of the town of Stratford, and a certificate of such location by said selectmen shall be recorded in the office of the town clerk of said town of Stratford.

Sec. 2. Nothing in this act or in chapters 195 and 196 of the general statutes of this state and the amendments thereto shall be construed as prohibiting the excavation of material in deepening the channels of navigable waters by work authorized by the United States government.

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, May 25, 1905.

TAKING OYSTERS FROM HOUSATONIC RIVER—REGULATED—EXCEPTIONS.

§3255.—Every person who shall from any boat or vessel, otherwise than by the use of tongs, take or gather any oysters or shells in that portion of the Housatonic river lying north of a line extending from the southern extremity of the break-water at the mouth of said river to Stratford point shall be fined ten dollars. Prosecuting officers of the town of Stratford shall have concurrent jurisdiction over offenses described in this section and in §3254; provided, however, that neither of said sections shall be construed to prohibit the use of vessels upon private oyster grounds, or to restrict the right to construct channels, or to prevent the taking of clams.

ILLEGALLY STAKING GROUND—PENALTY.

§3256.—Every person, other than the owner, said commis-

